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THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

NO. 100

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NO. 100

OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

1861-62.

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THE
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

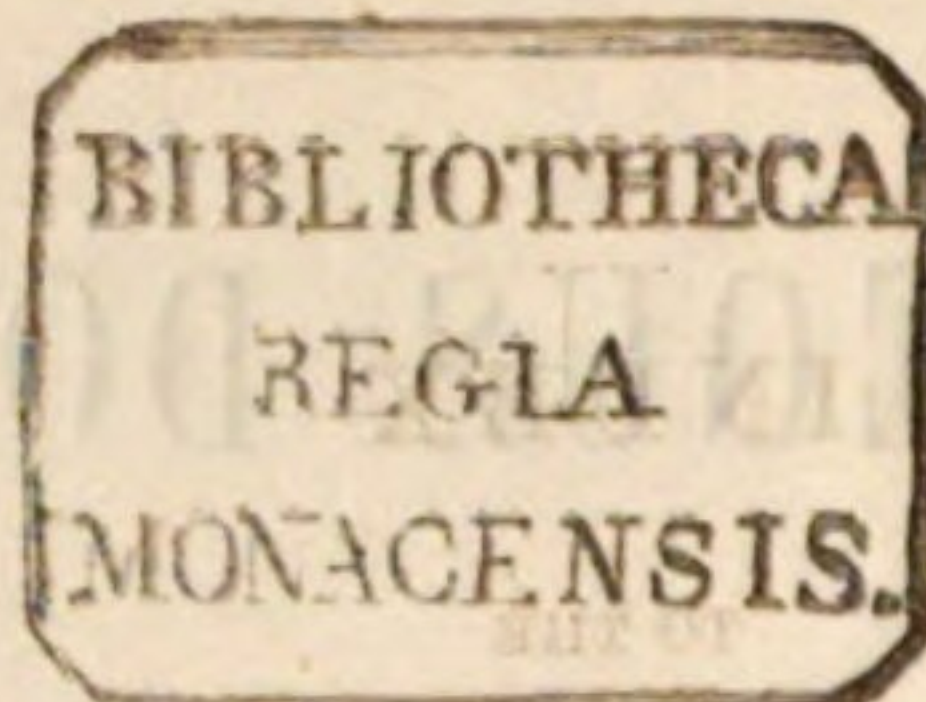
OF THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

1861-'62.

IN ONE VOLUME.

WASHINGTON:
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In one volume containing Nos. 1 to No. 108, inclusive.

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37TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ MIS. Doc.
{ No. 1.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 4, 1861.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Collamer.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Polk.
Harris.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, chairman.
King.
Lane, of Indiana.
Lane, of Kansas.
Rice.
Latham.
Nesmith.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Simmons.
Sherman.
Howe.
Pearce.
Bright.
McDougall.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Foot.
Sherman.
Thomson.
Kennedy.
McDougall.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson.
Ten Eyck.
Saulsbury.
Johnson, of Tennessee.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Cowan.
Harris.
Bayard.
Pcwell.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Wade
 Trumbull.
 Rice.
 Bright.
 Latham.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Nesmith.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Johnson, of Tennessee.
 Rice.
 Nesmith.
 Carlile.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Simmons.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Polk.
 Thomson.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Foster.
 Sumner.
 Polk.
 Bayard.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Kennedy.
 Powell.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Cowan.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Starke.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Cowan.
 Thomson.
 Saulsbury.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Willey.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Bright.
 Kennedy.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Hale.
Browning.
Johnson, of Tennessee.
Carlile.
Pomeroy.

Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Browning, chairman.
Willey.
Saulsbury.

*To Audit and Control the Contin-
gent Expenses of the Senate.*

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
Clark.
Johnson, of Tennessee.

On the Library.

Mr. Pearce, chairman.
Collamer.
Fessenden.

Printing.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
Harlan.
Powell.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
Morrill.
Latham.

General Committee

Mr. Brown, chairman.
Mr. Wiley.
Mr. Sutherland.

Finance Committee

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Hale.
Mr. Browning.
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.
Mr. Carlin.
Mr. Penney.

On the Veto

Mr. Price, chairman.
Mr. Colman.
Mr. Mason.

To study and report on the
question of the veto.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Lawrence Hill

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
Mr. Merrill.
Mr. Latham.

Printing

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
Mr. Harlan.
Mr. Powell.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

REPORT
OF THE
MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, in relation to the persons confined in the Washington county jail, and the causes of their confinement, &c.

DECEMBER 9, 1861.—Read, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., December 7, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution passed by the honorable Senate on the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit, through you, to the Senate the accompanying report of all persons now confined in the jail of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, with the causes of their commitment, the names of the magistrates by whom committed, the dates of their commitment, and the names of the persons who made the first arrest, in each particular case, to the fifth of December, A. D. 1861.

I will be happy to give any further information that may be desired by the honorable Senate at any time when called upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WARD H. LAMON,

U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate of the United States.

A list of all prisoners confined in the jail of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, with the cause of their commitment, and the names of the magistrates by whom committed, and the length of their imprisonment, and the names of the persons who made the first arrest, to December 5, 1861.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making first arrest.	Status.
	1860.					
1	June 19	Elizabeth Davis	William Cooper	Larceny	Samuel Schipley	Black
2	July 8	Mary Snyder	do	Assault and battery	do	White
3	Nov. 3	William Adams	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	J. Williamson	Black
4	Nov. 28	John Flinn	do	do	George F. Hugley	White
5	Nov. 30	Frank Bell	J. W. Barnaclo	do	James Ginnity	Black
6	Dec. 8	William Dent	John D. Clark	do	Wm. H. Fanning	do
	1861.					
7	Jan. 29	Thomas Humphries	T. C. Donn	do	B. D. Klopfer	do
8	March 9	H. M. True	do	do	J. M. Busher	White
9	do	Patrick Kane	William Thompson	do	Patrick Gormley	do
10	do	James Murphey	do	do	do	do
11	April 4	Cyrus F. True	United States marshal	Fraud	United States marshal	do
12	May 9	Richard Evans	John H. Goddard	Murder	William H. Bright	do
13	May 31	Wm. Cole, (No. 25)	William A. King	Assault and battery	S. M. Pearson	Black
14	June 12	William Silence	Samuel Drury	Larceny	do	do
15	June 16	George Brooks	William Thompson	do	W. D. Ross	do
16	June 21	Sarah J. Norton	do	do	do	do
17	June 28	Robert Audry	T. C. Donn	do	J. F. King	White
18	July 7	John Broadhead	William Thompson	Destroying property	James Suit	do
19	July 12	Thomas Ratcliff	Honorable court	Larceny	United States marshal	do
20	July 26	Peter Brooks	William Thompson	Arson	J. F. King	do
21	do	George Garner	James Cull	Larceny	F. S. Eadlin	do
22	July 27	Thomas Clemens	William Thompson	Rape	J. F. King	do

23	July	William Buell	Samuel Drury	Larceny	J. J. Calvert	do
24	July	James Briscoe	Thomas C. Donn	do	A. R. Allen	Black
25	do	Wm. Cole, (No. 13)	do	do	do	do
26	Aug.	George W. Jackson	Honorable court	do	United States marshal	do
27	Aug.	Mary Hill	J. W. Barnacko	Misdemeanor	James Ginnity	do
28	Aug.	Dennis Carson	Henry Reaver	Larceny	—Lipsicomb	do
29	Aug.	Thomas Mason	Charles Walter	do	J. F. King	do
30	Aug.	Daniel Roberts	Thomas C. Donn	Murder	Military	White
31	Aug.	J. F. Thomas	do	Arson	Charles Kimble	Black
32	Aug.	Wm. Kelley	Charles Walter	Larceny	J. F. King	White
33	Aug.	Thomas McDonaha	Thomas C. Donn	Assault and battery	Wm. Henry	do
34	Aug.	Daniel Bresnehan	do	Larceny	Military	do
35	Aug.	Benjamin Gant	J. W. Barnacko	do	B. S. Watson	do
36	do	Jacob Daggs	Charles Walter	do	J. F. King	do
37	Aug.	James Hankins	do	do	B. Klopfer	Black
38	Aug.	Francis Pettit	John D. Clark	Murder	W. H. Fanning	White
39	Sept.	Margarette Myers	T. C. Donn	Larceny	A. R. Allen	do
40	do	Nelly Shepherd	do	do	do	do
41	do	Bartlett Lipsicomb	Henry Reaver	Robbery	John Drill	do
42	Sept.	Robert Barnes	Sam. Drury	Larceny	Wm. Dow	Black
43	do	John Thogan	Henry Reaver	do	C. L. Bowman	White
44	Sept.	Wm. Brown	Wm. Thompson	do	Wm. H. Fanning	do
45	Sept.	Robert Ross	Henry Reaver	do	J. Robinson	Black
46	do	Mary F. Hendrickson	Jo. D. Clark	do	J. Sessford	White
47	Sept.	Thos. Mackey	Henry Reaver	do	G. B. Lipsicomb	do
48	Sept.	Chas. Stevenson	Nicholas Callan	do	Military	Black
49	do	Pat. Sullivan	Thomas C. Donn	do	A. R. Allen	White
50	Sept.	George Hayes	do	do	Charles Kimble	do
51	Sept.	John J. Jones	Sam. Drury	do	W. D. Serrin	do
52	Sept.	John Maher	J. D. Clark	Robbery	J. W. Clarvoe	do
53	Sept.	George Massey	Thomas C. Donn	Exchanging clothing, soldiers	M. Healey	Black
54	Sept.	Sam. Baker	do	Murder	Military	White
55	do	Parker George	P. McKenna	Assault and battery	J. R. Cronin	Black

A list of prisoners, &c.—Continued.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making first arrest.	Status.
56	1861. Sept. 30	George Gordon	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	Military	White
57	Oct. 5	John G. Ross	John D. Clark	Riot	S. M. Keating	do.
58	Oct. 7	Alice Smith	P. McKenna	Larceny	Robert Brown	do.
59	Oct. 9	Thomas Gorman	Charles Walter	do.	E. J. Cook	do.
60	do.	Matthew Reiley	W. R. Stratton	do.	Wm. M. McCauley	do.
61	Oct. 10	George Jones	Henry Reaver	Murder	C. H. Boarman	Black
62	do.	Thomas Armstrong	do.	Riot	C. Sebastian	do.
63	do.	William Fowler	do.	do.	do.	do.
64	do.	Samuel Thomas	do.	do.	do.	do.
65	do.	George Webster	do.	do.	do.	do.
66	Oct. 11	Thomas Norris	W. R. Stratton	Murder	J. R. Harrover	White
67	Oct. 16	William Jones	J. W. Barnacko	Rape	W. R. Plowman	do.
68	do.	James Collins	do.	do.	do.	do.
69	Oct. 17	Erastus Robinson	T. C. Donn	Forgery	A. R. Allen	do.
70	Oct. 20	Henry Walsey	W. R. Stratton	Larceny	H. A. Garrett	do.
71	do.	William Watts	P. McKenna	Assault and battery	Military	do.
72	Oct. 23	John C. Clarkson	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	Policeman Walling	do.
73	do.	Thomas Ogletton	Samuel Drury	do.	J. A. Boarland	do.
74	Oct. 26	John Richardson	William Thompson	Assault and battery	J. C. Heice	do.
75	do.	Horace Hart	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	James Wannells	do.
76	do.	Gilford Williams	Samuel Drury	do.	S. Garrett	do.
77	Oct. 28	John McNanny	do.	do.	J. A. Boarland	do.
78	do.	Mark Harrington	do.	Murder	W. S. Hurley	do.
79	Oct. 29	Elizabeth Ridgley	Henry Reaver	Assault	J. B. Lipsicomb	do.
80	Oct. 30	Charles Carroll	Robert White	Larceny	do.	do.

81	Oct.	31	Adolphe Gosement	T. C. Donn	do	W. W. Grant	do
82	Nov.	3	Robert Garcia	do	do	J. R. Cronin	do
83	do	do	Adolphus Stewart	W. R. Stratton	do	W. A. Garrett	do
84	Nov.	5	William Plummer	John D. Clark	do	H. Eckloff	Black
85	Nov.	6	Eliza Taylor	W. R. Stratton	Witness	J. A. W. Oliver	White
86	do	do	Nancy Green	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	J. Waller	do
87	do	do	William Day	John D. Clark	Enticing slaves to escape	Wm. H. Boss	Black
88	do	do	Jane Courtney	W. R. Stratton	A witness	J. D. Hutton	White
89	Nov.	8	John Hurley	James Cull	Assault and battery	J. G. Rivett	do
90	Nov.	9	Patrick Donnelly	W. R. Stratton	do	F. A. Boswell	do
91	do	do	John Caff	do	do	J. A. W. Clarvore	do
92	do	do	Isaac Harris	do	do	Henry A. Garrett	do
93	Nov.	10	Louisa Brooks	Thomas C. Donn	Disorderly house	Sergeant C. Noonan	Black
94	Nov.	12	James Hinds	William Thompson	Larceny	J. B. Haycock	White
95	do	do	Charles Burlingame	J. W. Barnack	do	James H. Suit	do
96	Nov.	15	Joseph Davis	Thomas C. Donn	Threats of violence	N. Burnham	do
97	do	do	Andrew Wilson	James Cull	Larceny	Military	do
98	Nov.	16	Josephine Mitchell	W. R. Stratton	do	Robert Campbell	Black
99	do	do	Ann Gray	do	do	W. M. McCauley	do
100	do	do	Francis Erford	Thomas C. Donn	do	John R. Cronin	White
101	do	do	John Cole	do	do	Military	Black
102	Nov.	18	William Shaw	do	do	Metropolitan police	White
103	Nov.	19	Thomas O'Brian	do	Assault and battery	J. R. Cronin	do
104	Nov.	20	M. Mathews	W. R. Stratton	do	S. T. Larcombe	do
105	do	do	M. Savage	do	do	J. W. Clarvore	do
106	do	do	Peter Strang	Thomas C. Donn	Murder	J. F. King	do
107	do	do	James Powers	do	do	do	do
108	do	do	George Cager	Samuel Drury	Larceny	Officer Roach	do
109	Nov.	21	Richard Ezrey	Thomas C. Donn	Murder	J. F. King	do
110	do	do	William Woodley	do	Larceny	Metropolitan police	Black
111	Nov.	22	Cyrus D. Robinson	do	Assault and battery	J. R. Cronin	White
112	Nov.	21	Isaac Hall	do	Larceny	Metropolitan police	Black
113	Nov.	22	James Hinds	Samuel Drury	Murder	W. S. Hurley	White

List of prisoners, &c.—Continued.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making first arrest.	Status.
114	1861. Nov. 22	Pat. Gallespy	Samuel Drury	Murder	W. S. Hurley	White
115	do	Alexander Dugan	Thomas C. Donn	Assault and battery	— Fenwick	do
116	do	Francis Smith	Samuel Drury	Murder	W. S. Hurley	do
117	do	George M. Wiley	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	John Leach	do
118	do	Enock Ward	do	Murder	Metropolitan police	do
119	do	James Welch	do	Assault and battery	C. W. Thompson	do
120	Nov. 23	John Muckel	Samuel Drury	Larceny	J. A. Boarland	do
121	do	William Donnelly	J. W. Barnaclo	do	J. F. Pindle	do
122	Nov. 24	James Disher	Thomas C. Donn	Selling liquor to soldiers	Metropolitan police	do
123	Nov. 25	John Dougherty	do	Shooting a man	J. Y. Donn	do
124	do	Thomas Gorman	do	Assault and battery	J. R. Cronin	do
125	do	Christian Renten	do	Threats of violence	Washington Drane	do
126	do	John Anderson	Samuel Drury	Larceny	J. L. Calhoon	do
127	do	York Bartelowe	John D. Clark	Assault and battery	J. T. Mattingly	do
128	do	Anthony Mason	do	Larceny	B. M. Donnelson	Black
129	Nov. 26	Henry Hawkins	J. W. Barnoclo	Assault with intent to kill	R. J. Bealle	do
130	do	Patrick Kehoe	W. R. Stratton	Larceny	W. H. Gibson	White
131	do	William Faunce	U. S. marshal	Capias	U. S. marshal	do
132	do	Tobias Butler	W. R. Stratton	Threats of violence	F. A. Boswell	Black
133	do	Isaac Shepherd	do	Larceny	Charles Vernon	White
134	Nov. 27	R. W. Welton	Thomas C. Donn	do	W. W. Graft	do
135	do	John Murphey	do	do	J. H. King	do
136	do	Frank Munson	W. R. Stratton	do	Charles Vernon	do
137	do	George Rathbery	T. C. Donn	No offence	Military authority	do

138	Nov. 28	Patrick Campbell	John D. Clark	Larceny	John Shead	do
139	Nov. 24	Joseph Shinan	James Cull	do	C. C. Clark	do
140	Nov. 29	Wm. Stevens	John H. Johnson	do	Military	do
141	Nov. 30	John Canty	B. W. Furgerson	do	Robert Brown	do
142	do	J. G. Bache	Thomas C. Donn	do	A. R. Allen	do
143	do	Thomas Baggot	do	Receiving stolen goods	Military	do
144	Dec. 1	Hannah Shields	W. R. Stratton	Assault and battery	William Wheedon	do
145	do	Henry Burk	William Thompson	Assault with intent to kill	Francis Straub	Black
146	Dec. 2	Joseph Hull	do	Larceny	Joseph Sessford	do
147	do	Daniel Sullivan	B. F. Furgerson	Assault and battery	J. W. Conway	White
148	do	Noah Shields	W. R. Stratton	Murder	W. M. McCauley	Black
149	do	Mary F. Wheeler	do	do	James R. Harrover	do
150	do	Susan Anderson	do	do	do	do
151	do	Mary E. Fitzhugh	do	Witness	W. M. McCauley	do
152	do	Joseph Turner	do	do	do	do
153	do	Lemuel Harris	do	Murder	do	do
154	do	James Douglass	do	do	Robert Campbell	do
155	do	Eliza Lee	do	do	W. M. McCauley	do
156	do	Mary Brown	do	Witness	Robert Campbell	do
157	do	Alfred Thopham	do	do	James R. Harrover	do
158	Dec. 3	James Shields	do	Murder	Robert Campbell	do
159	do	William Patterson	J. W. Barnaclo	Larceny	J. P. Freeman	do
160	do	Augustus Frank	do	Rape	J. F. Pindle	White
161	do	B. F. Johnson	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	J. R. Cronin	Black
162	do	Hannibal Williams	Samuel Drury	Riot	L. J. Calvert	White
163	do	Franklin Mills	do	Riot	do	do
164	do	Benjamin T. Clark	do	Riot	do	do
165	Dec. 4	Thomas Miller	Thomas C. Donn	Larceny	J. F. Pindle	do
166	do	David Henderson	do	Shooting a man	Military	do
167	do	Marcus Cohen	Charles Walter	Fraud	R. Fenwick	do
168	Dec. 5	John Smith	Thomas C. Donn	Assault and battery	J. T. Frasier	do
169	do	Clinton Smith	William Thompson	Larceny	Joseph Sessford	do
170	do	Charles Parker	Charles Walter	Assault and battery	W. W. Grant	Black

A list of prisoners, &c.—Continued.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making first arrest	Status.
171	1861.	John Kelley	Thomas C. Donn	.....	Military authority	White
172	July 26	Pat. O'Leary	Capt. Steele, prov. gd.	Insubordination	do	do
173	Sept. 22	William McShane	do	Insubordination and desert'n.	do	do
174	do	George Derwin	do	do	do	do
175	do	James Walsh	do	do	do	do
176	do	James Mackle	do	do	do	do
177	do	James Cooney	do	do	do	do
178	Oct. 1	Abraham Cohen	do	do	do	do
179	do	James Brown	do	do	do	do
180	Oct. 4	John Mabee	do	do	do	do
181	Oct. 9	William Staffy	John Pickle, col. 13th N. Y. V.	Violation 33d article of war.	do	do
182	do	Charles Prentiss	do	do	do	do
183	Oct. 14	John J. Branden	Provost marshal	do	do	do
184	do	William Bryson	do	do	do	do

Persons of color committed as runaway slaves.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making arrests.
1	1860. Nov. 27	John H. Walters.....	H. G. Murray.....	Runaway.....	R. S. Lusby.....
2	1861. April 1	George Green.....	Thomas C. Donn.....	do.....	Frederick Neitze.....
3	May 1	Negro William.....	James Cull.....	do.....	Robert Martin.....
4	May 10	John Alestock.....	Albert King.....	do.....	John Drill.....
5	May 28	Joseph Tyler.....	Wm. Thompson.....	do.....	R. King & J. Searff.....
6	June 23	Henry Banks.....	P. McKenna.....	do.....	James Quigley.....
7	July 14	James Monroe.....	do.....	Runaway and larceny.....	do.....
8	July 16	Joseph Speaks.....	T. C. Donn.....	Runaway.....	B. T. Martin.....
9	July 16	Charles Farmer.....	James Cull.....	do.....	William Smith.....
10	July 20	Geo. Singleton.....	J. H. Johnson.....	do.....	C. Alexander, (owner).....
11	July 21	Chas. Jackson.....	Henry Reaver.....	do.....	John Drill.....
12	July 23	Albert Montgomery.....	John D. Clark.....	do.....	R. King.....
13	July 23	Abram Gibbs.....	Wm. Thompson.....	do.....	Patrick Gormley.....
14	July 26	John Mathews.....	John D. Clark.....	do.....	George Sheekles.....
15	July 25	Negro Robert.....	H. L. Chapin.....	Safe-keeping.....	Jane Tolson, (owner).....
16	July 27	David T. Curtis.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Runaway.....	J. E. Williams.....
17	July 28	William Cole.....	Charles Walter.....	do.....	Lewis Whalin.....
18	July 28	James Hawkins.....	do.....	do.....	John T. Lewis.....
19	July 31	Negro Ben.....	John Hoover.....	Safe-keeping.....	B. W. Reed.....
20	Aug. 5	John Davis.....	J. D. Clark.....	Runaway.....	C. G. Eckloff.....
21	Aug. 7	Richard Shorter.....	Henry Reaver.....	do.....	Robert Dick.....
22	Aug. 8	James Jackson.....	T. C. Donn.....	do.....	Not named in commitment..
23	Aug. 15	James Thomas.....	B. W. Ferguson.....	do.....	George Donaldson.....
24	Aug. 15	Thos. Thompson.....	J. D. Clark.....	do.....	James Belt.....
25	Aug. 21	Negro Simon.....	H. G. Murray.....	do.....	William Hutchinson.....

Persons of color, &c.—Continued.

No.	When committed.	Prisoners' names.	By whom committed.	Offence.	Persons making arrest.
	1861.				
26	Aug. 21	Ben. Mattingly	James Cull	Runaway	William Rollins
27	Aug. 28	Robert Diggs	Henry Reaver	do	J. T. Donaldson
28	Aug. 31	Thomas Carter	T. C. Donn	do	A. E. L. Keese
29	Aug. 31	Geo. P. Henry	John D. Clark	do	Thomas Young
30	Sep. 4	Alfred Day	Thomas C. Donn	do	Military
31	Sep. 1	J. H. Johnson	Charles Walter	do	W. Horner; J. Scarff.
32	Sep. 10	Negro Davis	Robert White	do	J. H. Smoot
33	Sep. 13	Thomas Harrison	James Cull	do	George W. Duval
34	Sep. 22	Robert Lane	Henry Reaver	do	Sam. Fearson
35	Sep. 21	B. M. Bowie	do	do	J. H. Newman
36	Sep. 27	Henry Butler	T. C. Donn	do	A. R. Allen
37	Sep. 28	Alfred Lyles	do	do	A. R. Allen
38	Sep. 23	Harriet Wilson	do	do	Charles Kimble
39	Oct. 2	James H. Wilson	do	do	G. H. Sutton
40	Oct. 18	Jesse Wilson	do	do	William Stewart
41	Oct. 27	Jacob Hollins	James Cull	do	Francis Lusby
42	Oct. 29	Mary Brice	H. G. Murray	do	Charles R. Thompson
43	Oct. 30	Eliza A. West	James Cull	do	R. Martin
44	Oct. 31	Francis Henry	F. J. Murphy	do	Thomas Williamson
45	Oct. 31	George Bealle	do	do	Thomas Williamson
46	Nov. 7	Henry Simms	John Crambaugh	Indentured boy	J. Cranbaugh
47	Nov. 8	Rosanna Gordan	W. R. Stratton	Safe-keeping	C. R. Vernon; M. Hall, ow'r
48	Nov. 12	Henry Mitchell	W. A. T. Maddox	Safe-keeping	W. A. T. Maddox
49	Nov. 14	Negro John	Charles Walter	Runaway	P. Wilson
50	Nov. 22	Charles Jones	T. C. Donn	do	J. M. Busher
51	Nov. 25	Thomas Coleman	W. A. Boss	Safe-keeping	W. A. Boss, agent

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

RELATING TO

A uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currencies.

DECEMBER 9, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION relating to a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currencies.

Whereas resolutions have been passed by the legislature of the State of Maine, recommending the Congress of the United States to take measures to establish a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currencies, as particularly set forth in said resolutions:

Resolved, That this legislature concur in the recommendation contained in said resolutions of the State of Maine, and that our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to co-operate with the senators and representatives of the State of Maine, in relation to said subject-matter.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved July 3, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Hartford, this fourth day of December,
[L. S.] A. D. 1861.

J. H. TRUMBULL,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,
IN FAVOR OF

The repeal of so much of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, &c., as imposes a tax upon 'income' of the several residents of the United States."

DECEMBER 9, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Special Session, October, 1861.

Resolved by this assembly, That the senators and representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to use their efforts and influence to procure the repeal of so much of the act of Congress passed at the recent special session, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as imposes a tax upon the "income" of the several residents of the United States; and in case such repeal cannot be effected, to use their influence to procure such modification of said act as that the amount expected to be raised from incomes may be apportioned among the several States; and that said States, respectively, shall have the privilege of assuming and paying their several quotas or proportions thereof, and of providing for assessing and collecting the same in their own way and manner.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be transmitted a copy of the foregoing resolution, duly certified by the secretary of state, to each of the senators and representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Approved October 16, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of record in this office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Hartford, this second day of December, A. D. 1861.

J. H. TRUMBULL,
Secretary of State.

Approved October 11, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN FAVOR OF

*Congress taking appropriate action for the immediate relief of the people
of Ireland from impending famine.*

DECEMBER 11, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be
printed.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO IRELAND.

*Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
That in view of the want and famine impending over Ireland, and of
our sense of humanity and of gratitude to her brave sons, who, by
thousands, are perilling their lives on the battle-fields of liberty, in
defence of our government in this time of its trial, that our senators
in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use
all constitutional means in their power for the immediate relief of that
distressed land by appropriate action.*

*Resolved, That the governor forward a copy of this resolution to
our senators and representatives in Congress with all convenient
despatch.*

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 4, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, JR.,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Ky., December 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: At the request of the general assembly I herewith trans-
mit to you the enclosed resolutions.

Respectfully,

B. MAGOFFIN.

HON. L. W. POWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

RESOLUTIONS

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY

IN FAVOR OF

Congress taking appropriate action for the immediate relief of the people of Ireland from impending famine.

December 11, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO IRELAND.

Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in view of the want and famine impending over Ireland, and of our sense of humanity and of gratitude to her brave sons, who, by thousands, are perilling their lives on the battle-fields of liberty, in defence of our government in this time of its trial, that our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all constitutional means in their power for the immediate relief of that distressed land by appropriate action.

Resolved, That the governor forward a copy of this resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress with all convenient despatch.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN F. RISK

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 4, 1861.

R. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, JR.,

Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Frankfort, Ky., December 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: At the request of the general assembly I herewith transmit to you the enclosed resolutions.

Respectfully,

R. MAGOFFIN.

Hon. J. W. FOWLER, Washington, D. C.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 16, 1861.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TEN EYCK submitted for consideration the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the present war is for the Union, according to the Constitution; that its object is to save the former and enforce the latter—was so in the beginning, is now as carried on, and should be to the last; that measures extreme and radical, disruptive in themselves, involving in a common fate as well the loyal as disloyal, should not be resorted to; and that in crushing treason, widespread and hateful as it is, the government itself cannot prove traitor to organic law.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

That the United States assay office in the city of New York have conferred upon it the privilege of coining into the national currency such portion of gold and silver bullion as may be deposited with the treasurer at New York for that purpose.

DECEMBER 16, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 5, 1861.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents: That it is important to the commercial and financial interests of this State that the United States assay office at this city shall have conferred upon it the privilege of coining into the national currency such portion of gold and silver bullion as may be deposited with the treasurer at New York for that purpose.

That the expense, risk and loss of time hitherto and at present incurred in sending bullion from this city to the mint for coinage might be avoided if this power were granted to the assay office.

In support of these views the chamber deems it proper to state the following facts.

The bullion deposits at the New York assay office by individuals for coinage, or for conversion into fine bars, since October, 1854, (when the assay office commenced business,) to the 1st October, 1861, has exceeded one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, of which was in gold about 95.70 per cent., in silver 4.30 per cent. Of this large sum nearly thirty per cent. was deposited in the last year, (October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861,) viz:

Bullion deposited at the New York assay office.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Five years to October 1, 1859.....	\$99,256,633	\$5,046,601	\$104,303,234
One year to October 1, 1860.....	17,882,426	452,118	18,334,544
One year to October 1, 1861.	55,969,553	2,263,765	58,233,318
	173,108,612	7,762,484	180,871,096
Annual average.....	27,586,944	1,108,926	28,695,870

Thus in the past year the deposits have increased from previous annual average of less than twenty-one millions, (1854-1860,) to the sum of fifty-eight millions of dollars.

In order to show the usefulness of the assay office, even with the restricted powers thus far granted to it, it has furnished in the same period of seven years fine bars to the value of one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, viz.:

Gold.....	\$119,656,621 00
Silver.....	1,725,220 00
	<u>121,381,841 00</u>

An annual average exceeding seventeen millions of dollars.

And during the same period of seven years the assay office has forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage a sum of over one hundred and seven millions of dollars, viz.:

Bullion sent to the mint at Philadelphia from the United States assay office, New York, for coinage.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
First five years.....	\$31,670,049	\$5,025,483	\$36,695,532
Sixth year.....	11,854,834	278,196	12,133,030
Seventh year.....	56,082,721	2,198,139	58,280,860
	99,607,604	7,501,818	107,109,422
Annual average.....	14,229,658	1,071,688	15,301,346

Thus the amount of gold and silver forwarded to Philadelphia for coinage has increased from a previous annual average of eight millions for the first six years (1854-1860) to more than fifty-eight millions in the past year. The estimated expense for mere transportation of this large sum for the year past, (October, 1860, to October, 1861,) was \$71,755, viz.:

For gold, \$1 per thousand.....	\$64,855 00
For silver, \$3 per thousand.....	6,900 00
	<u>71,755 00</u>

When to the consideration of this unavoidable expense under the present law is added the loss of time to the depositor, the annual loss may be estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars, a sum which is now thought will be sufficient to put the present assay office in complete order for coining all the gold and silver that may be required by the owners or depositors at New York.

In order to show what an important part the port of New York plays in the great bullion movement of the country, the Chamber of Commerce presents the following summary of receipts at New York for the seven years since the assay office was established:

	California shipments to New York.	Total shipments.	Estimated yield of Cali- fornia.
1854	\$46,289,000	\$51,328,000	\$64,000,000
1855	38,730,000	43,080,000	65,000,000
1856	39,765,000	48,887,000	70,000,000
1857	35,287,000	48,592,000	70,000,000
1858	35,578,000	47,548,000	70,000,000
1859	39,831,000	47,640,000	70,000,000
1860	35,661,000	42,325,000	70,000,000

Now that the port of New Orleans is closed against the receipts of gold at that port from California, (heretofore from two to three millions annually,) and the branch mint at that city closed, it may be reasonably expected, for some time at least, that the whole exports of California gold to the Atlantic ports will hereafter arrive at New York.

To the considerations before mentioned may be added the fact that the foreign commerce of the State of New York has increased since the first export of California gold at this port about two hundred per cent.:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1849	\$92,567,369	\$45,963,100	\$138,530,469
1860	248,489,877	145,555,449	394,045,326
Increase	155,922,508	99,592,349	255,514,857

To show the relative importance of New York city to the whole country in its foreign trade, the following results are shown for the year ending 30th June, 1860:

	New York city.	All others.	Total.
Exports	\$120,630,955	\$252,558,319	\$373,189,274
Imports	233,692,941	128,473,313	362,166,254
Total	354,323,896	381,031,632	735,355,528

Thus the proportion of the foreign trade of New York city to that of the whole country in its exports for the fiscal year 1859-'60, (the last officially before us,) was over thirty-two per cent.; and the import for the same period over sixty-four per cent., and the total foreign trade of the first compared with the whole United States was over forty-eight per cent.; while that of the State of New York was about fifty-four per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the country, or considerably beyond one-half.

This increase is fully illustrated by a comparison of the past decade, (1850-1860,) with the three previous periods, 1821-1850, viz:

Imports and exports of the State of New York.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1821 to 1830	\$363,379,563	\$215,833,356	\$579,212,919
1831 to 1840	753,921,699	279,588,191	1,033,509,890
1841 to 1850	757,571,840	385,322,935	1,142,894,775
1851 to 1860	1,915,154,188	1,113,314,645	3,028,468,833

We see no grounds to doubt that the increase of the foreign trade of the port and of the State of New York for the next ten or twenty years will be fully commensurate with that of the past forty years.

By order of the chamber.

[SEAL.]

P. PERIT, *President.*

J. SMITH HOMANS, *Secretary.*

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate of the 17th instant, relative to the baking establishment in the Capitol and Capitol grounds.

DECEMBER 23, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the United States,
Washington City, December 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 17th instant, of a resolution of the Senate, instructing me "to inform the Senate by whose direction and under what authority a portion of the national Capitol has been converted into a baking establishment for the army; and also to inform the Senate of the nature and extent of the injury, if any, to the Capitol building and grounds, and what will be the cost of repairing such injury; and also whether any existing exigency requires the continuance of such baking establishment in the Capitol."

On the 18th instant I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, covering a copy of the resolution, from which the following is an extract:

"The Capitol having been converted into a baking establishment for the army while in charge of one of my predecessors in this office, I have no personal knowledge by whose direction and under what authority it was done, nor do the records or files of this office furnish me with any information on the subject. I have been informed, however, by Lieutenant Cate, who had charge of the labor of converting it, that it was done under and by direction of the War Department.

"Will you be pleased to give me such information, at your earliest convenience, as you can, to enable me to answer fully the requirements of the Senate resolution?"

To this letter I have this day received a reply, which I transmit herewith, (marked A,) which gives all the required information touch-

ing the question "by whose direction and under what authority a portion of the national Capitol has been converted into a baking establishment for the army?"

To ascertain the extent of the injury to the Capitol building and grounds, and what will be the cost of repairing such injury, I directed my general superintendent to make an examination and estimate, and to report to me as soon as possible, which he did, and his letter (marked B) is transmitted herewith.

In connexion with this part of my reply, it is proper that I should say that, in a letter addressed to me by the librarian of Congress, John G. Stephenson, esq., in relation to another matter, he uses the following language: "I am pained to see a treasure intrusted to my care—a treasure that money cannot replace—receiving great damage from the smoke and soot that penetrate everywhere through that part of the Capitol which is under my charge, without any means at my command to prevent it. I am now satisfied that there is no remedy, except in the removal of the circle of bakeries that hems us in, and of those directly under the library."

From this it will be seen that a much longer continuance of the bakeries will very much injure, if not ruin, the vast and valuable collection of books in the library of Congress, which has cost so much money and is of such immense value to the government.

In relation to the existing exigency requiring a continuance of the baking establishment, it is impossible for me to judge. The proper officer of the War Department has expressed his views that "it is possible to remove the bakeries at the Capitol, but it is not practicable." He speaks of the very great cost, of the "much time" that "would necessarily be required to construct and perfect the masonry, to lay water and gas pipes," &c.

I have been informed from a reliable source that the cost of putting up the bakery in the Capitol was \$8,400; and as, by proper economy, much of the material now in use can be used elsewhere, the expense of transfer cannot be very great. The bakery, as it now is, can be used until a portion of the new ovens are ready. As soon as the new ovens can be used, some of the old ones can be dispensed with, taken down, and transferred; so that the operation of baking will not be delayed a moment, and much of the old material can be worked into the new ovens. This I am informed by a practical man can be done.

The old gas-house, directly west of the Capitol, and in a much more convenient position than the Capitol for a bakery, can, I am told, be rented at a low rate, and is admirably adapted to the wants of the army as a bakery. It contains two large rooms, each one hundred and thirty-six feet long, and one of them fifty-eight feet wide, the other fifty-three feet wide. A passage way for wagons thirty feet wide runs between them, passes around one of them, and out into the street along the outside of it, affording the utmost convenience for delivering and taking away material. Water and gas are now conveyed to the building, so that no delay on that account will be caused. In my opinion, a single week will suffice to convert that building so far into a bakery as that baking can be commenced

therein. I enclose a rough diagram of the gas-house, which will show its appropriateness for the purposes indicated.

As regards so much of the letter from the War Department as states "that the rooms now used for the bakery in the Capitol could be used for no other proper purpose, and that no injury has been done to the Capitol building," I have only to say that those rooms were used for committee rooms and offices up to the time that the Capitol extension became tenantable, and some of them long afterward; that they made very comfortable business rooms; and, as evidence that they are now wanted for legitimate legislative purposes, I will state that it is not many days since the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate called on me and requested me to furnish rooms for committees of the Senate, there not being enough in the north wing to accommodate them; which, for the want of these very rooms, I could not do.

To the statement that no injury has been done, I have only to refer to the estimate for *repairs*!

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States.

A.

Letter and enclosure from the War Department to the Commissioner of Public Buildings in relation to the bakeries in the Capitol.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1861.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 18th instant, in reference to the bakery at the national Capitol, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report received from the commissary general, to whom the subject was referred.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 19, 1861.*

COLONEL: I am in possession of the letter of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to the Hon. Secretary of War, in relation to the Capitol bakery, which was referred to me this morning.

In reply thereto, I will state that the Capitol building was occupied some time last spring under the authority of Lieutenant General Scott, and, as I understood at the time, by the express permission of the President.

About ten thousand troops were congregated in the Capitol building, and General Irwin McDowell was placed in command of them

and the building. A large supply of commissary stores were placed in the basement, bakeries were erected, and arrangements made to barricade the building to provide against an attack.

I am of the opinion that no special authority was obtained from any one to erect the bakeries, but the authority was incident and belonged to the officers commanding the troops who were placed in the building for its defence.

There has been from time to time additional ovens erected to meet the wants of the troops. It is possible to remove the bakeries at the Capitol, but it is not practicable. The cost of erecting a bakery, with the appurtenances of the bakery at the Capitol, would be very great, and much time would necessarily be required to construct and perfect the masonry, to lay water and gas-pipes, and by the time all this could be accomplished the necessity for the bakery at the Capitol will probably have ceased by the advance of the troops.

I think proper to state that the rooms now used for the bakery in the Capitol could be used for no other proper purpose, and that no injury has been done to the Capitol building.

I think proper to state that portions of many of the public buildings are used for various purposes by the troops—the treasury for bakeries; the General Post Office for an issuing storehouse.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BECKWITH,

Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

Colonel J. P. TAYLOR,

Commissary General of Subsistence U. S. Army.

B.

Estimate of R. H. Stewart, general superintendent, of cost of repairing the Capitol in consequence of the introduction of the baking establishment.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1861.

SIR : In accordance with your directions, that I should submit to you an estimate of what it will cost to repair the injury to the Capitol and Capitol grounds caused by converting the Capitol into a bakery for the army, I submit the following :

To repair the injury to the grounds, walks, steps, stone work, &c.....	\$5,000
Painting the rooms now occupied by the bakery.....	1,000
Carpenters' work in the same.....	1,000
Plastering and whitewashing.....	500
For cleaning rooms, &c.....	300
	7,800

Respectfully, yours,

R. H. STEWART,

General Superintendent, C. P. B.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., *Commissioner.*

MEMORIAL

OF

ANTHONY M. DIGNOWITZ,

OF

*San Antonio, Texas, praying the military occupation of Texas, with a
view of protecting loyal citizens.*

DECEMBER 24, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and
ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress
assembled:*

The memorialist, Anthony M. Dignowitz, respectfully represents: That himself and thousands of others, citizens of the United States, of German origin, having resided many years in the State of Texas, to which they were invited to settle, with the most solemn assurances held out to them that if not all, at least the larger portion of the State of Texas will be made a free State; that contrary to these promises a strong combination of men, whose avowed design was the extension and propagating negro slavery, which is the great enemy of free labor, calculated to enrich a few at the expense of the many, this combination, growing more and more powerful, have, by various methods of oppression and tyranny, used every means, howsoever the most infamous and oppressive, to silence the just demands of your memorialist, which eventually resulted in the most stupendous conspiracy to overthrow and destroy the best government on earth. To this infamous crime your memorialist, together with thousands of loyal citizens of German origin, refused to become a party, were persecuted and hunted like malefactors, and in a great many instances were driven out of Texas, deprived of their hard-earned property, and being deprived of the legal rights of representation in your honorable bodies, no other method remains of making themselves heard only through this form of petition to lay their many wrongs and grievances before your honorable bodies, praying for justice and redress. Your memorialist would further draw the attention of Congress to the fact that at present near or about sixty-five thousand soldiers of German origin

are in the field to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to uphold and restore the power of our common government over all the States and Territories of this Union. Your memorialist would respectfully submit to your collective wisdom and your sense of right, not as a particular reward to us of German origin, but as a great policy of national economy, to direct the executive power so that the speedy reconquest of Texas may be effected, and to convert said State into a free State. To effect this object, it would be flattering and congenial to the feelings of all the citizens of German origin if part of that army composed of the German citizen soldiers would be employed to bring freedom and deliverance from the most despotic bondage now suffered by thousands of loyal citizens still remaining on the soil of Texas. Your memorialist would hazard his opinion suggestive to carry out such measures into effect; first, the following plan: An army of ten thousand strong could be landed either at Corpus Christi or at Indianola, there to take a position and await the co-operation of an army advance, which should be made from the borders of Kansas, of at least twenty-five thousand strong, which army should advance through the Indian country, would overawe those tribes now partly in rebellion, and will bring them back to their allegiance to the United States; then advancing along the lines of the military posts into Texas, and there form a junction with the first army of ten thousand strong, already occupying the sea-coast. This combined force, if desirable, could be strongly strengthened from the loyal citizens of Texas, and would soon make short work with the rebellion in that State, and, if necessary, its force could be turned either against Louisiana or Arkansas; then a wise and equitable measure of negro emancipation could be put in force, indemnifying those *few* loyal owners, and, of course, confiscating all *property* of the rebels of every kind; then to remove said negroes either to Florida or some other locality which may have been selected for such purpose to colonize them. Then Texas, freed from this blasting incubus, would and should be opened to German and other free-soil emigrants. This, in the view of your memorialist, would form a great plan of political economy, and would present incalculable advantages, and will be pregnant with immense results. Texas, if once opened to free labor, could produce all the cotton needed in the world—not only that staple, but a large portion of the sugar, rice, tobacco, hemp; also small grains of every kind; the best and abundant crops of the finest wool; nay, the geniality and salubrity of the climate is adapted to the South American llama, sheep, alpaca, and hundreds, nay, thousands, other branches of industry; the facilities for railroads, its facilities for manufacturing of every kind, in localities of unrivalled water-power—nay, it contains within itself the germ of a large empire. There is another item that will not escape your legislative wisdom. Texas has still an unappropriated public domain, consisting of over one hundred millions of acres of land. This, as a matter of course, is forfeited by the rebellion to the federal government. Would it not be wise and just to grant bounty warrants to the soldiers from this great domain, with a view to its distribution and settlement with free laborers? Let us again turn from this great

prospective future to those sad realities of the present. I would crave your attention and your indulgence to state my individual views on this tremendous crisis. I view this as a necessary sequel of the great revolution of the past century, and I shall be satisfied if its duration shall not exceed the first struggle, the last or present one being the more important *moral revolution*. That it will be accomplished thoroughly I entertain not the least doubts whatsoever. When it will be accomplished there will not remain on this continent one single foot of soil subject to monarchical rule, neither will there remain on this continent one single human being owned by others as a slave. This great work or mission the American people are bound and are destined to accomplish—yes, the complete abolishment of the African slave trade, when there shall remain no market for human beings. War with foreign powers is unavoidable, whatsoever diplomacy will attempt to the contrary; but who fears the result? This great nation is preparing for all emergencies, and will be amply able to meet them. God in his wisdom has established immutable laws of progress, and, according to those laws, onward and forward is our motto. In conclusion, I would take the liberty to admonish all that a unity of purpose is essential, nay, necessary. Our experience will be our great teacher. Humanity demands that the greatest results shall be obtained with the smallest sacrifices of human life. The French revolution and the massacres of St. Domingo should admonish us to moderation and wisdom. Our John Browns must not be permitted to act contrary to the wisdom of our present ruler. He is the one selected under Divine Providence by the suffrages of his countrymen to occupy the highest trust ever conferred on any man. From the judgment I have formed of his character, I believe his greatest errors will be those committed on the side of humanity. Individually I consider him to fill the right place at the right time. All have the right to advise in courtesy, but only one must direct, or anarchy and indiscriminate slaughter will soon be the result. Our guide must be binding on our acts. Wisdom, justice, freedom, humanity, are universal principles, and must be applied universally.

Respectfully submitted by

ANTHONY M. DIGNOWITZ,
of San Antonio, Texas,

on behalf of himself and thousands of loyal citizens of Texas, particularly of German origin.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

DECLARING

Their devotion to the Constitution, and the purpose of the people of Maryland to uphold and defend it; that the present rebellion is without justification, and approving the course of the Executive in his efforts to suppress it.

JANUARY 2, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the senate and house of delegates of Maryland, That the Constitution of the United States, so admirably framed by the wisdom of our forefathers, is recognized by the people of Maryland as the charter of their liberties, the foundation, support, and protection of their rights, and the main source of all their prosperity; that they are at all times ready cordially to renew the expression of their devotion to its principles; that they unreservedly acknowledge the supremacy of all laws made in pursuance thereof, and repudiate every construction of that instrument which would destroy its efficiency—its very existence, indeed—by the assertion of any right expressed, implied, or reserved in the States to secede from the Union; and though they consider the right of revolution, for justifiable cause, inherent in every people, they unhesitatingly declare that they know no existing cause to justify the people of the United States in attempting the overthrow of their government.

2. *Resolved, That the duty and interest of the people of Maryland alike forbid that they should take part in the infatuated and suicidal rebellion which now seeks to separate the States of this Union and to destroy that great nationality which has made us prosperous at home and respected abroad; which separation, if accomplished, must result in the most serious disasters to all the States, but from the peculiarity of our geographical position, can bring to our own State nothing but irretrievable ruin.*

3. *Resolved*, That the present unhappy and fratricidal war has been forced upon the government of the United States by the seditious and unlawful acts of those who have attempted its overthrow by violence, and the State of Maryland will cheerfully contribute her proportion of men and means to sustain the nation in its struggle for existence, so long as the war is conducted in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and so long as the purpose of those in power is the maintenance of the Union, with the rights guaranteed by the States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That the loyalty of the people of Maryland to the general government, established by the Constitution, is untouched by any shade of servility, and they must ever regard with extreme jealousy all attempts, from whatever quarter, to make the present war for the restoration of the Union the means of interfering with the domestic institutions of the States; and they solemnly protest against all schemes the object or tendency of which is to excite insurrection among the slaves, declaring the same illegal, and calculated, if put in practice, to produce results too horrible to contemplate.

5. *Resolved*, That this legislature is gratified to know that the true principles on which the war should be conducted have been expressed in most emphatic language by both houses of the present Congress, in their extra session of July last; that they have been declared by the President in his latest message; and that they have been conspicuously illustrated in the proclamation of Major General Dix to the people of the eastern shore of Virginia.

6. *Resolved*, That although in the immediate presence of armies, when war or insurrection exists, it cannot be expected that the civil power should at all times maintain its supremacy, and there may be cases of extreme necessity, where the safety and preservation of the government would excuse a resort to extraordinary measures, yet the dangers of a departure from the forms of law, which are the protection of individual rights, should never be forgotten, and all irregular proceedings should be abandoned as soon as it is clear that the extreme necessity which gave rise to them has passed away.

7. *Resolved*, That the people of Maryland do not hesitate to express their approval of the course and policy of the President in the conduct of the war thus far, as exemplified by his official acts, and they hereby tender him their thanks for the earnest desire he has manifested to avert from them the immediate horrors and calamities of civil war. Assured by his firmness and honesty in the past, they confidently expect that, in spite of the importunities of pernicious fanatics, he will keep steadily in view his sworn duty to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

8. *Resolved*, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

APPROVING

The views of the President in his annual message as to the course to be pursued in suppressing the present rebellion, and declaring the State to be ready to fulfil all her constitutional obligations to the general government as a loyal State.

JANUARY 2, 1861.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The general assembly of Maryland have seen with concern certain indications at the seat of the general government of an interference with the institution of slavery in the slaveholding States, and cannot hesitate to express their sentiments and those of the people they represent in regard to a policy so unwise and mischievous. This war is prosecuted by the nation with but one object, that, namely, of a restoration of the Union just as it was when the rebellion broke out. The rebellious States are to be brought back to their places in the Union without change or diminution of their constitutional rights. In the language of the resolution adopted by both houses of Congress at its extra session in July last with remarkable unanimity, this war is declared to be prosecuted not "in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The objects and purposes of the war thus impressively declared are those alone which the nation can rightfully contemplate in its prosecution; and the moment the object of the war changes from a simple restoration of the Union, as known to the Constitution, to something else in conflict with the guarantees of that instrument, from that moment the war itself changes its character.

The duty of the government in a great crisis like the present is a very plain one—it is to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States; and thankful, as we have reason to be, for our exemption from the devastation and ruin of civil war, we rely further upon the wisdom and firmness of the President in the dis-

charge of the high and solemn trust committed to his hands, to resist and rebuke all attempts from any and from every quarter to convert this war into a crusade against the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the southern States under the guarantees of the Constitution, or to take advantage of the troubled condition of our country for the gratification of personal views or sectional prejudices.

It is, therefore, in accordance with these views—

1. *Resolved*, by the general assembly of Maryland, That we cordially approve of the resolution passed at the extra session of Congress already alluded to, and earnestly desire that in the prosecution of the war the sentiments and purposes it announces as the deliberate judgment of the nation may be steadily kept in view and faithfully adhered to by all the departments of the government, and by our armies in the field.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of President Lincoln remains undiminished; that we have seen with approval and gratification the sentiments announced by the President in his recent message to Congress, presenting his views of the course to be pursued in suppressing the insurrection, and declaring his anxiety that “the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a remorseless revolutionary struggle,” and that in every case he has thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union the primary object of the contest on the part of the government.

3. *Resolved*, That the wisdom of the policy announced in the said resolution of Congress has been signally exemplified in the peaceful triumph achieved by Major General Dix by his admirable proclamation, issued in conformity with its spirit and purposes to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, of the eastern shore of Virginia, on the thirteenth ultimo. And we believe it would be productive of beneficial results if Congress would at the present time reaffirm the principles of that resolution, and thereby give assurance that it proclaims the fixed policy of the government.

4. *Resolved*, That Maryland is ready to fulfil all her constitutional obligations to the general government as a loyal State of the Union, and desires that the integrity of the Union may be preserved and the supremacy of the Constitution restored.

5. *Resolved*, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 7, 1862.—Agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any practice now prevails, or has heretofore, within the past year, prevailed, in any branch of the naval service of making purchases through any other agent or agencies than those recognized by the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy Department, and if any such purchases have been made, for what purpose the same have been made, and have the prices paid in such instances been greater or less than those paid when purchases have been made in the ordinary mode; and also to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to protect the public interest in that branch of the public service from fraud and abuse, and that they have leave to report by bill, or otherwise, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

RESOLUTION
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,
CONCERNING

The federal courts for the district of Kentucky.

JANUARY 8, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE FEDERAL COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF
KENTUCKY.

Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed,
and our representatives requested, to procure the passage of an act
of Congress repealing so much of any act as authorizes the judges of
the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of
Kentucky to hold terms of said courts at Covington, Paducah, and
the city of Louisville.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 23, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTION

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY

The Senate of the State of Kentucky

Resolved, That the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Kentucky, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be and our representatives be requested to use every effort to secure the passage of a bill to amend the act of Congress relating to the sale of land in the State of Kentucky, and to the city of Louisville.

JOHN P. ELLIS
Speaker of the House of Representatives

B. MAGOFFIN
B. MAGOFFIN

Approved December 28, 1861.

By the Governor:
JAMES G. GARRISON, Jr., Secretary of State

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION TO

The construction of a railroad to connect Kentucky with East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

JANUARY 8, 1862.—Referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TO CONNECT KENTUCKY WITH EAST TENNESSEE AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The attention of this legislature having been called to the following passage in the recent message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States: "I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will no doubt co-operate, and, through her legislature, make the most judicious selection of the line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad; and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time; and, when done, it will not only be of vast present usefulness, but also an available permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future;" and deeming it proper to express an early and emphatic indorsement of the recommendation—therefore

1. *Be it resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That this general assembly does most cordially approve the recommendation of the President of the United States to Congress for the construction of a railroad for military purposes from some northern terminus in Kentucky to the State of Tennessee, so as to unite us with our brethren of East Tennessee and Western North

Carolina; that we indorse the statement in the message fully, "that said work, when done, will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also an available permanant improvement, worth its cost in all the future."

2. *Resolved*, That this legislature will co-operate with the general government in the selection of the line of said road, and in preparations for its speedy completion, by all suitable enactments necessary to the accomplishment of the great end proposed.

3. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the governor of this Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress; and that our senators be instructed, and that our representatives in Congress be requested, to urge upon Congress the speedy passage of a law carrying out the recommendation of the President.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 23, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

CONCERNING

Federal Relations.

JANUARY 8, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING FEDERAL RELATIONS.

1. *Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That Kentucky has ever cherished and adhered to the federal Union, and she will cling to it now, in this time of its extremest peril, with unfaltering devotion. While at the beginning of the mad and wicked war which is being waged by the rebellious States for the destruction of the government she forebore to take part, in the hope that she might interpose her friendly offices in the interests of peace, she has, nevertheless, sternly repelled every movement which looked to a change of her political relations to the noblest and freest government in the world. And now, since her proffered mediation has been spurned and her soil invaded by the confederate armies, she deems it fit that she should announce to the world that, standing firmly by her government, she will resist every effort to destroy it; and she calls upon her true and heroic sons to rally around the standard of their country, and put forth the whole energies of the Commonwealth, till the rebellion shall be overthrown and the just supremacy of the national government shall be restored and maintained everywhere within its limits.

2. *Resolved,* That the existing civil war, forced upon the national government without cause by the disunionists, should not be waged upon the part of the government in any "spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

3. *Resolved,* That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the

national Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the government from which it cannot depart without a disregard of the plighted faith of the national legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we *solemnly protest*.

4. *Resolved*, That the purpose expressed in said resolution is *the great end demanded*, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident *hope* of success and *belief* that the *country saved*, in our triumph, to us and to posterity, will still be glorious in the *freedom* of its people, in the unity of its *government*, and the *security* of *society*, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

5. *Resolved*, That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our government and people, and utterly condemn it; and that we would deplore and protest against our national government following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we cannot believe that the national Executive entertains any such purpose.

6. *Resolved*, That *slavery* is a *State institution*, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and we cannot agree that the national government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, shall undertake the emancipation of slaves against the will of slaveholding States. That, in his modification of Frémont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, the President of the United States has given earnest and gratifying evidence of his purpose to administer the government under the sanction of the Constitution, and for his faithfulness under the circumstances he is entitled to, and should receive, the thanks of every loyal-hearted man in the State and nation; and that we respectfully request the President of the United States to dispense with the services of Mr. Cameron, a member of his Cabinet.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the governor to the President of the United States, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 23, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

RELATING TO

The assumption by that State of the federal direct tax.

JANUARY 8, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE ASSUMPTION OF THE FEDERAL DIRECT TAX BY THIS COMMONWEALTH.

1. *Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the State of Kentucky will, and does hereby, assume the payment of her proportion of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of August 6, 1861.

2. *Resolved,* That the governor of this Commonwealth be directed to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the city of Washington, a copy of these resolutions.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 23, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE ASSUMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky will not assume the payment of her proportion of the debt so incurred by the act of Congress of August 8, 1861.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be directed to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury at the city of Washington, a copy of these resolutions.

RICHARD A. BECKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN F. PISK,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 23, 1861.

H. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
N. M. GARNER, Jr., Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 13, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARLILE submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency—

First. Of raising, by direct taxation upon real and personal property of every kind and description—taxing liquors and articles of luxury at a higher rate than other property—a sum sufficient to pay the interest, at a rate of seven per centum per annum, upon two hundred millions of dollars, and also the principal, in ten years; and a sum sufficient to pay the interest, at a rate of eight per centum per annum, upon eight hundred millions of dollars, and also the principal, in thirty years. Of issuing for ten years, at the rate of interest first aforesaid, bonds for two hundred millions of dollars; and for thirty years, at the rate of interest last aforesaid, for eight hundred millions of dollars; reserving to the government the right to redeem the whole or any part of said bonds for two hundred millions of dollars at any time after five years, and the whole or any part of said sum of eight hundred millions at any time after twenty years, and of pledging the public lands as an additional security for the payment of the said sum of ten hundred millions of dollars, by providing that no disposition shall be made of them until the whole of the said sum of ten hundred millions shall be fully paid off and discharged, other than the sale of the same under existing laws, and for the deposit, with the fiscal agency hereinafter provided for, of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, to be added to the specie fund of said agency.

Second. Of creating a fiscal agent or agency, to be located in the city of New York, with a specie basis of not less than fifty millions of dollars, and authorized to issue notes of the denomination of five dollars and upwards, payable on demand at the agency, to an amount not exceeding eight hundred millions of dollars. The said sum of two hundred millions of coin to be deposited in sums of fifty millions at a time with the said agency, and one hundred and fifty millions in thirty-year bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall receive from the said agency two hundred millions in its notes; and thereafter, upon a deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the said agency, of fifty millions in coin and one hundred and fifty millions of the said thirty-year bonds or any part thereof, from time to time,

in such amounts as the exigencies of the treasury may require, he shall receive from the said agency an equal amount of demand notes, with the specie so deposited, and the par value of the said bonds. Of authorizing said agency to sell said bonds so deposited, or so many of them as may be necessary to enable the said agency to redeem the notes issued by it, taking care never to allow the coin on hand to bear a less proportion to the circulation than as one to four.

Third. Of providing that whenever notes issued by the said agency shall be presented to it for redemption and payment, in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, the holder thereof shall have the right to demand and receive from said agency a like sum in the eight per cent. bonds.

Fourth. Of providing for the payment by the said agency of the interest upon both the seven and eight per cent. bonds in coin semi-annually.

Fifth. Of providing that if at any time, in the opinion of the said agency, the market value of the bonds deposited and the specie on hand shall bear to the circulation a less proportion than one to four, said agency shall have the right to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a further deposit of thirty-year bonds.

Sixth. Of requiring all payments by the government to be made in the demand notes issued by the said agency.

MEMORIAL

OF

JOHN B. TEMPLE AND OTHERS,

OF

The military board of Kentucky, praying that the officers and soldiers who were engaged in actual duty before being mustered into service may be placed upon the same footing as to pay, bounty, and pensions, as they would have been had they been mustered into service at the time they performed their duty.

JANUARY 15, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

“Mr. Speed, military affairs, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the senator from Woodford, with the aid of the military board, be instructed to memorialize Congress upon the following subjects:

“1. To obtain pay for the officers and soldiers who have been in actual service before they were mustered into the service.

“2. To obtain bounty and pensions for such officers and soldiers as have been killed or wounded in service before they were mustered in.

“3. To obtain compensations for property that has been lost or destroyed, when in use of the service, by soldiers that had not been mustered in.

“Further, that the senator report on the second day after the recess, at 12 o'clock noon, if any and what legislation is needed upon the subject; also, report whether any, and, if any, what legislation is necessary upon all kindred subjects.”

Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

The undersigned, John B. Temple, Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, Edmund H. Taylor, and George T. Wood, composing the military board of Kentucky, and John K. Goodloe, senator from Woodford, referred to in the foregoing resolutions, passed by the senate of Kentucky at

its late adjourned session, would, in discharge of the duty confided to them by that body, respectfully and earnestly call the attention of Congress to the subjects set forth in the first of said resolutions and its subdivisions, and urge the necessity of some legislation affording relief to the class of soldiers therein referred to. Many cases embraced by said resolutions were brought to the attention of the legislature of Kentucky previous to its recess, which were considered to be of the highest merit; and they would have been acted on and relieved at once, had the State been in a condition to give relief in *all* such cases. But, with the resources of her treasury cut off to a considerable extent by rebel appropriation and general financial distress, and added to these the heavy obligations she has already cheerfully assumed and is now discharging in aid of the general government, it was clear to the legislature that the State could not give that relief which was justly due. Therefore the cases presented, together with the whole subject embraced in said resolutions, were passed with the hope that Congress would enact some law giving prompt relief in the premises.

In reference to providing for the pay of the officers and soldiers who have rendered actual service before they were formally mustered into the service, either of the State of Kentucky or United States, your memorialists would state that, almost without exception, the Kentucky volunteers have been required, and have actually performed regular military duty almost from the very day of their enlistment.

Your memorialists would also state that the raising of volunteers in Kentucky, unlike the raising of troops in many other States, has been attended by heavy expense, required a great deal of labor and time, and was surrounded by very serious difficulties, all growing out of the fact that in many counties and districts a large portion of the population were disloyal to the general government. The *disloyal* used not only persuasions to induce the *loyal* to forego their purpose of joining the armies of the Union, but in many instances bribes, threats, and even violence were resorted to. In some counties, occupied by the insurgents, many young men anxious to volunteer in the service of their country, were unable to get away, whilst others, more fortunate, who succeeded in escaping and reaching our camps, did so only after encountering great delays, difficulties, and dangers. In some instances known to us personally, and in many others of which we have had information from perfectly reliable sources, recruiting officers have been compelled to take their men at their backs and go into the disloyal counties and districts, so that those wishing to volunteer might be enabled to do so. It was not unfrequent that our camps and recruiting stations were broken up and the men in them scattered by the rebel troops. Such was the case more than once or twice on the Green river and in other parts of southern Kentucky, a large portion of which has been in the occupation of the rebels since early in September last. These are, briefly, some of the difficulties and discouragements under which Kentucky has labored in raising and putting into the field more than 25,000 men. The real extent and magnitude of the difficulties we had to encounter will never be fully

known or truly appreciated, except by those who have been actually engaged in enlisting and recruiting troops in that State.

Under such circumstances as those above detailed, the formation of companies, battalions, and regiments was necessarily slow. Indeed, in many instances one, two, and three months were spent in filling a regiment. But it must not be supposed that the volunteers already enlisted were wasting and idling away the time with their families or in secure camps whilst the companies and regiments were filling up. Such was not the case. On the contrary, they were often engaged in as arduous, constant, important, and dangerous service as they will ever be, or as any soldiers who have been regularly mustered into service have been since mustered. They made frequent reconnoissances into the counties and districts occupied by the insurgent forces, did regular guard and picket duty, and fought in several battles and skirmishes, under the commands of officers holding commissions from the general government. Without designing to give undue prominence to any regiment or regiments over others equally patriotic and gallant, we would, because of our personal knowledge, allude to the regiments in southern Kentucky, composing, in part, Gen. Crittenden's brigade, the regiments in eastern Kentucky under Gen. Nelson, and those in the brigades of Generals Schoepf, Thomas, Boyle, and Ward, on Green and Cumberland rivers, as having been as constantly engaged in regular military service in the field, from the time said regiments commenced forming, as any troops that had been formally mustered into service. In all of the commands mentioned, skirmishes have taken place, laborious marches undertaken and accomplished, battles fought, and all the detail of military duty ever required of or usually performed by troops regularly and formally mustered into service, were performed by the Kentucky volunteers for a space of one, two, and three months previous to their being mustered into service. It is a well-known fact that some of our companies and regiments have been raised, recruited and filled upon the borders of, and in the district of country occupied by the insurgents, and that during the whole time of organization, they protected the adjacent counties and communities against rebel outrages and raids. Such was the case on Green river, and the volunteers raised there, to say the least for them, contributed largely to the security of the country lying between that and the Ohio, to the preservation of some of the locks and dams on Green river, and to the undisturbed navigation of the Ohio to Evansville and Cairo. The volunteers in eastern and other portions of Kentucky rendered no less important and gallant services previous to their complete organization and mustering.

Your memorialists would barely suggest further on this subject, that the almost constant employment in the field of these partially filled companies and regiments, of itself alone, saying nothing of the other difficulties in the way of raising troops in Kentucky, already presented, necessarily interfered with, nay, in many cases absolutely put a stop to any efficient recruiting, and prevented their prompt completion. The consequence was that our volunteers were not able to organize and place themselves in a situation to draw pay for the

length of time above stated. We may truly add also, that many companies and regiments were ready to be mustered, long before mustering officers could be procured, and it sometimes happened that when the mustering officer came to muster them, they were absent on military duties, such as have been already spoken of; and in this way their complete organization was also delayed.

Your memorialists would further state as a fact within their knowledge, that a good many men who undertook to raise companies and regiments, were, after achieving partial success, deprived of the fruits of their labor and expenditures, by the effect of the order of consolidation of companies and regiments, necessarily made by the military board of Kentucky. Some of them failed of filling their companies because of the orders or earnest request of government officers to give their own and the services of their men, as scouts and otherwise, to the government. No compensation or remuneration has been made in these cases.

Your memorialists would further state, partially from their own knowledge, that in discharging the services above spoken of by the Kentucky volunteers, previous to their being formally mustered into service, some of them were killed, some received severe wounds, some lost horses and other property, others have been consigned to the grave from diseases incurred in the rendering of such services, whilst many others are now subjected to the loss of health and strength, and must bear through the remaining days of their lives broken and shattered constitutions. But your memorialists are informed that such facts as are above set forth are unavailing; that under the existing laws, neither the living officers and soldiers, nor the widows or children of those who have bravely met death upon the battlefields, or died in rebel prisons, or fallen in our hospitals by the slow and torturing hand of disease, can obtain pay for the services rendered before being formally mustered into service, or before being filled to the minimum number required by law, no matter for how long a time previous thereto their services may have been given to the government, or how important and beneficial they may have been, nor what reasons may have prevented the organization or mustering of the company or regiment. Neither can they obtain the bounty and pensions provided by law and bestowed upon those who have been formally mustered into service. Your memorialists would respectfully express, as their own opinion of right and justice, uninfluenced by mere technicality, that for the services so rendered the general government by the Kentucky volunteer officers and soldiers pay should be given; for their property lost or destroyed compensation should be promptly made; and for the lives, wounds, and broken constitutions laid upon the altar of their country, pensions and bounty should be extended. Surely *uncalculating patriotism* and *unmercenary sacrifices* should receive generous consideration from Congress.

There was another class of soldiers in Kentucky who promptly took the field upon the commencement of hostilities there, and rendered important services. We allude to the Home Guards. These soldiers, as we are informed, are not, under existing laws, entitled to pay, nor

pensions or bounty. No compensation has been made them, though the Home Guards of other States have been provided for by special legislation, as we understand.

The resolution of the Senate also embraces compensation for property lost or destroyed, when used for the public service, by our unmustered soldiers.

In discharging the duties spoken of in a former part of this memorial by our volunteers, previous to being mustered, it was necessary to have transportation, provisions, &c. As was to be expected, some of the property thus employed perished, or was lost or destroyed, and no compensation has been made therefor, neither has payment yet been made for the use of such property, nor for the provisions necessarily consumed.

Now, your memorialists respectfully and earnestly call the attention of Congress to the subjects set forth in this memorial, and pray that such laws may be enacted as will do justice and give relief to those in whose behalf it is offered.

JOHN B. TEMPLE.
PETER DUDLEY.
SAMUEL GILL.
EDMUND H. TAYLOR.
GEORGE T. WOOD.
JOHN K. GOODLOE.

FRANKFORT, *Kentucky*, January 6, 1862.

RESOLUTIONS

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN

1892

The Legislature of the State of Michigan, in Session assembled, do hereby enact the following Resolutions:

January 18, 1892 - Passed by the Senate (Unanimously)

BY SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1, 1892, THE SENATE HAS ORDERED THAT THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Resolved, That the Senate do hereby resolve that the following Resolutions be printed and distributed to the Members of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Senate do hereby resolve that the following Resolutions be printed and distributed to the Members of the House of Representatives:

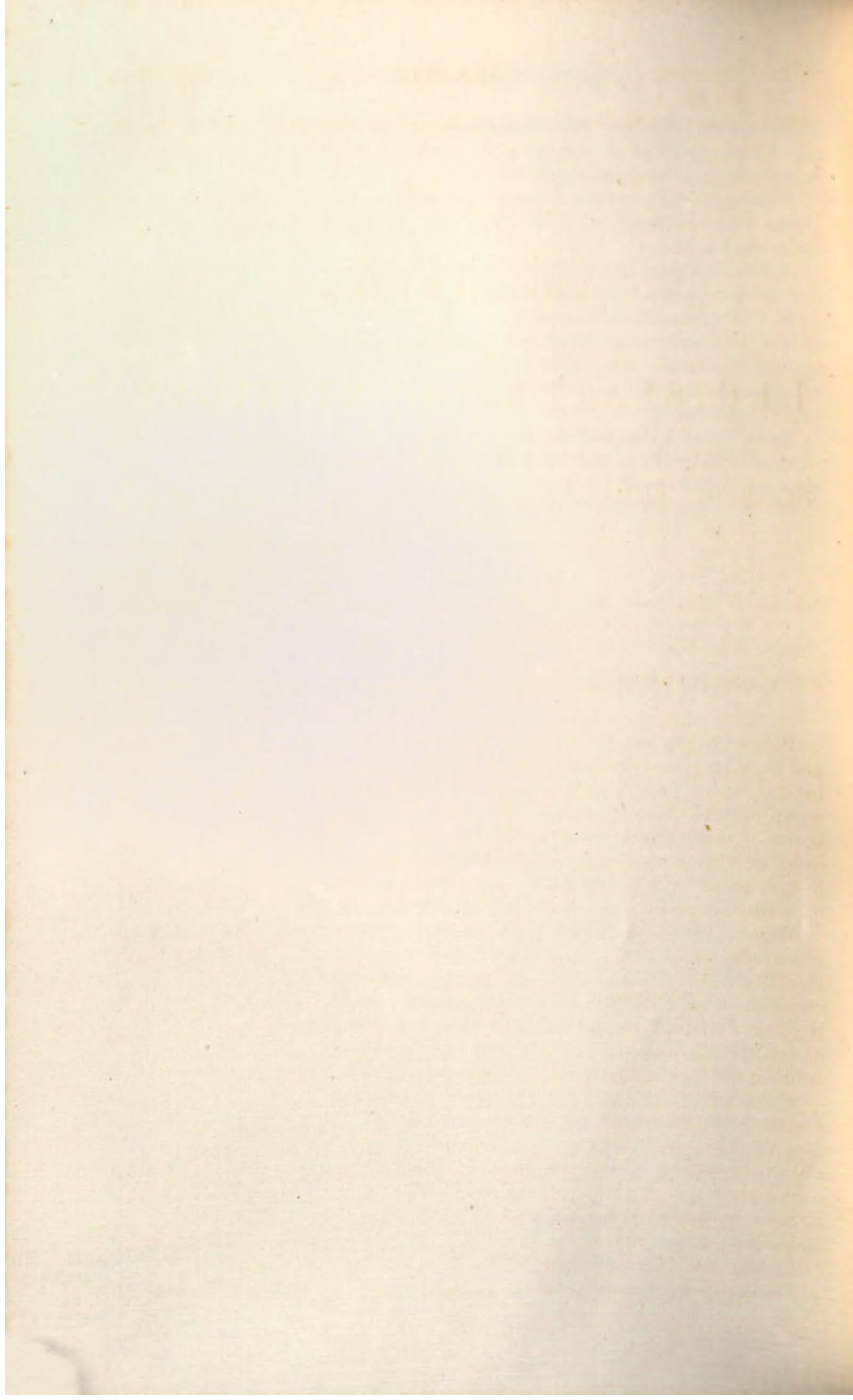
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RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a naval station and dock-yard in the State of Michigan.

JANUARY 16, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS for the location and establishment of a naval station and dock-yard within the State of Michigan.

Whereas the relations of the United States with foreign countries are such that we deem it important that prompt and ample measures be taken to provide adequate protection to the commerce of our western lakes, and to insure the more perfect defence of our exposed frontier, we believe it of the highest interest and the indispensable duty of the government of the United States to immediately establish a naval station and dock-yard for the construction and equipment of suitable vessels for such protection; and

Whereas the State of Michigan, almost entirely surrounded by navigable waters, the opposite shores of a large portion of which are held by a foreign government, thus exposed to incursions and invasions by which the immense commerce of the northwest and other property of its citizens are subject to capture and devastation, and absolutely demanding, by such peculiar situation, the care and protection of the federal government: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to urgently present this momentous subject to the attention of the general government, and to use all honorable means to secure the immediate location and establishment of a naval station and dock-yard at Grand Haven, or such other suitable harbor on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, or western shore of Lake Huron, as shall be selected by the Navy Department for that purpose.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of

2 NAVAL STATION AND DOCK-YARD IN MICHIGAN.

the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

H. T. BACKUS,
President of the Senate.

DEXTER MUSSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 9, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I, George H. House, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of a joint resolution of the legislature of 1862 with the original on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this 10th day [L. s.] of January, in the year of our Lord 1862.

GEO. H. HOUSE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

E. W. HINMAN, OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

*The employment by government of the vessels employed in the fisheries,
as particularly adapted to aid in maintaining an effective blockade.*

JANUARY 16, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

The undersigned would respectfully represent, that having sent several communications to the Secretary of the Navy, dated as follows: 17th and 22d of August, and one on the 26th of November, 1861, but receiving one favor only, dated 20th of August, 1861, therefore the object was to induce the government of the United States to employ the vessels engaged in the fishing interest, to be paid by a bounty, or by charter, on such terms and conditions as might be deemed advisable by our government. The motive was to protect our commerce and mercantile interests; also for the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union, and the laws of our country, and the suppression of the rebellion, but more particularly to maintain an effective blockade, which is imperative at this time.

The vessels which are offered to the government are calculated to sail up bays, sounds, rivers, inlets, and shoal water. They will draw from four to eight feet of water, and when armed with rifle cannon will do great execution. Vice-President Hamlin says, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 4th of May, 1858, that there was no branch of the service that did more honorable and gallant service than the fishermen in our last wars of the revolution. He said, also, there can be no serious question that more than fifty thousand tons of British shipping were captured in the year 1777 by these New England fishermen. Curwin, of Salem, a loyalist, who fled to England, states in his journal that from May, in the year 1776, to February, 1778, Lloyd's Coffee House List shows that American privateers, one hundred and seventy-three in number, captured seven hundred and thirty-three British vessels with their cargoes, worth more than *twenty-five millions of dollars*, and they counted millions of dollars by a higher standard in that day than we do now. Please also examine

the opinions of Commodore Stewart, Shubrick, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and many others.

During the war of 1812 we captured from the British more than two thousand three hundred sail of vessels, mounting more than eight thousand guns; fifty-six men-of-war, mounting nearly nine hundred guns; and took in all about thirty thousand prisoners of war. Of the number of captures in the privateer service, the greatest was by these fishermen; and those now engaged in New England in the fishing interest can and will maintain a perfect or effective blockade, and aid the government in preventing piracy, and clear the ocean of privateers sailing under the rebellion flag of the rebel States, providing the United States will grant them a reasonable charter. The blockade has never been made effective, and large vessels of our government cannot come within five to seven miles of the southern coast in consequence of shoal water. Privateers are continually running the blockade, and the government should obtain light-draught vessels. The President of the United States has called for a volunteer force of five hundred thousand men to protect our internal interests, why not maintain a volunteer force on the ocean, on the same principle? What would be the condition of the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, were it not for our commerce? And is not the commercial interests of these cities worth protecting? The fact of privateers preying upon our commerce injures trade, and importers of merchandise are fearful of danger of their cargoes being taken, and thus many millions of dollars are lost to the treasury, while articles which enter into daily consumption are at this time double in value, and taxation must largely increase, and the mercantile community be ruined or bankrupt. The undersigned would respectfully ask the favorable consideration of my proposal dated November 26, 1861, which is hereunto annexed, addressed to honorable Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, and also favor me with a hearing before your naval committee, which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned.

E. W. HINMAN.

NEW YORK, *January 13, 1862.*

NEW YORK, *November 26, 1861.*

The undersigned has the honor to present to you, as the Secretary of the Navy, and to the President of the United States, or to Congress, the following proposal, viz :

1st. That there be a fleet of one hundred or more chartered sailing vessels divided into squadrons, each squadron to be under the control and direction of a flag-officer commanding one of the government gunboats.

2d. The vessels comprising the several squadrons to be such as have been built expressly for coast service, schooner-rigged, ranging

from seventy-five to two hundred tons, custom-house measure, whose masters are familiar with the inlets of the southern coast.

3d. It is further proposed that the government furnish the armament and stores, and that the owners furnish the outfit, with provision and a crew, consisting of master and from twelve to sixteen able-bodied seamen, according to the armament and size of the vessel; the government to add such attachments to vessels as may be needful for armaments, which attachments to remain when the charter expires.

4th. It is proposed to furnish the above number of staunch, strong vessels, at the rate of sixteen dollars per ton per month, in addition to one-half of the amount of sales realized from the condemned prizes captured by the vessels.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. W. HINMAN,
2 Coenties Slip, New York.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MEMORIAL

OF

CHAPLAINS IN THE U. S. ARMY,

PRAYING

That no law may be passed that will impair their usefulness, and that their rank and pay be that of a captain of infantry.

JANUARY 17, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

The subscribers, a committee appointed by a meeting of chaplains, held pursuant to previous notice at Washington, on the 15th of January instant, beg leave to present, in conformity with their instructions, to the Senate and House of Representatives, the following brief statement and appeal:

1. That the chaplains are ready to promote all measures of retrenchment, and will cheerfully acquiesce in any that may be necessary.

2. That for the sake of their moral influence in the army, (where rank has so much influence,) they request that measures affecting them may not tend to lessen their usefulness.

3. Their rank is now that of captain, their pay that of captains of cavalry.

4. We petition that you leave us the rank of captain in the new order and the pay of captains of infantry, as was proposed by Senator Rice in the last session of Congress. This, by a pro-rata rule, will be a reduction twice as great as has been imposed upon any other officer by any of the proposed bills, being a reduction from \$155 to \$120 per month, or equal to \$420 per annum. The reduction to the rank and pay of second lieutenant, as proposed in Senator Sherman's bill, will be a reduction of about \$900 per annum, being nearly one half, and this accompanied by decrease of rank.

5. One of the bills proposes the pay of chaplains in the regular army as a rule. There are no chaplains in the regular army, except post chaplains, having peculiar privileges in permanent garrison quarters. It were unfair to call post chaplains into the field with no increase of pay or emolument; and in their position at the several posts, they generally have some auxiliary employment to enable them to live in tolerable comfort.

6. The chaplains, very many of them, must provide for the maintenance of families at home, as well as incur the necessary expenses of active service and the perils of the field. The pay of post chaplain is not equal to the double charge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. V. VAN JUGEN.

JONATHAN WATTS.

FRANCIS DILLON EAGAN.

WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1862.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 21, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. WADE submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the following be added to the joint rules of the two Houses:

22. When, during the present rebellion, any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall rise in his place and state to the Senate or House of Representatives that the Executive desires immediate action of Congress upon any matter pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, shall immediately go into secret session, and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed; and all debate thereon, if the previous question shall not have been ordered, shall be limited to five minutes for any member, and the final vote shall be taken before adjournment.

During such session no communication shall be received or made to or from any person not a member then present, except through the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House; and a breach of secrecy of any matter transacted during such session (unless the injunction of secrecy be removed) by any Senator or Representative shall be punished by expulsion; and if committed by any officer of either body, or other person, such punishment shall be inflicted as the body to which he belongs may impose.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN

IN FAVOR OF

The adoption of measures for the exchange of prisoners.

JANUARY 23, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relative to exchange of prisoners.

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, with no prospect of an immediate termination of the war, and many of the citizens of this State are in captivity as prisoners of war, it is expedient that arrangements should be made for exchange of prisoners, and that our representatives in Congress be requested, and our senators be instructed, to use their proper influence to bring about such arrangements.

Resolved, That we hold it to be a duty we owe to our fellow-countrymen engaged in the present deplorable conflict to do all in our power to mitigate the severities and barbarism of war, and therefore deem it not only expedient but a dictate of humanity that all persons captured as privateers upon the high seas should be held and deemed to be prisoners of war, to be held and treated as such during the continuance of the existing contest.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to urge the adoption of measures for the exchange of Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, who was wounded and taken prisoner while in command of a brigade and bravely leading the first regiment of Michigan infantry at the battle of Manassas, and who is now held in close confinement as a hostage in a southern dungeon.

H. J. BACKUS,
President of the Senate.

DEXTER MUSSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 13, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I, George H. House, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of a joint resolution with the original on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this
[L. s.] thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

GEORGE H. HOUSE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK
IN FAVOR OF

The abolition of the franking privilege.

JANUARY 27, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed

STATE OF NEW YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, January 14, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Ludington:

Resolved, (if the senate concur,) That our senators in Congress be instructed, and that our representatives in Congress be requested, to vote for the bill now before that body for the abolition of the franking power, believing that this system has for years been a great source of expense to the people, and an unjust and unnecessary burden, which ought not longer to be borne.

By order:

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

IN SENATE, *January 17, 1862.*

Resolved, That the senate do concur in the passage of the foregoing resolution.

By order:

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

The following is a list of the reports made to the Senate by the several committees appointed by the Senate on January 17, 1842.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan
Resolved (1) the senate committee on the petition of the citizens of the State of New York, praying for the abolition of the slave trade, be and they are authorized to report the same to the Senate at the next session of the Senate.

J. B. CUSHMAN, CLERK

IN SENATE, January 17, 1842
The Senate on the report of the committee on the petition of the citizens of the State of New York, praying for the abolition of the slave trade, passed the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on the petition of the citizens of the State of New York, praying for the abolition of the slave trade, be and they are authorized to report the same to the Senate at the next session of the Senate.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAN FRANCISCO,

PRAYING

The establishment of a steam mail line from San Francisco to Japan and China.

JANUARY 2, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JANUARY 29, 1862.—Discharged, and ordered to be printed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
San Francisco, November 29, 1861.

At an adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held Wednesday, November 27, 1861, the following memorial was unanimously adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to the honorable senators and representatives of California in Congress, and to the chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the Atlantic cities:

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 27, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: Your committee, appointed under resolution of the chamber to take necessary steps to call the attention of the Congress of the United States to the importance of establishing a steam mail line from San Francisco to Japan and China, beg leave to report:

That they have availed themselves of all the information at their command, and of the knowledge of the subject-matter in consideration, both in a commercial and nautical point of view, possessed by many of our citizens.

Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the establishment of this line of steamers, and its value to our State commercially, and have prepared the annexed memorial as an expression of the views of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco on this subject.

And, in conclusion, beg leave to suggest that members of the chamber and citizens who have statistical or other information on the subject should, by letter or otherwise, convey it to our congressional representatives.

W. C. RALSTON.
WILLIAM GIBB.
ALEXANDER FORBES.
T. G. CARY.
HENRY CARLTON, JR.
B. DAVIDSON.
C. H. BALDWIN.
ALBERT DIBBLEE.

GEORGE KELLOGG, Esq.,
President Chamber of Commerce.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, representing the mercantile interests of California and of the American portion of the Pacific coast, would respectfully submit to the Congress of the United States, that, in their judgment, a steam mail across the Pacific to Japan and China, in subsidized steamers or in armed vessels of the government, by which treasure shipments can be made and protected, is a necessity called for by the present and prospective extent of our commerce on the Pacific ocean.

We would respectfully call attention to the fact that, from our position, our whole business, even with the States of our own Union, has to be transacted by ocean lines of packets, and that our business has been greatly instrumental in building the American merchant marine to its present power and strength. The value of our commerce to the ship-owning interests of the Union may be estimated by the freights paid in the city of San Francisco annually to inward-bound ships, amounting to four and one-fourth millions of dollars, while our out freights of cereals alone have been equal to the lading of seventy-five medium clippers per annum.

We would also call attention to the fact that our business with the other States of the Union, amounting to nearly forty millions of dollars per annum, costs our State for remittance of treasure one and one-fourth million per year.

And we would, as proof of the great and growing importance of the trade of this State, call the attention of your honorable body to the following statement of facts having a direct bearing on the establishment of the line of steamers herein asked for.

That recent shipments made of our gold bullion to China have been received with such favor that a great reduction in the price of Mexican dollars in this market has been made, decreasing comparatively the cost of all importations of Chinese production paid for in bullion,

five per cent., which will, if continuous, amount to near one million per annum, on the business of the United States. The fact is thus established that gold bullion is a good remittance. The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are now exclusively using gold bars in preference to silver, in their remittances to their countrymen. These facts are indicative that the tide of eastern exchange has already begun to turn in favor of the gold production of California, and all indications now point unmistakably to the conclusion that, within a few years after the establishment of the line of steamers asked for, the entire production of the precious metals of California will be absorbed in the East India and China business.

That our productions and export of silver and quicksilver will rapidly increase in amount, and that it is desirable that means should be provided by which our silver may speedily and directly reach its best market on the Asiatic coast.

That a line of mail steamships from San Francisco to China, in connexion with the Continental Telegraph, will give to American merchants the advantages of more rapid communication of commercial intelligence than will be possessed by their European competitors.

That the means of regular monthly or bi-monthly shipments of treasure from San Francisco to China will have a tendency to make New York and San Francisco the turning point in all exchange which require payments in bullion, and will increase the financial importance of the United States in our relations with other commercial nations.

That large amounts of silver, produced in the countries south of California, are now shipped to China by foreign vessels and indirect routes, the freights and profits of which might be obtained to American commerce by the establishment of a China steam mail.

That the change of routine in our commercial arrangements with eastern nations, consequent on the growth and commercial importance of California, is yearly increasing the number of commercial travellers who seek their Asiatic destination or return *via* San Francisco.

That a line of steamers across the Pacific, while extending and strengthening our own commerce, would divert the trade, passengers, and commerce of other nations to our ports, and to the benefit of our ships and people. The lines of steamers on the Pacific coast already extend from Chili to Vancouver's Island, which would connect with and be tributary to the mail line between California and China.

That close commercial relations with the Asiatic nations would tend to the growth of a merchant marine and ship-building interest on the Pacific that would add greatly to the wealth of the nation in time of peace, and to our strength, safety, and power in war.

That the wealth of our material resources, the extent of our coast, and our distance from other States of the Union, render it imperative that in peace we should be strengthened, that we may have ability to meet the exigencies of war without that aid from the general government of which our position may deprive this State.

That with the establishment of a steam mail from San Francisco to China the debt of the United States to eastern nations can be paid

at great saving to the nation at large, and also at a great saving to the State of California in an increased value of her gold and silver and other exports.

That our shipping and commerce, both on the American and Asiatic coast, need the protection and encouragement that an efficient steam navy only can give.

That California's commerce with China is rapidly increasing, having doubled within the last year; and that there is in that country a growing demand for the production of our fields and forests, which may be fostered into an extensive commerce.

That our commercial relations with Japan are precarious, from the want of frequent presence of an adequate naval force.

That foreign nations are active and persistent in efforts to monopolize the commerce of the Asiatics, to the detriment of the American commerce on the Pacific.

That the aggregate of tonnage arriving at San Francisco in 1859 was 598,631 tons, of which 47,519 tons cleared for China, and 18,378 tons for other ports in the East Indies. The arrivals from China, 27,814 tons; from other ports in East Indies, 10,780 tons; on which the freight values were near four hundred thousand dollars, and cargo values \$2,662,241.

That our import of treasure for the year 1859 was \$2,516,152; and our export of treasure \$47,640,462; of which \$3,100,755 were sent to China, in forty-five vessels. The amount shipped in 1860, \$3,374,680, in thirty-two vessels.

That our export of commodities, exclusive of bullion, have increased three millions within the last year, amounting, for the year 1860, to \$8,532,439; of which amount \$4,918,336 were the productions of our State. The export of barley increased from 15,000 sacks in 1854, to 163,249 in 1859, while our wheat export, from 4,067 sacks, value \$14,900, in 1854, reached the valuation of \$1,854,259 in 1860. Our export of wool in 1854 was valued at \$14,000; in 1860 its valuation was \$392,502; showing an amount of progress, in material interests and general wealth, under all the disadvantages of distance from the other States and the central government, indicative of what our future effort will accomplish.

That for the protection of the American commerce of the Pacific large steamers are not required, and that the cost of naval service on this ocean may be much lessened if a portion of the steamers are engaged in the carriage of the mails and treasure freights, as such steamers, when necessity requires, are at the speedy control of the commander of the San Francisco or China naval stations, having the entire naval force of the North Pacific within a month's call of the department, making a less force necessary in time of peace, and creating a readiness and efficiency in time of war.

That, as a progressive people, we believe it desirable to use our steam navy in forwarding the interests of commerce—a desire which is almost a necessity, from the amount and value, and the dangers to which our specie shipments are exposed.

That although this service may be rendered American commerce

by the vessels of our steam navy, a less interrupted service could be made by subsidized steamers whose efficiency for warlike purposes may be insured by frequent official inspection.

That our treasure exports are sufficient, not only to pay the annual balance of trade due from the United States to eastern nations, but also a portion of that of other nations with whom the United States have commercial relations; that by the shipment of our bullion direct to China, American merchants will save the exchanges, interest, and commissions they now pay other nations, while our State will save the costs we now pay in its transport—amounting in the aggregate to a much larger sum than the establishment of the mail will cost the federal government.

That a steam mail line from San Francisco to China will be a general commercial benefit to the country; were it exclusively to the benefit of California, our liberal contribution to the metallic wealth and general business interest of the Union would make it our due; but in receiving this aid to our State's interest, California only shares in a benefit to the commerce of the whole Union, and of every consumer of India-grown products in our population.

Your memorialists would also say, in conclusion, the mail line across the Pacific cannot for many years be established without the aid of government, and that the aid and protection we seek is a necessity of our present commerce, and an enterprise the great importance of which to the United States can scarcely be over-estimated; we therefore pray your earnest and immediate attention to the subject of this memorial, in the confident hope that you will grant the relief asked for, by subsidizing a mail line of steamships from California to Japan and China, or give such other relief as may appear for the best interests of the United States and the States of the Pacific coast.

GEORGE H. KELLOGG,
President.

Attest:

WM. R. WADSWORTH, *Secretary.*

by the results of our own investigation, and we are confident that we have made a contribution to the knowledge of the world's history.

It is our intention to publish this book in a series of volumes, and we are confident that it will be a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. The first volume will deal with the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second volume will deal with the history of the world from the present day to the future. The third volume will deal with the history of the world from the future to the end of time.

The first volume will be published in the year 1900. The second volume will be published in the year 1901. The third volume will be published in the year 1902. The fourth volume will be published in the year 1903. The fifth volume will be published in the year 1904. The sixth volume will be published in the year 1905. The seventh volume will be published in the year 1906. The eighth volume will be published in the year 1907. The ninth volume will be published in the year 1908. The tenth volume will be published in the year 1909.

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From the
24 June

SENATE

May 27
1892

MEMORIAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ST. PAUL, MINN.

Respectfully

submitted in support of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854.

Presented to the Senate of the United States by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., passed January 12, 1892.

The memorial of James H. Taylor and others, of St. Paul, Minn., Chamber of Commerce, against the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854, is respectfully submitted, in support of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854.

At a special meeting of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, held on the 12th day of January, 1892, at 8 o'clock P.M., the following resolution was adopted: That the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., do hereby respectfully submit to the Senate of the United States the memorial of James H. Taylor and others, of St. Paul, Minn., Chamber of Commerce, against the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854.

James H. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn., Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to prepare a memorial in support of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., would respectfully remonstrate against any action of the Senate of the United States in support of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854, as proposed by the Senate of the United States, in support of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1854, and the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, England, June 12, 1854.

SYMPTOMS

ON A THEORY OF CONJUGATE

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MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. PAUL, MINN

REMONSTRATING

Against any action at the present session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the reciprocity treaty.

JANUARY 27, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 29, 1862.—Reported in favor of printing.

The remonstrance of James W. Taylor and others, of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Chamber of Commerce, against any action at the present session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the Canadian reciprocity treaty, or proposing in any manner to impair the terms or obligations thereof, unless such action is the result of a new negotiation and agreement between the respective governments.

At a special meeting of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, held at the rooms of the United States district court on the 17th instant, W. R. Marshall, president, occupied the chair, and S. K. Putnam was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

James W. Taylor presented the following memorial, which, on motion of J. W. Cathcart, was adopted, and directed to be forwarded to the Minnesota congressional delegation:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, would respectfully remonstrate against any action at the present session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the reciprocity treaty, or proposing in any manner to impair the terms or obligations thereof, unless

such action is the result of a new negotiation and agreement between the respective governments.

I. Your memorialists prefer to rest this remonstrance upon the single consideration of national good faith—the scrupulous regard for treaty obligations which the American government has always observed and will continue to observe.

For this purpose we invite attention to the fifth article of the treaty, which follows :

ARTICLE 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same ; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

This treaty was promulgated by President Pierce on the 11th of September, 1854. The period from its date to promulgation, June 5 to September 11, was occupied in the passage of laws to carry it into operation by the United States, England and the provinces interested. Under a special article (article 6) the treaty did not become applicable to the Island of Newfoundland until December 12, 1855.

From the date of President Pierce's proclamation, September 11, 1854, the period of ten years must therefore be computed, within which the operation of the treaty is removed beyond the power of Congress. The life and obligation of the treaty extends to September 11, 1864, and neither of the contracting parties is at liberty even to give notice of its termination until after the "end of the said ten years." Twelve months must also elapse before such notice can take effect.

There is one exception, however, to this conclusion. By the first clause of Article IV it was agreed "that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence, and the canals in Canada used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty. * * It being understood, however, that the British government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the government of the United States."

Article IV then proceeds to provide that if at any time the British government shall suspend this freedom of navigation upon the St. Lawrence river and the Canadian canals, the government of the United States may suspend, as to Canada, the third article, which admits an enumerated list of articles, the growth and produce of the colonies and the United States, into each country respectively, free of duty.

Great Britain not having suspended the right of Americans in the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, Congress has no power to act under this solitary exception to the permanent obligation of the treaty.

It is therefore submitted that, until September 11, 1864, and further or beyond that date until the lapse of a subsequent notice of twelve months, (if the government desire to terminate the operation of the treaty,) the Congress and citizens of the United States will scrupulously observe and fulfil the obligations imposed by Article V above cited, as well as all the other provisions of the treaty in question.

II. We venture the further statement that all parties to this treaty have hitherto observed its stipulations in good faith. The Americans possess and enjoy their enlarged rights in the British fisheries of the northeastern coast, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; neither government has interrupted the exchanges of the free list prescribed by the third article; while upon a subject purposely excluded from the provisions of the treaty, namely, the tariffs of the United States and the adjacent provinces in respect to articles of manufacture and foreign production, there is no legitimate ground of complaint in any quarter. Prior to 1861 the duties by the Canadian tariff were considerably enlarged after 1854; but recently the American scale of duties has been advanced in a still greater proportion. In both cases the changes have been enforced by financial necessity, and do not conflict with the treaty of 1854.

III. At the regular session of the American Congress, to be assembled on the first Monday of December, 1864—almost three years from the present time—it will be in order to take measures which shall then appear expedient in regard to our relations of revenue and commerce with the British provinces on this continent. Within that period the discussions of our future continental policy may be expected to suggest the terms of a more definite and permanent treaty, avoiding former errors and omissions, and which, as your memorialists hope and believe, will be far more comprehensive and satisfactory than the negotiation of 1854. The closing three years of the decade during which the existing treaty is irrevocable will probably disclose events bearing directly and impressively upon the question of international relations on our northern frontier. Some of these we venture to anticipate.

1. Central British America, including an inhabitable area of 300,000 square miles, and extending northwest of Minnesota to the Rocky mountains, will probably be organized as a crown colony of England, with the seat of government at Selkirk. There is good reason to believe that a bill for this purpose will become an act of Parliament at the session now impending.

2. British Columbia on the Pacific coast, having received a similar organization in 1858, the establishment of the province of Central British America will go far to realize the hope so gracefully expressed three years since from the throne of England: "That her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British crown."

3. Minnesota, with the co-operation of the government at Washington, has relied with confidence upon the probability of such a colonization of the fertile valleys which stretch beyond the international boundary, from the lakes of Superior and Winnepeg, or the western limit of Canada, to the Pacific colony of British Columbia. Our mails, our trains of regular transportation, and our steam vessels on the Red River of the North, are already provided as important links of international communication from Toronto to St. Paul, and thence to Fort Garry. The projected railroads of Minnesota, with extensive grants of land from Congress in behalf of their construction, harmonize in a northwestern trend to the valleys of the Red River of the North, and the still more remote Saskatchewan. Our whole commercial future has been projected in concert with the victories of peace, even more renowned than war, of which we still hope to witness the achievement in northwest America, irrespective of the imaginary line of an international frontier.

4. Animated by these expectations, which the march of events has hitherto justified, we invoke the "sober second thought" of the country upon the subject of our continental policy. With the suppression of the southern rebellion; with dispassionate discussions by all the parties interested; with the happy accord of minds like Cobden in England and Chase in America upon the best methods of revenue, and, lastly, with the lessons and suggestions of the next three years, a treaty, eminently deserving the designation of a reciprocity treaty, will probably be submitted to the Congress of 1864.

5. In conclusion, the chamber merely reiterate the uniform utterance of the authorities and citizens of Minnesota, when we anticipate an adjustment of the relations of the United States and all the British provinces on this continent, upon a basis of mutual interest and good will. We do not deny the expediency of a revision of existing stipulations—at a proper time, this community will insist upon a revision; but always in the interest of further freedom, not additional restrictions, of commercial intercourse. We expect to urge the territorial extension of a future reciprocity treaty to the provinces northwest of Minnesota, and an enlargement of its provisions to the proportions of a Zoll-Verein or Customs Union.

With these impressions, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce repeats its invitation to the senators and representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to review the stipulations of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and to avoid all action inconsistent with the public faith. If, however, with the scrupulous observance of international obligations, the Congress can find or make a way, in 1862, to the policy which your memorialists have assigned for the diplomacy and legislation of 1864, the result will be warmly welcomed by the people of Minnesota.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

*The establishment of an arsenal and armory on the island of Rock Island,
in the State of Illinois.*

JANUARY 31, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring,
That our senators and representatives in Congress from this State be requested to use their utmost exertions to procure the establishment, at the earliest possible time, by the government of the United States, of an arsenal and armory on the island of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions.

RUSH CLARK,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JNO. R. NEEDHAM,

President of the senate.

Approved January 23, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and af-
[L. s.] fixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines,
this 23d day of January, A. D. 1862.

ELIJAH SELLS.

1847
No. 1

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 22, 1847.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE,
JANUARY 15, 1847.

ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, PRINTER,
1847.

ELIJAH WELLS,
JANUARY 22, 1847.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

IN FAVOR OF

Such an amendment to the laws for the naturalization of foreigners as will secure letters of citizenship to foreigners honorably discharged from the army of the United States.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to granting citizenship to foreigners honorably discharged from the army.

Whereas many worthy men of foreign birth, not enjoying the rights and privileges of citizenship, have volunteered in the service of the United States, and are now hazarding their lives and fortunes in defence of our Constitution and laws : Therefore, be it—

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested, to use their endeavors to procure such amendment to the laws for the naturalization of foreigners as will secure letters of naturalization to such free white persons of foreign birth as may produce, before any court of record in the United States, proof of lawful age, and of service in the army of the United States, in the present war, and of an honorable discharge therefrom.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the above resolution to our representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MONROE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

JANUARY 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
January 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in my office.

B. R. COWEN, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS

THE DELEGATES

Resolved, That the undersigned do hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by the Convention of the United States.

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Resolved, That the undersigned do hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by the Convention of the United States.

Resolved, That the undersigned do hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by the Convention of the United States.

JAMES H. HUNTER

Secretary of the Convention

JAMES HUNTER

President of the Convention

JANUARY 25, 1854

Office of the Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in my office.

R. R. FORTY, Secretary of State

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a national armory in said State.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to establishing a national armory in Ohio.

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use all honorable efforts to procure the location of the contemplated national armory at some suitable point within the State of Ohio; and that, considering the patriotism of the people of the State, its central location, the skilled labor of many of its citizens, its facilities of communication, its productiveness in minerals and all needful supplies, as representatives of its people we consider the incidental advantages attendant upon such an establishment justly due to this State.

Resolved, That the governor communicate copies of these resolutions to the President and heads of departments, and our senators and representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MONROE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

JANUARY 27, 1862.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
January 28, 1862.

I certify that the foregoing joint resolution is correctly copied from the original roll in this office.

B. R. COWEN, *Secretary of State.*

1862

SENATE

1862

RESOLUTION

THE LEGISLATIVE

The establishment of a

January 2, 1862 - Passed in the

JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate, that the general committee on the subject of the establishment of a national system of public printing be instructed and authorized to use all honorable means to secure the establishment of a national system of public printing, and that, considering the fact that the establishment of such a system is a matter of national importance, the committee be authorized to report thereon at any time, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper. The committee be also authorized to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the establishment of such a system, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper. The committee be also authorized to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the establishment of such a system, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

JAMES R. HARRIS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JAMES MONROE

President of the Senate

JANUARY 2, 1862

Secretary of the Senate

January 2, 1862

I certify that the foregoing joint resolution is correctly copied from the original roll in this office.
R. R. COWEN, Secretary of the Senate

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

A speedy suppression of the present rebellion.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION in reference to the rebellion.

Whereas the government of the United States is engaged in putting down a causeless and wicked rebellion against its authority and sovereignty, inaugurated by ambitious men to obtain political power; a government, the safety and perpetuity of which must ever rest upon the loyalty of its citizens and in an adherence to the Constitution; and whereas the welfare of mankind, the usefulness and power of the nation, are involved in the events and issues of the present conflict: Therefore be it—

Resolved, (the house concurring,) That Michigan, loyal to herself and to the federal government, reaffirms her undying hostility to traitors, her abiding love for freedom, and her confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the national administration.

Resolved, (the house concurring,) That the people of Michigan deem it the imperative duty of the government to speedily put down all insurrection against its authority and sovereignty by the use of every constitutional means and by the employment of every energy it possesses; that Michigan stands firm in her determination to sustain, by men and treasure, the Constitution and the Union, and claims that the burden of loyal men should be lightened, as far as possible, by confiscating, to the largest extent, the property of all insurrectionists; and that, as between the institution of slavery and the maintenance of the federal government, Michigan does not hesitate to say that, in such exigency, slavery should be swept from the land and our country maintained.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HENRY T. BACKUS,

President of the Senate.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 18, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

RELATING

To the frontier defences of that State.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the frontier defences of this State.

Whereas the forts along our frontier at Detroit, Port Huron, Mackinac, and Saut Ste. Mary's are in a dismantled condition, and some of them wholly without arms: Therefore—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That the governor be requested to call upon the general government to place within this State such quantity of guns, and of suitable quality, as to provide Fort Wayne, Fort Gratiot, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Brady with a full armament; and also to put them in the best defensive condition to meet any emergency which may occur.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to exert their utmost influence to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

BYRON G. STOUT,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
DEXTER MUSSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 17, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

Allowing each State to assess and collect such direct taxes as Congress may impose, in accordance with its own laws and through its own officers.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to procure, if possible, such a modification of the acts already passed, and such provisions in acts hereafter to be passed, for the purpose of raising revenue, as that the entire amount to be raised in any State, by any mode of taxation, except by duties upon imports, may be ascertained by some reasonable method of estimating the same, and that each State be allowed to assume the payment of such amount, and to assess and collect the same in accordance with its own laws and through its own officers.

IN SENATE, *January 23, 1862.*

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By order the senate :

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

IN ASSEMBLY, *January 25, 1862.*

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By order the assembly:

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

RESOLUTION

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 22, 1892

Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 be and it is the duty of the Comptroller to pay out of the General Fund the sum of \$100,000 to the State of New York for the purpose of the purchase of the land situated in the City of New York, and to be known as the "State of New York Land."

Approved by the Senate on January 22, 1892, and by the Assembly on January 23, 1892, and the Governor on January 24, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Senate on January 22, 1892, and by the Assembly on January 23, 1892, and the Governor on January 24, 1892.

IN SENATE, January 22, 1892.

John Thompson, Clerk of the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

RELATIVE TO

Lake and river defences in said State.

FEBRUARY 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to lake and river defences of Pennsylvania.

Whereas the state of our relations with foreign powers is such as to excite well-founded apprehensions for the permanency of our peaceful relations ; and whereas in the event of a war our sea-coast and lake frontier would, in their present defenceless condition, be exposed to great danger from our enemies : Therefore—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully, but urgently, requested to take immediate steps for the complete defence of the Delaware river and the harbor at Erie, and such other provisions for defence as may not be inconsistent with our treaty stipulations with Great Britain ; and that a depot for the accommodation of an adequate naval force be promptly established at Erie.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JOHN ROWE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-ninth day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

A. G. CURTIN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, January 30, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of the general assembly, entitled "Joint resolution relative to lake and river defences of Pennsylvania," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the
[L. S.] seal of the secretary's office to be affixed the day and year
above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,
IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a law making all frauds committed by any person upon the general government or its treasury a felony punishable by imprisonment for years.

FEBRUARY 4, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION in regard to frauds upon the treasury of the United States.

Whereas the people of the loyal States of this republic, actuated by a patriotism that knows no limit, have thrown their fortunes and their lives into the great conflict which has been forced upon them; and whereas it is charged that traitors, in the disguise of patriots, have plundered our treasury, destroyed our substance, and paralyzed our efforts, by a system of fraud and speculation: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives requested, to give the subject consideration, and, if necessary, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law making all frauds which may be committed by any person or persons, their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, upon the general government or its treasury, a felony, punishable by imprisonment for years, or for life; or, if the exigencies of the case shall require it, during the war, like treason, by death upon the gallows.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish each of our senators and representatives in Congress with a copy of this preamble and resolution.

HENRY T. BACKUS,

President of the senate.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 11, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PREAMBLE
We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby adopt this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I
SECTION 1
All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2
The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States; and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 3
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 4
The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or change the same.

SECTION 5
The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Election and Term of Service of the Senators and Representatives.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

*The imposition of a national tax according to the value of property, both
real and personal.*

FEBRUARY 4, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the mode of raising revenues by Congress.

Whereas, by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, every direct tax must be apportioned among the several States of the Union in proportion to their population and not according to their wealth, and all such taxes must, therefore, bear with oppressive weight upon the west, as compared with the commercial and manufacturing States of the seaboard, vastly more wealthy in proportion to population than those of the west; and whereas the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes is not limited to direct taxation, but includes the right to levy and collect duties, imposts, and excises as well as direct taxes; and whereas it is but equitable and just that while the right to impose a direct tax is made available, that Congress should also resort to and make use of all the other modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution which have a tendency to more nearly apportion taxation among the States according to their wealth; and whereas all the legitimate means within the power of the government should be resorted to in order to maintain it and suppress the rebellion against its authority: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the senators of this State in Congress be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to use all their proper influence to procure such action as will not only bring all the available resources of the country to the support of the government, but will bring them to that support in such a manner, whether it be by further imposts upon revenues, or taxes upon equipage, gold and silver plate, or any other articles of utility or luxury, or in any other or all such legitimate modes as will have a tendency to equalize the burdens of taxation upon the various sections of the country in proportion to their

wealth, and enable and require those most able, and having the most interest in the preservation of the government, to contribute their full share of the means requisite to maintain and uphold it.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

BYRON G. STOUT,

President of the senate pro tempore.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 15, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN RELATION TO

The sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, to the officers, soldiers, and employés of the government within the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 4, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in the army.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a stringent law prohibiting the sale or use of any intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, to the officers, soldiers, or employés of the government within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish each of our senators and representatives in Congress, also each of our regiments in service, with a copy of these resolutions.

BYRON G. STOUT,

President of the senate pro tem.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 17, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

REV. J. H. ...
...

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA,
IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a mail-route from Marshalltown, in Iowa, to Decatur, in Nebraska.

FEBRUARY 5, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, respectfully represent that the establishment of a tri-weekly mail route from Marshalltown, in Marshall county, Iowa, (the present western terminus of the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska railroad,) to Decatur, in Burt county, Nebraska, would greatly subserve the interests and add to the comfort and business convenience of a large and rapidly increasing population in the county of Burt and other counties of this Territory, now dependent for mail facilities on routes heretofore established far south of these counties referred to, and to the citizens of said counties circuitous and attended with unnecessary delay. Your memorialists represent that the aforesaid railroad is being rapidly constructed across the State of Iowa on the 42d parallel to the Missouri river at Decatur, and that the country in the neighborhood of Nevada, Boonsborough, Jefferson, Carrolton, Denison, Onawa, and other towns on the line of said railroad west of the said present terminus, is now occupied and cultivated by a large number of industrious settlers, all of whom will be greatly benefited if the proposed mail route is established.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend and pray that a tri-weekly mail route from Marshalltown, *via* Nevada, Boonsborough, Jefferson, Carrolton, Denison, and Onawa, in Iowa, to Decatur, in Nebraska, may be established, and mail transported thereon at any early day.

Resolved, That the Hon. S. G. Daily, our delegate to Congress, is hereby requested to use his influence, and the honorable senators and representatives from Iowa in Congress are also respectfully requested to use their influence to obtain the establishment of the mail route prayed for.

Resolved, That Hon. A. S. Paddock, secretary of Nebraska, is requested to transmit copies of this memorial and resolution to Hons. James Harlan and James W. Grimes, senators, and Hons. William Vandever and James F. Wilson, representatives, and Hon. S. G. Daily.

Approved, January 2, 1862.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, *Secretary's Office*, ss:

I, Algernon S. Paddock, secretary of the Territory of Nebraska, do certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of memorial and joint resolutions passed by the legislative assembly of this Territory during the eighth session thereof, and approved by the governor the second day of January, 1862, with the original rolls on file in this office, and that the same is a true and perfect copy of memorial and joint resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
[L. S.] the great seal of the Territory of Nebraska. Done at Omaha
this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1862.

ALGERNON S. PADDOCK,
Secretary of Nebraska Territory.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of land by the government of the United States to endow a military school in that State.

FEBRUARY 6, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a grant of land by the government of the United States to endow a military school in the State of Michigan.

Whereas the war with the so-called Confederate States has shown the imperative necessity of greater facilities for the education of young men in the elements of military science and the arts and strategy of war; and whereas, in the absence of proper fortifications and standing armies, it seems important to cultivate a military spirit, and diffuse a knowledge of the science and art of war among the people of the most exposed border; and whereas the geographical position of Michigan admonishes us of the necessity of preparing for war, and to meet any sudden attacks: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence for the passage of an act of Congress appropriating two hundred thousand acres of the public lands to establish and endow a military school within this State; such lands to be selected, controlled, and sold under the direction of the legislature, and the proceeds thereof to be held as a trust fund to endow and support such military school as shall be authorized by the legislature.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

BYRON G. STOUT,
President of the senate pro tem.
DEXTER MUSSEY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 15, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

THE JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

At a special session of the Legislature, held at the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the following preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New York, That our Senators in Congress be requested, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence for the passage of an act of Congress appropriating two hundred thousand acres of the public lands to establish and endow a military school within this State; such lands to be selected, controlled, and sold under the direction of the Legislature, and the proceeds thereof to be held as a trust fund to endow and support such military school as shall be authorized by the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

STROUD G. STOUT
President of the Senate pro tem
JANUARY 10, 1862
Speaker of the House of Representatives

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of land for the construction of a road through the mining districts of Michigan and Wisconsin.

JANUARY 6, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking the government of the United States to make a grant of land for the construction of a road from Houghton, in the State of Michigan, to the city of Appleton, in the State of Wisconsin.

Whereas the settlements in the rich mining districts of this State are remote from the thickly settled parts of this State and Wisconsin, and as this distance of nearly two hundred miles is mostly through an unbroken wilderness, we deem it all important that the government of the United States make a grant of land of one section to each mile of said road; and whereas that part of the population of this section of our State engaged in mining and developing the mineral resources are liable to great suffering and even starvation should any serious damage, by fire or otherwise, happen to their winter supplies during the close of navigation on the lakes, for the want of such a road, by means of which men and supplies of provisions could be brought into the country, or the inhabitants be enabled to reach a country where a supply of provisions can be procured: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to urgently present this subject to the attention of the government of the United States, to use all honorable means to secure the immediate grant of these lands for the purposes set forth in the preamble to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

HENRY T. BACKUS,

President of the senate.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 18, 1862.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

*The erection of a light-house at the entrance of Black Lake harbor, in
Ottawa county.*

FEBRUARY 6, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to establishing a light-house at the entrance of Black
Lake harbor.

Whereas the interest of the commerce of Lake Michigan requires the erection of a light-house at the entrance of Black Lake harbor, in Ottawa county, the commerce of said harbor being, at present, more than many of the harbors on the lakes that now have a light-house, and rapidly increasing: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to use all their proper influence to procure the passage of a law establishing a light-house at the entrance of such harbor.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

BYRON G. STOUT,

President of the senate pro tem.

DEXTER MUSSEY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved January 17, 1862,

AUSTIN BLAIR.

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN

IN SENATE

The creation of a light-house at the entrance of Lake Michigan
(Ottawa county)

January 6, 1881.—Returned to the Committee on Commerce and Fisheries

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to establishing a light-house at the entrance of Lake Michigan

Whereas the interest of the commerce of Lake Michigan requires the
erection of a light-house at the entrance of Lake Michigan in
Ottawa county, the committee on commerce and fisheries of the
more than many of the harbors on the lake that have a light-
house, and rapidly increasing; Therefore

Resolved by the senate and House of representatives of the State of
Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed and our rep-
resentatives be requested to use all their proper influence to procure
the passage of a law establishing a light-house at the entrance of such
harbor.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this
resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

BYRON G. STOUT

President of the senate and House

DEWEY MURPHY

Speaker of the House of representatives

Approved January 17, 1881.

AUSTIN BLAIR

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN FAVOR OF

The location of the Naval Academy of the United States at Newport, in said State.

FEBRUARY 7, 1862 — Read, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January Session, A. D. 1862.

A RESOLUTION relative to the United States Naval Academy.

Whereas, in May last, at the breaking out of the rebellion, the Naval Academy of the United States, located at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, being in imminent peril, was, by order of the government of the United States, removed to Newport, in this State, where it is now located, performing satisfactorily its duties to the country; and whereas Newport and its vicinity possesses all the advantages of climate, location, and central position required for the permanent location of such an institution, and the city council of Newport has tendered, on the most generous terms to the United States government, one of the most beautiful islands in Narragansett bay, in immediate proximity to the city, containing about one hundred acres of fertile land, most eligibly situated, and fitted by nature for such an institution, with ample depth of water for their ships, and stone material within itself for all the buildings and wharves that may be necessary—on which island, connected by a bridge already built, this institution can possess and enjoy every facility it may require for all its departments; and whereas, in the judgment of this general assembly, these and other advantages recommend Newport as a place eminently fitted for the Naval School, and its permanent establishment there will greatly promote the success and usefulness of that important institution: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to present this subject and copies of these resolutions to their respective bodies, and make all efforts in their power to procure the permanent location of said academy at Newport.

2 NAVAL ACADEMY AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] seal of the State of Rhode Island this 1st day of February,
A. D. 1862.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, in relation to the expenses of the loans made under the authority of the acts of 17th July and 5th August last.

FEBRUARY 7, 1862.—Submitted by Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your further request, relative to the expenses of the loans made under the authority of the acts of 17th July and 5th August last, I have the honor to state that the whole *liability* on account of engraving, paper, printing, and numbering of the several issues, as received, to the 28th January last, is as follows:

For printing, numbering, and the paper therefor, of three years' bonds, 142,600 impressions, representing \$113,315,000	\$17,958 81
For engraving and altering plates for three years' bonds, and retouching	6,470 00

Aggregate for three years' bonds	24,428 81
For engraving, printing, and numbering United States notes, payable on demand, and paper therefor, say 1,442,250 sheets, requiring 4,326,750 impressions, representing, in value, \$47,690,000	113,381 65

Total engraving, printing, and paper	137,809 46
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In addition, there will be further demands for about \$3,000,000 in value of United States notes, and for \$50,000,000 of registered bonds, now in course of printing by the National Bank Note Company.

The clerical force required to sign, register, and otherwise prepare these issues for use, (a list of which has been sent to you) requires a monthly payment of \$9,366 67, and there has been drawn the sum of....	42,736 69
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For additional clerks at the offices of the assistant treasurers	\$7,263 17
For commission to subscription agents	35,905 84
Making an aggregate of ascertained and liquidated claims, amounting to	223,705 16

Of this, there has been *paid* thus far, for paper, engraving, printing, and numbering, \$106,665 88.

The whole appropriation was \$300,000.

As this sum is expected to cover all the expenses, of whatever character, including the cost of transportation from the treasury in Washington to the several points of disbursement, for stationery, and all other incidental expenses, it was deemed necessary to ask for the additional amount to meet these charges, some of which, considerable in magnitude, (such as transportation of United States notes to places where required for payment,) are not incurred in ordinary loans.

I have the honor to transmit, in further explanation, copies of the several agreements made through the assistant treasurer at New York, with the American and National Bank Note Companies, for furnishing the paper, and for the engraving, printing, and numbering of the several classes of issues authorized by the acts of July and August last, and all the correspondence in connexion therewith. The question by whom the government would be most certainly, most securely, and most economically served, was referred to that officer, who, by personal knowledge and investigation, could best determine as to the character of parties and their facilities for executing the required work, and for the safe-keeping of the plates and impressions.

His decision was carefully made after full inquiry and examination, and was approved by me.

The work of the bank note companies has been well done, and at prices 15 per cent. less than the rates heretofore paid for similar work, and no loss whatever has been as yet incurred.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN,
Chairman Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York, January 11, 1862.

SIR: I received, this afternoon, too late for the mail, your telegram, in the following words:

"Send immediately contract for printing with American Bank Note Company, and National, with any remarks thought necessary."

I, accordingly, have the honor to transmit herewith the several agreements desired:

A. The agreement with the American Bank Note Company, dated July 29, 1861, for the engraving and printing of the United States (demand) notes, and 3.65 interest notes.

B. The agreement with the same company, of the same date, for the engraving and printing of the United States three years' 7.3 per cent. bonds.

C. Memorandum of modification in the agreement, last previous, under date of August 22, 1861, induced by the decision to attach *coupons* to the aforesaid bonds.

D. Agreement with the National Bank Note Company, made August 14, 1861, for the engraving and printing of the Oregon war bonds.

E. Agreement with the National Bank Note Company, dated November 23, 1861, for engraving and printing the twenty years' bonds of November 16, 1861.

F. Original memorandum of prices, forming the basis of agreement A.

G. Offer of the National Bank Note Company for engraving and printing United States (demand) notes and 3.65 interest notes. (Attention is called to the original calculations, in pencil, on the back of these two last papers, showing that the proposal of the American Bank Note Company was considerably the lowest of the two.)

I desire, at the outset of this letter, to say that from the very commencement you transferred the entire responsibility of making these contracts and the charge of the work to myself, and that your instructions to me were to be solely guided by what, in my judgment, would most conduce to the public interest. I have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully in the premises. I am confident that never in the history of the government have any contracts been awarded with more singleness of view to the public interest than those in question. And it is believed that it but seldom occurs that equally advantageous ones are secured. There were many important considerations in deciding these matters—adequate facilities and capital, skilled labor, rapidity of execution, high integrity, &c. From all the information obtainable by inquiry and personal examination I became satisfied that this combination of qualifications was only to be found in the two great companies between whom the work was divided. I believe that both have been actuated as much by a legitimate feeling of professional pride as by motives of mere pecuniary interest. And I do not believe that there has been much profit upon any of this work.

I was amazed at the misstatements alleged to have been made by certain gentlemen in Congress upon the occasion of a debate on the appropriation bill, which took place yesterday. I can only account for the extraordinary incorrectness of some of the assertions then made by supposing them to be the result of the slanders of some mischievous and perhaps disappointed persons to me unknown.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

HON. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Agreement with the American Bank Note Company for the United States notes payable on demand.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
Merchants' Exchange Bank, July 29, 1861.

SIR: The undersigned engage to furnish United States treasury notes, to an unlimited extent, at the following rates, viz:

For each five million dollars in notes of the denomination of—

Five dollars each	\$20,000
Ten dollars each	12,000
Twenty dollars each	6,000

Other denominations, under fifty dollars, four on a plate, size of a bank note plate, without margins, to be at proportionate rates for tens and twenties. And they further agree to deduct fifteen per cent. from the above prices.

Respectfully yours,

TRACY R. EDSON,
President of the American Bank Note Company.

JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.,

Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

B.

Agreement with the American Bank Note Company for furnishing three years' 7.30 bonds.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
Merchants' Exchange Bank, July 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned engage to furnish United States treasury notes, to an unlimited extent, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, of the usual size, three notes on a plate, with margins, including engraving, paper, and three printings, at the following prices, viz:

15,000,000 in 50's	\$13,350
25,000,000 in 100's	11,125
30,000,000 in 500's	3,050
30,000,000 in 1,000's	2,000
30,000,000 in 5,000's	1,160

And they further agree to deduct fifteen per cent. from the above prices.

TRACY R. EDSON,
President of the American Bank Note Company.

JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

C.

*Modification of previous agreement.*NEW YORK, *August 22, 1861.*

Cost of discarded plates and paper, and impression	\$575
New engraving	625
Extra cost of printing and numbering on first 50,000,000 in same proportions of each denomination, as per agreement of July 29, 1861.	1,242
Extra cost of each succeeding 50,000,000, in same proportions, will be	1,242
	<u><u> </u></u>

D.—*Agreement with the National Bank Note Company, Oregon war bonds.*

Charges for plates, printing, and paper for bonds by the National Bank Note Company :

\$50 bond, steel plate, 20 years, annual coupons	\$500 00	
50 bond, tint plate, with special tint on coupons.....	150 00	
100 bond, steel plate, 20 years, annual coupons	500 00	
100 bond, tint plate, with special tint on coupons.....	150 00	
500 bond steel plate, 20 years, semi-annual coupons	600 00	
500 bond, tint plate, with special tint on coupons.....	150 00	
Total engraving plates.....		\$2, 050 00
PRINTING.		
\$50 bond, 18,000 impressions (\$900,000) in black for the bond, at \$40 per M.....		} at \$50 per M. } at \$40 per M. } at \$50 per M. } at \$40 per M. } at \$60 per M. } at \$48 per M.
50 bond, 18,000 impressions (\$900,000) in black for the coupons, (at \$10 for each 20 coupons,) \$10		
50 bond, 18,000 impressions (\$900,000) in tints for the bond, at one-fifth less than the black.....		
50 bond, 18,000 impressions (\$900,000) in tints for the coupons, at one-fifth less than the black		
100 bond, 9,500 impressions (\$950,000) in black for the bond, at \$40 per M.....		} at \$50 per M. } at \$40 per M. } at \$60 per M. } at \$48 per M.
100 bond, 9,500 impressions (\$950,000) in black for the coupons, (at \$10 for each 20 coupons,) \$10		
100 bond, 9,500 impressions (\$950,000) in tints for the bond, at one-fifth less than the black		
100 bond, 9,500 impressions (\$950,000) in tints for the coupons, at one-fifth less than the black		
500 bond, 1,900 impressions (\$950,000) in black for the bond, at \$40 per M.....		} at \$50 per M. } at \$40 per M. } at \$60 per M. } at \$48 per M.
500 bond, 1,900 impressions (\$950,000) in black for the coupons, (at \$10 for each 20 coupons,) \$20		
500 bond, 1,900 impressions (\$950,000) in tints for the bond, at one-fifth less than the black.....		
500 bond, 1,900 impressions (\$950,000) in tints for the coupons, at one-fifth less than the black.....		
Total printing.....		2, 680 00
PAPER.		
29,400 sheets paper, at \$22 50 per M.....		661 50
		5, 391 50

10 per cent. to be deducted from the above prices. Should the number of impressions be varied, the above rates give the basis of calculation.
AUGUST 14, 1861.

E.

Agreement with the National Bank Note Company for furnishing twenty years' November 16 six per cent. bonds.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 1 Wall street, New York, November 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Within we hand you our prices for engraving and printing coupon and registered bonds. Should you conclude to order the work from this company, we are willing to deduct fifteen per cent. from the full amount of bills to be rendered for this work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary, &c.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Engraving each coupon bond plate, with 39 coupons and special tint plate	\$750 00
Printing each coupon bond plate, with 39 coupons, two printings, and paper included, per 1,000 impressions	130 50
Engraving each registered bond plate, with plate for power of attorney, &c., on backs	400 00
Two printings, paper included, per 1,000 impressions	66 25

F.

Memorandum of prices forming the basis of agreement A.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Prices.

Engraving plate 4 treasury notes	\$500 00
Engraving plate for tints for treasury notes	150 00
Engraving plate for backs for treasury notes	200 00
	850 00
For retouching same after each 30,000 impressions	425 00
Printing, per 1,000 impressions, in 3 colors	65 00
Paper per 1,000 impressions	11 25

Summary.

For engraving and retouching plates, printing, and paper for each five millions of five dollar treasury notes	20,000 00
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For engraving and retouching plates, printing, and paper for each five millions of tens	\$12,000 00
For engraving and retouching plates, printing, and paper for each five millions of twenties	6,000 00

Fifteen per cent. to be deducted from the prices named in the summary. Settled with Mr. Edson, July 25, 1861.

G.

*Offer of National Bank Note Company for the engraving and printing
United States demand notes and 3.65 interest notes.*

Treasury notes.

Plate of 5, 5, 5, 5, tint face, tint back	\$850
Plate of 10, 10, 10, 10, tint face, tint back	850
Plate of 20, 20, 20, 20, tint face, tint back	850
Plate of 25, 25, 25, 25, tint face, tint back	850
Plates of 50's, 100's, 500's, and 1,000's, new tint faces and al- teration in script, no charge.	
Bonds	400
Coupons, each twenty	100
Plate and forty coupons	600

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York, January 13, 1862.

I am in receipt to-day of your letter dated January 11 in relation to the contracts for engraving and printing entered into with the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. You confirm your telegram of the same date in the following words :

“Send immediately contract for printing with American Bank Note Company, and National, with any remarks thought necessary.”

To that telegram I replied by letter bearing even date therewith, at the same time communicating the original agreements made with the two companies referred to, and several memoranda connected with the same.

I also made some explanations and remarks which occurred to me as called for and pertinent under the circumstances, and to that communication I beg to refer as a partial answer to your letter now under consideration.

You remark that I have observed, no doubt, the censures in Congress upon the contracts in question, and you request me to furnish all the information in my power connected with these contracts. You mention that you do not find any letters from me stating the terms, though you are quite sure letters were received. You desire copies

of them if this impression on your mind be correct, and ask my immediate attention to this matter. You further instruct me to send you copies of any letters of mine in relation to the responsibility of other parties than those two companies, and, also, the result of my inquiries on this subject. In conclusion, you say that you wish to have the means of making a full and complete statement of all the facts.

It is equally my pleasure and my duty to forthwith comply with your several requests in the premises.

The first communication which I received upon this subject was an unofficial letter from yourself dated July 22, 1861, as follows :

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
“*July 22, 1861.*

“DEAR SIR: Immediate provision must be made for printing the treasury notes. I have conferred with the representatives of the different engraving houses, and have come to the conclusion that, if the American Bank Note Company has the largest capital and largest facilities for executing the work, the public interests require that the preference be given to that firm.

“The whole matter, however, is referred to you, as your acquaintance will not merely enable you to determine the question of fact, but that of expediency also.

“If, in your judgment, the public interests will be better subserved by the employment of any other firm to engrave the treasury notes, or by the division of them between two or more firms, you are authorized to act accordingly.

“The charges for engraving and printing seem very high, considering the largeness of the contract.

“Mr. Edson states those of his company to be \$1,500 for the plate, \$25 per thousand for first printing, \$20 for the second, and \$20 for the third; making \$65 per thousand impressions of three colors, or \$48,750 for \$15,000,000 in treasury notes of five dollars each. Ought not some reduction to be made?

“Mr. Edson proposes to have six plates engraved for each denomination to be printed, so as to expedite the supply.

“As to the form of the notes, I propose to leave that entirely to you, taking such advice as you may see fit. The simpler the better, I suppose. The rate of interest per day on the large treasury notes, however, should be very conspicuous.

“Let us have the ‘tens’ and ‘twenties’ first, and let about half bear interest at 3.65, and the other half be payable on demand.

“I wish to avoid ‘fives’ altogether, but may be driven to them. Whether so driven or not, will depend on the success of the treasury note 7.3 national loan; and that will again depend very much on the sympathy and support of the capitalists of the country.

“I enclose two forms of notes. They might be multiplied indefinitely, but it would not help you.

“Yours most truly,

“S. P. CHASE.”

In reply to the above I addressed you, on the 23d July, an unofficial letter, in the following words:

“NEW YORK, *July 23, 1861.*

“DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday in reference to the engraving and printing of treasury notes is at hand. This morning Mr. Edson called upon me, and I found him under the mistaken impression that he had settled everything with you, except the mere personal supervision on my part, before leaving Washington. I undeceived him in this respect by informing him substantially of what you had written me. I ascertained, too, by conversing with him, that there was a confused understanding about the prices, and, at my request, he has drawn up a particular statement, which I now enclose.

“There can be no doubt that the American Bank Note Company has the largest capital and largest facilities for executing the work; and, in my judgment, they excel their competitors in workmanship. I should deem it, therefore, expedient to employ them, provided their charges are satisfactory, and that they can put on a sufficient force to accomplish what is necessary within the required time. In relation to these charges I have not yet been able to obtain the information necessary to satisfy me.

“I shall endeavor to do so to-morrow, when I will write to you again.

“Believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours,

“JOHN J. CISCO.”

On the same day on which this last letter was written, that is, July 23, you telegraphed me in these words:

“WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1861.*

“In referring the American Note Company to you it was not my purpose to exclude from consideration the offers of the National Bank Note Company, or, indeed, any other.

“S. P. CHASE.”

And on the same day you also wrote me, unofficially, as follows:

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1861.*

“DEAR SIR: I have referred to you the claims of the different engraving houses of New York.

“To prevent any misunderstanding, I wish to say that I am satisfied fully with the promptitude and energy with which the National Bank Note Company executed the work lately confided to it, and desire no preference to the American Company not fully merited by superior capacity and capital; nor do I desire *mere superiority* in capital to influence your decision, if another company has *sufficient*. I have not a particle of choice among them. I want the work given to those who will do it best, most promptly, and most economically.

“Yours truly,

“S. P. CHASE.”

On the 25th of July I again addressed you, unofficially, the following letter :

“NEW YORK, *July* 25, 1861.

“MY DEAR SIR : I am in receipt of your unofficial note of the 23d instant, (this morning,) in relation to the engraving, &c., of treasury notes. I have carefully investigated the whole subject, and, as a result, have decided to employ the American Bank Note Company. In coming to a decision, I have been, of course, solely guided by the interest of the government. They have in their favor larger capital, greater facilities, and superior workmen. I went minutely into their calculations, and thereby ascertained that the round prices mentioned under the summary of their offer are rather less than the result is from carrying out the specific items from which they are deduced. Subsequently they made a second proposition, offering to take off fifteen per cent. from these prices, and it is upon this basis that I have closed with them. That is to say, we are to pay—

For every five millions in fives,	\$20,000,	less 15 per cent.,	or \$17,000
“ “ “ tens,	12,000,	“ “	10,200
“ “ “ twenties,	6,000,	“ “	5,100

Without taking into account this reduction of 15 per cent. their first offer was a better one than that of the National Company, and this reduction will save the government on fifty millions of these denominations, alone, \$18,000.

“Both were agreed that the public interest would not be promoted by a division of the contract, and in this opinion I concur. From my investigation I am satisfied that there will be only a fair and reasonable profit made by the successful parties.

“Trusting that my action in the premises will receive your approval,

“I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

“JOHN J. CISCO.”

It may be proper for me to repeat at this point what I stated substantially in my letter of yesterday, that I am satisfied, from personal examination and investigation, that there are no parties here engaged in this business besides the two great companies named, who possess that combination of capital, facilities, and recognized integrity which would justify you or me in intrusting to them on behalf of the government a great work, in which excellence and despatch in execution and reasonableness in prices are equally essential; and a justifiable confidence in the high character and carefulness of those with whom one is dealing still more so.

The following official letter from Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, comes next in order:

" TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
" *July 26, 1861.*

" SIR: You are hereby requested to have printed, with the utmost despatch, treasury notes, as follows:

" On demand,
" 10,000,000 of the denomination of \$10;
" 10,000,000 of the denomination of \$15;

" 20,000,000,
" And made payable,
" 5,000,000 at assistant treasury, Boston;
" 5,000,000 do New York;
" 5,000,000 do Philadelphia;
" 2,500,000 do St. Louis.
" 2,500,000 at depositary, Cincinnati.

" Also,
" 10,000,000 of the denomination of \$10;
" 10,000,000 of the denomination of \$15;
" 10,000,000 of the denomination of \$20;
payable one year after date, with interest at $3\frac{6}{10}\frac{5}{10}$. The interest upon these notes is to be made payable at maturity and redemption of the note. But the rate per day, with such ——— calculations of interest, must be prominently expressed upon the notes, the arrangement of which is left to your own judgment. These notes will be exchangeable at all times for those of larger denominations, when presented in exchangeable amounts not less than \$100. Of the larger notes, bearing $7\frac{3}{10}$ interest, there will be printed 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, three years after date.

" Further particulars by subsequent mail.

" Very respectfully,

" GEO. HARRINGTON."

On the 27th July I wrote you, unofficially, as follows :

" NEW YORK, *July 27, 1861.*

" DEAR SIR: In looking over the loan bill to-day, in view of the preparation of the treasury notes, I find those on demand without interest payable 'by the assistant treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston.' Is it your intention that they should be made payable, at the option of the holder, in any of these places, or a certain proportion of them in each?

" It has occurred to me whether it would not be better to make them all payable in one place, and that the great financial centre of the country. I can conceive contingencies in which you might be embarrassed with three places of redemption, as you would necessarily be obliged to keep a large amount of gold at each of them. To keep fifty millions in circulation would require a uniform rest of not less than ten millions (20 per cent.) Gold at New York is worth more than gold anywhere else, exchanges almost uniformly ruling in

our favor. Thus, a piece of paper representing gold in New York will bring a premium elsewhere, because wanted as a means of exchange to pay indebtedness to New York. The great bulk of your treasure is always here, and must necessarily be so from the course of the government business, which concentrates your balances here; hence, this would seem to be the point to meet your obligations. The law would appear to give you discretion in this matter. May I beg the favor of an immediate decision, as it is necessary to engrave where payable on the face of the notes.

"Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

"JOHN J. CISCO."

On the 29th July I addressed an official reply to Mr. Harrington, in these words:

"OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,

"*New York, July 29, 1861.*

"SIR: I have your letter of the 26th instant, containing instructions for the preparation of treasury notes. You order ten millions, on demand, of the denomination of \$10, and ten millions of the denomination of \$15. You also order, of those bearing interest at 3.65, ten millions of each of the above denominations, and ten millions of the denomination of \$20. The Secretary of the Treasury, in letter of the 22d instant, directed me to have first prepared tens and twenties only, and the engraver had been so instructed. I have, however, given him your order for the fifteens, your letter urging the utmost despatch. Is not this latter denomination a very inconvenient and unsual one, and would it not be better to substitute fives in their place, making them fives, tens, and twenties? The fives, if authorized, would be very convenient, and an almost unlimited amount could be kept in circulation. They would very rarely be presented for redemption.

"In reference to the place where the demand notes are to be made payable, I have addressed an unofficial letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 27th inst., making some suggestions which I should be glad to have you see, and to which I am awaiting a reply, which I trust to receive at an early moment.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. CISCO,

"*Assistant Treasurer United States.*"

On the 30th July you telegraphed me as follows:

"WASHINGTON, *July 30.*

"Revoke order for fifteens, and substitute fives.

"S. P. CHASE."

The 31st July you confirmed the above telegram by letter.

On the 31st July I telegraphed you in the following words:

“NEW YORK, *July* 31, 1861.

“It is important to know immediately if there will be any change from your direction of the 29th instant in reference to the places where demand notes are to be made payable.

“JOHN J. CISCO.”

On the same day I received from you the following telegraphic answer:

“WASHINGTON, 31.

“I see no sufficient reason for change. Harrington has written. Send models of notes before printing.

“S. P. CHASE.”

The letters next in order are two (official) from Mr. Harrington, both bearing date July 30. The first is as follows:

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1861.

“SIR: Will you direct that proofs of the treasury notes ordered to be printed be sent for the inspection of the Secretary? A proof, however, can be furnished only after the plate is engraved. If possible, without involving expense, will you have sent on a model of each note, as it is proposed to be printed? You will also have a model prepared for a five dollar note—one payable on demand, and one payable one year after date, with 3.65 interest. The Secretary desires the utmost despatch.

“By reference to page 199, sec. 4, of the statutes of 1860-'61, authority is given to pay what is termed the Oregon war debt in bonds having twenty years to run, with coupons. It has been decided to issue 50s, 100s, and 500s. These are required with the utmost despatch. Will you see the proper person of the American Bank Note Company—that company having all the plates belonging to the department—and ascertain whether or not the old plates may not be altered, and coupon plates attached, from which the certificates could forthwith be printed? A tint plate, ‘Oregon War Debt,’ in bold relief, would designate them sufficiently. Please examine this question with a view to the utmost despatch and economy.

“Very respectfully,

“GEORGE HARRINGTON,

“*Assistant Secretary.*

“P. S.—The 50s and 100s interest will be payable annually, the 500s semi-annually. It is suggested that the certificates of the loan of 1842 could be used—the blank denomination made \$50.”

And the second is as follows :

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1861.

“SIR: The mail failing to connect, prevented the receipt of your letters of yesterday until after mid-day.

“By the supplementary bill, authority is conferred to convert

7 $\frac{3}{10}$ treasury notes into 20 years' six per cent. bonds. By the same bill the restriction in the issue of notes to \$10 is removed, and authority for the issue of 5s given. This obviates the necessity for the \$15 issue, and the order for that denomination was revoked by the Secretary, per telegraph, to-day. My letter of this morning directed the engraving of a \$5 plate, in anticipation of the passage of the bill.

"In reference to the place where demand notes are to be made payable, the Secretary is of the opinion that the order already given should stand, unless you deem it advisable to modify the relative amounts ordered. The law authorizes demand notes to be made payable at the several assistant treasuries and depositaries named, and hence the Secretary directed the plates to be made, the issues being at all times under his immediate control. The supplementary law also authorizes the demand notes of less than \$50 to be receivable for public dues. This may be an advantage to the holder in this, that it will obviate the necessity of exchanging them for coin by holders who may wish to pay dues at Buffalo, for instance, or other like places, which, to that extent, makes such public offices receiving them offices of redemption in lieu of the assistant treasurers designated on their face.

"In regard to the plates for the 'Oregon war debt,' the Secretary was disposed to give that work to Mr. Baldwin, provided Mr. B. could do it as well, and at as little cost, and with as much despatch and certainty as any other; in other words, all things being equal, to give it to him, or to give him a fair chance. My letter of to-day referred to an alteration of old plates now in the possession of the American Bank Note Company, and looking simply to economy and despatch. In regard to those plates, I will recapitulate. There are wanted in payment of the 'Oregon war debt,' which amounts to about \$2,800,000, plates of 50s, 100s, 500s; the two smaller denominations with coupons payable annually, and the last, or 500s, payable semi-annually, and these are wanted at the earliest possible moment.

"Respectfully,

"GEORGE HARRINGTON,

"*Assistant Secretary.*"

On the 1st August I addressed Mr. Harrington, officially, as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,

"*New York, August 1, 1861.*

"SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, desiring the transmission to Washington of models of proposed Treasury notes.

"I have given orders in compliance with your request, and am assured that they will be finished and transmitted to the Secretary by Monday evening next; of course a certain amount of delay will be inevitably involved, but I am further assured, by the president of the American Bank Note Company, that the notes will be ready to be

issued in ten days or a fortnight after the forms are approved. I notice what you say in relation to an issue in payment to the 'Oregon war debt,' and I inclose herewith a copy of a reply I have received to the questions propounded to the American Company, at your request. I will further state that I have myself examined the loan certificate plates, and am satisfied of the correctness of what Mr. Edson says in reference to their non-adaptability for the purpose required.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. CISCO,

"*Assistant Treasurer United States.*"

On the same day (August 1) I addressed this further official letter to Mr. Harrington:

"OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,

"*New York, August 1, 1861.*

"SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, wherein you inform me of certain provisions of the supplementary loan bill, all of which have my best attention. In compliance with a telegram received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and with your letter the order to the engraver for \$15 treasury notes has been countermanded, and in its place one given for those of the denomination of \$5.

"The confirmation of the decision in reference to the places where demand notes are to be made payable has my attention.

"I also notice what you say in regard to Mr. Baldwin in connexion with the engraving and printing of the issue in payment of the 'Oregon war debt.' Mr. Baldwin has not in his favor the combination of circumstances required by your letter.

"You inform me that the amount of the above to be issued is about \$2,800,000 in denominations of \$50, \$100, and \$500, the two former with coupons payable annually, and the latter with them payable semi-annually. And you mention that great despatch is desired. Please inform me at your earliest convenience in what proportions each of the above denominations will be required, and also instruct me as to what action I shall take in reference to the engravers.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. CISCO,

"*Assistant Treasurer United States.*"

On the 7th August I furnished the following memorandum :

For printing to the American Bank Note Company :

3.65 per cent. notes : ten millions in fives ; ten millions in tens ; ten millions in twenties. On demand notes : ten millions in fives ; six millions in tens ; four millions in twenties—payable as follows : five millions at New York ; five millions at Boston ; five millions at Philadelphia ; two and a half millions at St. Louis ; two and a half millions at depositary, Cincinnati.

The proportion of each denomination payable at each place to be

the same as that of the whole of that denomination to the whole amount of all denominations ordered, thus :

At New York, five millions in all, whereof two and a half millions in fives ; one and a half million in tens ; one million in twenties ; same at Philadelphia, and same at Boston. At St. Louis, two millions and a half in all, whereof one and a quarter million in fives ; three quarters of a million in tens ; one half of a million in twenties ; same at Cincinnati.

On the 7th August I wrote to Mr. Harrington, unofficially, as follows :

“NEW YORK, *August 7, 1861.*

“DEAR SIR: I addressed two official letters to you under date August 1st, upon the subject, among other things, of the plates for the ‘Oregon war bonds.’ As you stated to me in your communication of 30th of July that ‘these are wanted at the earliest possible moment,’ and I have not received any reply to my letters referred to, I fear that in the great pressure of business on your department the matter may have been overlooked. Will you be so kind as to give it your attention and oblige,

“Yours, very truly,

“JOHN J. CISCO.”

On the 8th August, the Assistant Secretary addressed the following official communication to me :

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 8, 1861.*

“SIR: At the request of Mr. Baldwin, I enclose certificate of W. B. Taylor, postmaster of New York, as to the facilities possessed by Mr. Baldwin for executing any work given him by the government.

“I also enclose form of Oregon certificates. These certificates are required at the earliest moment.

“The Secretary is disposed to divide the work of the treasury. The engraving and furnishing of notes and bonds under the new laws will be large, and he is opposed to monopolies. The National Company were prompt in executing all orders heretofore given, and to that company he is kindly disposed. The question, however, has been referred to you, with the restriction of greatest economy and despatch.

“The Secretary will be with you to-morrow, and any question may be answered by him. One point in relation to the demand notes : The question is submitted whether it will not save time, labor and liability to error to have a date printed on the bearer on demand notes. I can see no objection to these notes being so printed. They draw no interest, and the same note will be reissued. Will you speak to the Secretary, and if you see no objection have a date put in.

“Very respectfully,

“GEORGE HARRINGTON,

“*Assistant Secretary.*”

On the 10th August I wrote to Mr. Harrington the following official letter :

“OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York, August 10, 1861.

“SIR : I am in receipt of your letter dated August 8th, with enclosures, as stated.

“The matter relating to Mr. Baldwin is now under consideration, and a decision will undoubtedly be arrived at by Monday.

“I have consulted with the Secretary in reference to having a printed date on the demand treasury notes, and in compliance with his views have given orders that this shall be done.

“I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“JOHN J. CISCO,
“Assistant Treasurer United States.”

And I again addressed him on the 14th, as follows :

“OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
“New York, August 14, 1861.

“SIR : I have awarded the contract for engraving and printing the ‘Oregon war bonds,’ to the National Bank Note Company, upon the terms specified in the accompanying estimate. The company undertake to have the plates ready in ten days, and the first impressions of the notes in a fortnight from this time. The plates will be so arranged as to serve for any future issues of coupon bonds.

“Upon the investigation I found that Mr. Baldwin has no facilities for doing the work with despatch, thirty days being the shortest time in which he could undertake to get up the plates.

“His price was also higher. My action in the premises has received the approval of the Secretary.

“I beg to call your attention to the fact that you have not yet designated in what proportions you wish the several denominations. It is desirable that I should be instructed upon this subject at an early moment.

“I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“JOHN J. CISCO,
“Assistant Treasurer United States.”

On the 17th August, Mr. Harrington communicated to me what I requested at the close of the last letter. On the 17th of August I asked for, and on the 19th I received, instructions in relation to the proportions in which the several denominations of $7\frac{3}{10}$ notes or bonds were to be printed.

On the 20th of August I both telegraphed and wrote to you as follows :

“OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
“New York, August 20, 1861.

“The associated banks have unanimously decided to request that coupons be attached to the treasury notes. It will cause a delay of

ten days, and involve an additional expense of fifteen per cent. I shall await your instructions.

“JOHN J. CISCO,
“*Assistant Treasurer United States.*”

In reply, you telegraphed to me :

“WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1861.*

“Your telegram just received. Would gladly accommodate the banks, but do not feel justified in incurring fifteen per cent. additional expense.

“S. P. CHASE.”

Later in the same day you again telegraphed me :

“WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1861.*

“Have the $7\frac{3}{10}$ notes plates prepared with coupons at ends, as suggested here by Mr. Edson. Show this to Mr. Stevens.

“S. P. CHASE.”

On the following day you telegraphed me :

“WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1861.*

“Telegram from Mr. Stevens just received. Make best arrangement you can, but have coupons attached to seven-thirty notes as desired, anyhow.

“S. P. CHASE.”

On the 22d August I wrote to you the following official letter :

“OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
“*New York, August 22, 1861.*

“SIR : I have received your three several telegrams in relation to the addition of coupons to the $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. treasury notes, the last of which is in the following words: (see telegram just preceding.) In compliance with this instruction, directions were given yesterday to Mr. Edson, president of the American Bank Note Company, to prepare the plates for the coupons referred to.

“It was considered desirable by the committee of the associated banks, as well as by myself, to have a form of coupon of such a distinct character that, when detached from the note, it could be collected by the holder without the production of the note itself, and also possess security against fraud in a greater degree than did the models submitted by Mr. Edson when in Washington.

“I would further mention that it was considered expedient to have the coupons attached at the right side of the note, inasmuch as if they were placed some on each side, it would leave no margin for binding, &c.

“At the instance of the associated banks, who, under the arrangement, control the whole fifty millions, orders have been further given

to have the date, August 19, printed on the notes, the dates when the interest falls due being also printed on the coupons.

“Accompanying this letter I send a rough and hastily prepared model of the coupons. It will be observed that the words, ‘5 coupons attached, last six months’ interest payable with the note,’ are to be printed on the note itself. This becomes an essential precaution to prevent dishonest parties from cutting off the coupons and disposing of the notes as bearing interest independently. The model of the coupon has, by error of the person who made it up for the Bank Note Company, been placed on the space indicated for the *last* coupon, when it should have been on that intended for the *first*. The name, Samuel Hastings, is only written in to show where a *fac simile* of the signature of the Treasurer of the United States will be engraved. The geometrical lathe work in green on the back will run across the back of the coupon in such manner that when one of the latter is cut off a portion of the design will be detached with it, thus affording an additional security against counterfeiting, as it would be difficult to introduce fraudulently an exactly fitting piece.

“I also enclose the estimate of the American Bank Note Company for this additional work. You will observe that, in consequence of the necessity of destroying plates and impressions already prepared, the additional cost of the first fifty millions will be (upon the basis of the denominations originally estimated for) \$2,442, (two thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars;) whereas, for each subsequent issue of fifty millions, it will only be \$1,242, (one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.) From the investigation I have made, I am satisfied that this charge is a reasonable and fair one.

“I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“JOHN J. CISCO,

“*Assistant Treasurer United States.*”

Some time after the above, and after some of the $7\frac{3}{10}$ notes or bonds had been printed, it was decided to number the coupons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in red. This involved a very trifling additional expense. The contract for engraving and printing the fifty million 20 years six per cent. bonds, negotiated with the associated banks of the three cities, November 16, 1861, was awarded to the National Bank Note Company at a deduction of fifteen per cent. from their established prices.

“To recapitulate briefly: The printing and engraving of the United States (demand) notes, of the 3.65 interest notes, and of the $7\frac{3}{10}$ interest notes, were given to the American Bank Note Company, at prices 15 per cent. less than those usually charged by them, and 15 per cent. less than the rate paid *by him* to them by the superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, and considerably less, relatively, than they ever before charged the government for similar work. The printing and engraving of the Oregon war bonds and of the fifty millions six per cent. bonds were given to the National Bank Note Company, at prices severally 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. less than their usual charges, which are the same as those of the other company.

"Besides these two associations, I know no one to whom, as a conscientious public officer, I could confide any of the government work under consideration, nor have I seen or heard of any private competitors who were willing to do it as cheaply.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. CISCO,

"*Assistant Treasurer of the United States.*

"Hon. S. P. CHASE,

"*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*"

"P. S.—I herewith transmit, marked H, Mr. Baldwin's proposal for the Oregon war bonds."

Statement of three years $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. bonds and United States notes received in blank from the American Bank Note Company to
January 1, 1862.

EXPENSES OF LOANS.

Date of notes.	Denomination.	No. of impressions.	No. of notes.	Amount.	Total.
August 19, 1861.....	Fifty dollars	30,000	90,000	\$4,500,000	\$58,314,500
	Do.--- without numbers	290	870	43,500	
	One hundred dollars	30,000	90,000	9,000,000	
	Do.	470	1,410	141,000	
	Five hundred dollars	8,066 $\frac{2}{3}$	24,200	12,100,000	
	Do.	200	600	300,000	
	One thousand dollars	8,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	25,000	25,000,000	
	Do.	160	480	480,000	
	Five thousand dollars	400	1,200	6,000,000	
October 1, 1861.....	Do.	50	150	750,000	
	Fifty dollars	14,750	44,250	2,212,500	20,827,500
	Do.--- without numbers	200	600	30,000	
	One hundred dollars	12,000	36,000	3,600,000	
	Do.	200	600	60,000	
	Five hundred dollars	2,100	6,300	3,150,000	
	Do.	100	300	150,000	
	One thousand dollars	1,700	5,100	5,100,000	
	Do.	50	150	150,000	
	Five thousand dollars	400	1,200	6,000,000	
	Do.	25	75	375,000	
United States notes.....	Five dollars	622,000	2,488,000	12,440,000	39,670,000
	Ten dollars	427,750	1,711,000	17,110,000	
	Twenty dollars	126,500	506,000	10,120,000	
Number of signatures required		1,285,745	5,033,485	-----	118,812,000
		10,066,970			

Amount of money paid to the students

Date	Description	Amount	Total	Balance	Total	Total
1917	July 1st	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1917	Aug 1st	200.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
1917	Sept 1st	300.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
1917	Oct 1st	400.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1917	Nov 1st	500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
1917	Dec 1st	600.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
1917	Jan 1st	700.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00
1917	Feb 1st	800.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00
1917	Mar 1st	900.00	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00
1917	Apr 1st	1000.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
1917	May 1st	1100.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00
1917	Jun 1st	1200.00	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00
1917	Jul 1st	1300.00	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00
1917	Aug 1st	1400.00	10500.00	10500.00	10500.00	10500.00
1917	Sep 1st	1500.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00
1917	Oct 1st	1600.00	13600.00	13600.00	13600.00	13600.00
1917	Nov 1st	1700.00	15300.00	15300.00	15300.00	15300.00
1917	Dec 1st	1800.00	17100.00	17100.00	17100.00	17100.00
1917	Jan 1st	1900.00	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00
1917	Feb 1st	2000.00	21000.00	21000.00	21000.00	21000.00
1917	Mar 1st	2100.00	23100.00	23100.00	23100.00	23100.00
1917	Apr 1st	2200.00	25300.00	25300.00	25300.00	25300.00
1917	May 1st	2300.00	27600.00	27600.00	27600.00	27600.00
1917	Jun 1st	2400.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00
1917	Jul 1st	2500.00	32500.00	32500.00	32500.00	32500.00
1917	Aug 1st	2600.00	35100.00	35100.00	35100.00	35100.00
1917	Sep 1st	2700.00	37800.00	37800.00	37800.00	37800.00
1917	Oct 1st	2800.00	40600.00	40600.00	40600.00	40600.00
1917	Nov 1st	2900.00	43500.00	43500.00	43500.00	43500.00
1917	Dec 1st	3000.00	46500.00	46500.00	46500.00	46500.00
1917	Jan 1st	3100.00	49600.00	49600.00	49600.00	49600.00
1917	Feb 1st	3200.00	52800.00	52800.00	52800.00	52800.00
1917	Mar 1st	3300.00	56100.00	56100.00	56100.00	56100.00
1917	Apr 1st	3400.00	59500.00	59500.00	59500.00	59500.00
1917	May 1st	3500.00	63000.00	63000.00	63000.00	63000.00
1917	Jun 1st	3600.00	66600.00	66600.00	66600.00	66600.00
1917	Jul 1st	3700.00	70300.00	70300.00	70300.00	70300.00
1917	Aug 1st	3800.00	74100.00	74100.00	74100.00	74100.00
1917	Sep 1st	3900.00	78000.00	78000.00	78000.00	78000.00
1917	Oct 1st	4000.00	82000.00	82000.00	82000.00	82000.00
1917	Nov 1st	4100.00	86100.00	86100.00	86100.00	86100.00
1917	Dec 1st	4200.00	90300.00	90300.00	90300.00	90300.00
1917	Jan 1st	4300.00	94600.00	94600.00	94600.00	94600.00
1917	Feb 1st	4400.00	99000.00	99000.00	99000.00	99000.00
1917	Mar 1st	4500.00	103500.00	103500.00	103500.00	103500.00
1917	Apr 1st	4600.00	108100.00	108100.00	108100.00	108100.00
1917	May 1st	4700.00	112800.00	112800.00	112800.00	112800.00
1917	Jun 1st	4800.00	117600.00	117600.00	117600.00	117600.00
1917	Jul 1st	4900.00	122500.00	122500.00	122500.00	122500.00
1917	Aug 1st	5000.00	127500.00	127500.00	127500.00	127500.00
1917	Sep 1st	5100.00	132600.00	132600.00	132600.00	132600.00
1917	Oct 1st	5200.00	137800.00	137800.00	137800.00	137800.00
1917	Nov 1st					

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation to erect a suitable fortification for the protection of the Delaware bay and river, and an appropriation for the completion of the railroad from Milford to the Delaware breakwater.

FEBRUARY 10, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of the general assembly of the State of Delaware.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Delaware in general assembly met, That Congress is hereby requested to make such appropriations as may be necessary to erect a suitable fortification on the Delaware breakwater, or on the coast adjacent thereto, for the protection of that harbor of refuge, and for the erection of such other defences as may be requisite for the protection of the Delaware bay and river.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, the completion of the railroad from Milford to the Delaware breakwater—a distance of some thirty miles—would, in the event of a foreign war, become a military necessity, and that Congress is hereby requested to make an appropriation for the completion of said railroad as a part of the means of protecting said breakwater.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress, with the request that they lay the same before their respective houses, and that they use their endeavors to secure the object of the foregoing resolve.

Adopted February 4, 1862.

Attest:

JOHN F. WILLIAMSON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

RICH'D G. COOPER,
Clerk of the house of representatives.

Attest:

JOHN MARTIN,
Speaker of the senate.
JOHN L. PRATT,
Clerk of the senate.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

ASKING

The co-operation of the national government in measures of military necessity upon the frontier, between Minnesota and the English settlements at Selkirk, in Central British America.

FEBRUARY 11, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States :

The legislature of Minnesota would respectfully ask the co-operation of the national government in measures of military necessity upon the frontier, between Minnesota and the English settlements at Selkirk, in Central British America.

It is now well known that north of latitude forty-nine degrees, (49°), and west of longitude ninety-four degrees, (94°), there extends to the Rocky mountains a district which may be properly styled Central British America.

This region, at least to latitude fifty-four, (54°), five degrees of latitude in width, and eleven degrees of longitude in length, is connected with Minnesota by internal river and lake navigation, and is capable of sustaining as dense a population as the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The climate and soil invite a similar agriculture. Selkirk settlement, with a population of ten thousand souls, immediately adjoins Minnesota, and is the key to the future occupation and development of the fertile valleys and navigable streams which converge to Lake Winnipeg. One of these streams, the Red River of the North, is navigable for four hundred miles by its course within the United States, forming the northwest boundary of Minnesota.

It was a favorite policy of the Derby ministry, and especially of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, colonial secretary, to organize a crown colony of Central British America, with the seat of government at Selkirk.

A draft of a bill for that purpose has not been pressed during the Palmerston administration, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the people most interested.

Meanwhile the revenue and postal system of the United States has

been extended to Pembina, and beyond, and, with the aid of steam-boat navigation, (transferred to the Red river from the adjacent sources of the Mississippi by the enterprise of the citizens of Minnesota,) has rapidly removed former prejudices to commercial and even political association with the United States. It is not too much to say that, if England shall not immediately take measures in behalf of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts by a political organization and effective measures of colonization, the Americanization of a grain region as large as six States of the size of Ohio cannot long be postponed. Hitherto the people of Minnesota have desired no other relations with their northern neighbors than the concord of international treaties.

They still seek no other, satisfied with the political frontier intrusted to their keeping, although claiming to be central to a vast division of physical geography. With these preliminary observations, purposely omitting many considerations which late events would suggest, but upon which it may be inexpedient to enlarge, your memorialists proceed to an enumeration of a few topics which seem at this time essential to the relations of Minnesota to an important, although hitherto isolated, portion of British dominion on this continent.

First. We urge the immediate construction and occupation of a fort of the United States near Pembina, on the international frontier.

The merit of this suggestion is enforced by an appropriation of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars at a late session of Congress, although the expenditure for that purpose has been temporarily postponed by our present national difficulties. Such a fortress would powerfully contribute to the suppression of the hereditary feud between the Chippewas and Dacotahs. The Red River of the North is the boundary, not inaptly called the Red river, which separates these implacable foes.

Second. The extension of settlements to Otter Tail lake, to Georgetown, on the Red river, and other points, renders it highly expedient to close a treaty with the Red Lake bands of Chippewas, removing all impediments to the transit of mails, merchandise, and emigrants on the routes between the settlements of the Upper Mississippi river and Lake Superior, the American community at Pembina, and the English settlements at the mouth of the Red River of the North.

On this subject, the legislature heartily accords with the recommendation of the Hon. Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs for Minnesota, and of the governor of Minnesota in his annual message of January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Third. Besides the advantages of the present mail service in the valley of Red river to citizens of Minnesota, there is abundant evidence that the intelligent community of Selkirk, and the occupants of trading posts through the interior, estimate very highly the benefits thus conferred by the government at Washington. By present arrangements, their communications are firmly established twice each month; if these were made weekly, the favorable impression would be proportionate.

The Congress can readily anticipate the bearing of these facts

when we allude to the further circumstance that neither Canada nor England have sustained any effective or regular system of mails to the inhabitants of Central British America. In view of this neglect by the home government, we respectfully suggest the enlargement of our American arrangements.

Fourth. If circumstances shall give importance to military preparations and movements on the Minnesota frontier, the present system of forwarding supplies to our outposts from St. Louis would not certainly be persisted in. It is respectfully suggested that this State has now attained a position, by agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which justifies a change of existing regulations in this respect. We therefore urge that the supplies for military and Indian use shall henceforth be purchased, as far as possible, in Minnesota markets.

Your memorialists, for further considerations and statistics enforcing the points of the present memorial, beg leave to refer to their senators and representatives now in attendance upon Congress.

JARED BENSON,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

President of the Senate.

Approved, January thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct and true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

J. H. BAKER.

Secretary of State.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all parts of the world, and who have brought with them the customs and traditions of their own countries. This has made the United States a melting pot of different races and cultures, and has made it a nation of great diversity.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1862.—Submitted, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right.

Whereas certain States, rightfully belonging to the Union of the United States, have through their respective governments wickedly undertaken to abjure all those duties by which their connexion with the Union was maintained ; to renounce all allegiance to the Constitution ; to levy war upon the national government ; and, for the consummation of this treason, have unconstitutionally and unlawfully confederated together, with the declared purpose of putting an end by force to the supremacy of the Constitution within their respective limits ; and whereas this condition of insurrection, organized by pretended governments, openly exists in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, except in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and has been declared by the President of the United States, in a proclamation duly made in conformity with an act of Congress, to exist throughout this territory, with the exceptions already named ; and whereas the extensive territory, thus usurped by these pretended governments and organized into a hostile confederation, belongs to the United States, as an inseparable part thereof, under the sanctions of the Constitution, to be held in trust for the inhabitants in the present and future generations, and is so completely interlinked with the Union that it is forever dependent thereupon ; and whereas the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, cannot be displaced in its rightful operation within this territory, but must ever continue the supreme law thereof, notwithstanding the doings of any pretended governments acting singly or in confederation, in order to put an end to its supremacy: Therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That any vote of secession or other act by which any State may undertake to put an end to the supremacy of the Constitution within its territory is inoperative and void against the Constitution,

and when sustained by force it becomes a practical *abdication* by the State of all rights under the Constitution, while the treason which it involves still further works an instant *forfeiture* of all those functions and powers essential to the continued existence of the State as a body politic, so that from that time forward the territory falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress as other territory, and the State being, according to the language of the law, *felo-de-se*, ceases to exist.

2. *Resolved*, That any combination of men assuming to act in the place of such State, and attempting to insnare or coerce the inhabitants thereof into a confederation hostile to the Union is rebellious, treasonable, and destitute of all moral authority; and that such combination is a usurpation incapable of any constitutional existence and utterly lawless, so that everything dependent upon it is without constitutional or legal support.

3. *Resolved*, That the termination of a State under the Constitution necessarily causes the termination of those peculiar local institutions which, having no origin in the Constitution or in those natural rights which exist independent of the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State.

4. *Resolved*, That slavery, being a peculiar local institution, derived from local laws, without any origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must therefore cease to exist legally or constitutionally when the State on which it depends no longer exists; for the incident cannot survive the principal.

5. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of its exclusive jurisdiction over the territory once occupied by the States, it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained in its essential principles, so that everywhere in this extensive territory slavery shall cease to exist practically, as it has already ceased to exist constitutionally or legally.

6. *Resolved*, That any recognition of slavery in such territory, or any surrender of slaves under the pretended laws of the extinct States by any officer of the United States, civil or military, is a recognition of the pretended governments, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Congress under the Constitution, and is in the nature of aid and comfort to the rebellion that has been organized.

7. *Resolved*, That any such recognition of slavery or surrender of pretended slaves, besides being a recognition of the pretended governments, giving them aid and comfort, is a denial of the rights of persons who, by the extinction of the States, have become free, so that, under the Constitution, they cannot again be enslaved.

8. *Resolved*, That allegiance from the inhabitant and protection from the government are corresponding obligations, dependent upon each other, so that while the allegiance of every inhabitant of this territory, without distinction of color or class, is due to the United States, and cannot in any way be defeated by the action of any pretended government, or by any pretence of property or claim to service, the corresponding obligation of protection is at the same time

due by the United States to every such inhabitant, without distinction of color or class; and it follows that inhabitants held as slaves, whose paramount allegiance is due to the United States, may justly look to the national government for protection.

9. *Resolved*, That the duty directly cast upon Congress by the extinction of the States is reinforced by the positive prohibition of the Constitution that "no State shall enter into any confederation," or "without the consent of Congress keep troops or ships-of-war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State," or "grant letters of marque and reprisal," or "coin money," or "emit bills of credit," or "without the consent of Congress lay any duties on imports or exports," all of which have been done by these pretended governments, and also by the positive injunction of the Constitution, addressed to the nation, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government;" and that in pursuance of this duty cast upon Congress, and further enjoined by the Constitution, Congress will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory where such unconstitutional and illegal things have been attempted, and will proceed to establish therein republican forms of government under the Constitution; and in the execution of this trust will provide carefully for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the security of families, the organization of labor, the encouragement of industry, and the welfare of society, and will in every way discharge the duties of a just, merciful, and paternal government.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 12, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES submitted the following

DOCUMENT,

ESTABLISHING

TWO BUREAUS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

[To accompany bill S. 171.]

PRESENT FORCE.

Secretary's office.

1 chief clerk, at \$2,200	\$2, 200
1 clerk, at \$1,800; as disburs- ing, \$200	2, 000
6 clerks, at \$1,600	9, 600
4 clerks, at \$1,400	5, 600
10 clerks, at \$1,200	12, 000
1 messenger	900
1 assistant messenger	700
1 laborer	600
2 laborers, at \$360	720
	34, 320

Yards and Docks.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
3 clerks, at \$1,400	4, 200
1 clerk, at \$1,200	1, 200
1 civil engineer	2, 000
1 draughtsman	1, 400
1 messenger	840
2 laborers, at \$600	1, 200
	12, 640

Provisions and Clothing.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
4 clerks, at \$1,400	5, 600
1 messenger	840
1 laborer	600
	8, 840

Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
6 clerks, at \$1,400	8, 400
3 clerks, at \$1,200	3, 600
2 draughtsmen, at \$1,400	2, 800
1 draughtsman	1, 000
3 engineers	2, 250
1 messenger	840
2 laborers, at \$600	1, 200
	21, 890

Ordnance and Hydrography.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
3 clerks, at \$1,400	4, 200
1 draughtsman	1, 400

Ordnance, &c.—Continued.

1 messenger.....	\$840
1 laborer	600
1 laborer	480
	9,320

Medicine and Surgery.

2 clerks, at \$1,400	\$2,800
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	4,240

Laborers and watchmen.

1 day and 4 night watchmen, at \$600	\$3,000
1 laborer, at \$600; 1 at \$360; 1 at \$300—in charge of building, grounds, &c.	1,260
	4,260

PROPOSED FORCE.

Secretary's office.

1 chief clerk	\$2,200
1 clerk, at \$1,800; as disburs- ing, \$200	2,000
5 clerks, at \$1,600	8,000
3 clerks, at \$1,400	4,200
4 clerks, at \$1,200	4,800
1 messenger.....	900
1 assistant messenger	700
2 laborers, at \$600	1,200
	24,000

Yards and Docks.

1 chief clerk	\$1,800
3 clerks, at \$1,400	4,200
1 clerk.....	1,200
1 civil engineer.....	2,000
1 draughtsman.....	1,400
1 messenger.....	840
2 laborers, at \$600	1,200
	12,640

Equipment and Recruiting.

1 chief clerk	\$1,800
3 clerks, at \$1,400	4,200
1 clerk.....	1,200
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	8,640

Hydrography and Lights.

1 chief clerk	\$2,000
2 clerks, at \$1,600	3,200
1 clerk	1,400
1 clerk	1,200
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	9,240

Ordnance.

1 chief clerk	\$1,800
2 clerks	2,800
1 draughtsman	1,400
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
1 laborer	480
	7,920

Construction and Repair.

1 chief clerk	\$1,800
5 clerks, at \$1,400	7,000
1 clerk	1,200
1 draughtsman	1,400
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	12,840

Steam Engineering.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
1 draughtsman	1, 400
1 clerk	1, 400
1 assistant draughtsman.....	1, 200
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	7, 240

Provisions and Clothing.

1 chief clerk	\$1, 800
4 clerks, at \$1,400.....	5, 600
1 clerk	1, 200
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	10, 040

Medicine and Surgery.

2 clerks	\$2, 800
1 messenger.....	840
1 laborer	600
	4, 240

Watchmen and laborers.

4 night watchmen, at \$600....	\$2, 400
1 day watchman	600
1 general laborer for building.	600
1 laborer, furnace and grounds	360
1 laborer	300
	4, 260

RECAPITULATION.

Present force.

Secretary's office.....	\$34, 320
Yards and Docks.....	12, 640
Provisions and Clothing....	8, 840
Construction, &c.....	21, 890
Ordnance and Hydrography	9, 320
Medicine and Surgery	4, 240
Watchmen, &c	4, 260
	95, 510
Light-house Board expenses	9, 240
	104, 750

Proposed force.

Secretary's office.....	\$24, 000
Yards and Docks	12, 640
Equipment and Recruiting..	8, 640
Hydrography and Lights....	9, 240
Ordnance	7, 920
Construction and Repair....	12, 840
Steam Engineering	7, 240
Provisions and Clothing....	10, 040
Medicine and Surgery	4, 240
Watchmen and laborers	4, 260
	101, 060

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 13, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the government, and the powers established and granted, and as parted out and vested by it, the limitations and restrictions which it imposes upon the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, and the States, and the rights, privileges, and liberties which it assures to the people of the United States, and the States respectively, are fixed, permanent, and immutable through all the phases of peace and war, until changed by the power and in the mode prescribed by the Constitution itself; and they cannot be abrogated, restricted, enlarged, or differently apportioned, or vested, by any other power, or in any other mode.

2. *Resolved*, That between the government and the citizen the obligation of protection and obedience form mutual rights and obligations; and to enable every citizen to perform his obligations of obedience and loyalty to the government it should give him reasonable protection and security in such performance; and when the government fails in that respect, for it to hold the citizen to be criminal in not performing his duties of loyalty and obedience would be unjust, inhuman, and an outrage upon this age of Christian civilization.

3. *Resolved*, That if any powers of the Constitution or government of the United States, or of the States, or any rights, privileges, immunities, and liberties of the people of the United States, or the States, are, or may hereafter be, suspended by the existence of this war, or by any promulgation of martial law, or by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, immediately upon the termination of the war such powers, rights, privileges, immunities, and liberties would be resumed, and would have force and effect as though they had not been suspended.

5. *Resolved*, That the duty of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, to protect each of them against invasion, and on the application of the legislature, or executive thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the authority, Constitution, and laws of the United States in all the States, are constitutional obligations which abide all times and circumstances.

5. *Resolved*, That no State can, by any vote of secession, or by rebellion against the authority, Constitution and laws of the United States, or by any other act, abdicate her rights or obligations under that Constitution or those laws, or absolve her people from their obedience to them, or the United States from their obligation to guarantee to such State a republican form of government, and to protect her people by causing the due enforcement within her territories of the authority, Constitution, and laws of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That there cannot be any forfeiture or confiscation of the rights of person or property of any citizen of the United States who is loyal and obedient to the authority, Constitution and laws thereof, or of any person whatsoever, unless for acts which the law has previously declared to be criminal, and for the punishment of which it has provided such forfeiture or confiscation.

7. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to subdue and punish the existing rebellion by force of arms and civil trials in the shortest practicable time, and with the least cost to the people, but so decisively and thoroughly as to impress upon the present and future generations as a great truth that rebellion, except for grievous oppression of government, will bring upon the rebels incomparably more of evil than obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

8. *Resolved*, That the United States government should march their armies into all the insurgent States, and promptly put down the military power which they have arrayed against it, and give protection and security to the loyal men thereof, to enable them to reconstruct their legitimate State governments, and bring them and the people back to the Union and to obedience and duty under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, bearing the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other, and whilst inflicting on the guilty leaders condign and exemplary punishment, granting amnesty and oblivion to the comparatively innocent masses; and if the people of any State cannot, or will not, reconstruct their State government and return to loyalty and duty, Congress should provide a government for such State as a territory of the United States, securing to the people thereof their appropriate constitutional rights.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

ASKING FOR

A mail route by steamboat from Detroit, Michigan, to Superior City, Wisconsin.

FEBRUARY 13, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL to Congress for a post route by steamboat from Detroit, Michigan, to Superior City, Wisconsin.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the mails heretofore carried by steamboats from and to these ports and the intermediate offices have been subject to so many delays as greatly to discommode the business of the people residing on the lakes.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask that the said mail route be established, so as to accommodate these two, and all intermediate ports, with a weekly mail by steamboats at the earliest practicable period.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 7, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Secretary's Office, } ss.

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing act has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed [L. s.] the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,
IN FAVOR OF
The establishment of a port of entry at La Crosse, in said State.

FEBRUARY 13, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States for the establishment of a port of entry
at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The memorial of the senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the increasing trade of the valley of the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers, and the unprecedented settlement of the country, even up to the boundaries of the British possessions on the Red River of the North, thereby causing the trade of said possessions to flow south, as it formerly did east, to Montreal direct, and building up, as it were, an increasing and valuable trade from said possessions to our cities on the Upper Mississippi river, imperatively demands the establishment of a port of entry at La Crosse, (Wisconsin,) the extreme northwestern terminus of railroad communication on the Mississippi river.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully pray the passage of an act at your present session creating such port of entry at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 7, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss.*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1862.

[L. S.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN

Presented at a session of the Legislature at Madison, Wisconsin, January 11, 1853.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
At Madison, Wisconsin.

The memorial of the senate and assembly, respectfully representing: That the interests of the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers, and the settlement of the country, even up to the headwaters on the Red River of the North, require of said possessions to flow south, as it flows, direct, and building up, as it were, an artificial front said possessions to our cities on the Mississippi river, and the establishment of a port of entry at the extreme northern terminus of the Mississippi river. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully pray the passage of an act at great present expense creating such port of entry at the extreme northern terminus of the Mississippi river.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 7, 1853.
LOUIS P. HARVEY.

State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, at
The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original on file in the office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of each thereof.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and added the great seal of the State, at the capital, in Madison, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1853.

EDWARD HALEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

P E T I T I O N
OF
C I T I Z E N S O F N E W Y O R K,

PRAYING

A postal reform.

FEBRUARY 11, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Motion to print the address and petition without the names referred to the Committee on Printing.

FEBRUARY 14, 1862.—Ordered to be printed without the names.

APPOINTMENT, PROCEEDINGS, AND ADDRESS OF THE NEW YORK POSTAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

On the 28th of January, a large meeting of merchants and others was held at the Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, to take some action on the subject of postal reform. Several specific improvements were proposed in a series of resolutions, and, in addition, it was

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed, with power to call a public meeting, with a view to urge upon the government the adoption of these improvements.

Resolved, That the same committee have power to correspond with their fellow-citizens throughout the country, and to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the purpose of producing the desired result.

The committee was then appointed, and the public meeting was held on the 24th of March, in the large chapel of the University, the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. At that meeting was presented and adopted the following

ADDRESS.

The committee to whom it was referred to prepare an address to the people of the United States upon the necessity of postal reform, and also as to the nature and extent of the changes that should be introduced into our postal system, beg leave to report:

There is no feature that more peculiarly characterizes the government under which we live—there is nothing, perhaps, upon which its peculiar character depends, more than the rapid, constant, and general inter-communication between its citizens. Unlike the countries of Europe, no material obstacle of dialect, much less of language, interposes itself from one end of the republic to the other; no class privileges or prejudices separate one portion of the community from another; the methods of communication are various and extensive; and it may safely be affirmed that there is no country in

the world where there is the same uniformity of habits, opinions, and modes of action as in the United States. Of the various methods of communication, that of rapid, punctual, and safe correspondence by mail is the most important and the most highly valued by the citizen. Were our post office the most efficient and the best conducted in the world, and were it at the same time the most expensive branch of the general government, it is believed that no one would object to the cost, whatever it might be. Following the example of the monarchical governments of the Old World, the framers of our Constitution invested government with a monopoly of mail operations. The people of the United States have never seen fit to revoke that power. It then unquestionably became the duty of government to bring our postal establishment to the highest possible state of efficiency; but the almost unanimous voice of public opinion declares that our post office is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the people. A proof of this is seen in the existence of numerous private establishments and express companies, many of which transport thousands of letters daily over the very ground traversed by the government mails. By a comparison of our own with the post offices of several European nations, we find that in France and Switzerland there are about twice as many letters written in proportion to the population as in this country, and in Great Britain four times as many. This is the less flattering to our national pride while we claim that the people of the United States are more noted for enterprise, intelligence, and intellectual inquiry than any other people in the catalogue of nations.

With very material reductions of postage that we have had within the last twelve years, we do not believe we have established that rate which will best accommodate the public and give the highest revenue. All experience, both in our own and other countries, demonstrates clearly that the number of letters written and sent by mail is in proportion to the facilities of transmission, and in an inverse ratio to the cost of postage. *The postal statistics of every nation show conclusively that, however great the reduction of postage, the revenue and profits have invariably increased.* In Great Britain the postal income is several million dollars a year more now than it was before the reduction of postage, and many millions more than it would have been at this time under the former rates, taking the former increase as a standard; and yet the present rate of one penny is less than one-sixth the average charge before the reduction. In the United States we see a similar result. For many years before the first reduction of postage, in 1845, the postal revenue was almost entirely stationary, showing an average increase of less than one-hundredth part of one per cent. annually. During the same period, the population of the country, the national income, the customs' duties, and the mercantile marine exhibited a very large increase, averaging about nine per cent. annually, or over one thousand times as great as the increase of postal revenue. After postages were reduced, the annual average increase of postal revenue was fourteen per cent., and though our postage rates at this time are only about one-fourth

of the former charges, the revenue is several million dollars more than it was previous to the reduction, and evidently more than it would have been under the former rates. It might not be unreasonable to maintain, with the economy of management attending a uniform rate of postage, and the vast increase of correspondence that would attend a material reduction of charges, that the post office would sustain itself under the uniform rate of one cent. One-half of the postal revenue of Great Britain being clear profit, shows that this rate would be abundantly able to support the post office in that country. Without, however, instituting a direct comparison between that country and this, we are fully convinced that a uniform rate of two cents a letter is the most equitable and convenient charge that can be made—a rate that will eventually produce the largest revenue, and a rate justified by every consideration of justice, economy, and sound national policy.

Uniform postage.

We are satisfied that an examination of the principle of uniformity will result in a conviction that one single rate for all distances throughout the country is urgently demanded, as a measure at once the most convenient, economical, and profitable. The convenience, economy, and profit of the British postal system is known to be the direct result of the uniform and low rate of postage so successfully introduced by Mr. Rowland Hill in 1840. The statement of the simple fact that the entire local expense of receiving, rating, stamping, mailing, and delivering letters in Great Britain is less than one-fourth the amount now, with uniform rates, that it was under a varied scale of charges, speaks more forcibly in favor of uniformity than would whole pages of elaborate reasoning. One of the strongest arguments in favor of a uniform two-cent rate for single letters is the fact that private companies are engaged in collecting and delivering letters for that sum in all of our large cities. The government post cannot successfully compete with these private establishments while charging a higher rate. The letters collected, mailed, and distributed annually in New York alone by private carriers, according to their own report, is about ten millions; while the government post office, through boxes and collectors on the same ground, only collects and distributes one-tenth of that number.

With most persons of ample means, three cents would not be considered a high rate of postage; but with large numbers of the poorer and humbler classes, that charge unquestionably abridges correspondence, and retards business and social intercourse. When we see the success and enormous circulation that many newspapers have attained at the low price of two cents a copy, and far beyond any at a higher price, now or formerly, we cannot doubt that correspondence would at once have a vast increase with the single charge of two cents a letter. We cannot but think that in postal arrangements and the adjustment of rates, the wants of cities and mercantile communities have not been sufficiently attended to. It is on localities and classes like these that the post office must depend for the largest share of its profits and revenue; and, besides, postal facilities are of far

greater importance to the residents of cities than to a rural population. The population of cities write and send through the post from five to ten times as many letters as the inhabitants of country districts. The residents of Boston write an average of 40 letters to a person annually, of New York 30, and of the rural districts less than 4. New York city furnishes one-tenth of the correspondence and postal revenue of the nation—six of our principal cities one-fifth; and a careful estimate will show that two-thirds of the entire correspondence of the country comes from less than four million people who reside in cities, towns, and villages. It must, then, be evident that correspondence cannot be stimulated and increased in any localities to that extent that it can in cities and large towns.

Postage on printed matter.

The absurdity of charging postage according to the number of pieces of paper that a letter contained, was long since seen and removed; but that anomalous and inconvenient method, as regards printed matter, still exists. The great inconvenience, too, both with the public and postmasters and clerks, which attends a scale of charges on printed matter that varies with each single ounce that a package weighs, is worthy of attention in a re-adjustment of postal rates. One of the great conveniences and economical appliances of the British postal system consists in its simplicity and uniformity; and in no particular is this more conspicuous than in the rates levied on printed and miscellaneous matter. After getting above the first half pound, there is no variation of charge except by half pounds or pounds, and all descriptions of printed matter, stationery, maps on rollers, manuscript books, and printed books with manuscript corrections, are charged the same sum without regard to distance. The absurd and anomalous rates of postage on printed matter in this country can scarcely be conceived, and are without a parallel in any public or private transactions. There is one rate for transient newspapers, another for small pamphlets, another still for large pamphlets and printed books, a fourth for transient copies of periodicals, a fifth for regular periodicals; and each of all these has a separate scale of charges, whether pre-paid or not pre-paid; another distinct scale, whether going more or less than three thousand miles; and on newspapers sent to regular subscribers there are three more distinct rates, depending on the locality of the publication or the distance sent. In addition to all these methods of rating postage, each separate pamphlet, book, or other article has a distinct charge for each ounce it weighs, and each package that contains two or more articles or sheets, has a separate charge for each piece. A late decision of the Post Office Department has declared that when periodicals have advertisements sewed in, or printed on separate leaves, they are not simply taxed according to the weight, but chargeable with letter postage; thus making an unjust discrimination against the publishers of periodicals, and in favor of the proprietors of newspapers. With all these absurd and anomalous rates and distinctions, if we only estimate the postage on packages and books not exceeding in size and weight a

copy of Webster's Dictionary, we shall find that *we have over fourteen hundred rates of postage on printed matter!* This is entirely independent of the indefinite number of rates charged on packages that contain several pieces, and chargeable by the piece. It thus becomes a matter of calculation or computation with the public, and also with those employed in the post office, to fix the rate on each package that is mailed, and see which of several thousand separate rates is the correct one. By this method of rating postage, a package of small articles, like visiting cards or letter envelopes, will cost more when sent as printed matter than when sent by weight and charged letter postage. If each transient package of printed matter, without regard to the quality, kind, or number of pieces, and without regard to distance, up to four ounces in weight, were charged the same as a single letter, and double that if weighing between a quarter and a half a pound, and were there no variation of charges on packages that weighed over two pounds, except by the pound, the rates on this species of mail matter would seldom exceed half a dozen in number, and these would be simple and easy to determine, and payable with the same stamps used for letters. Regular periodicals, with the postage paid quarterly or yearly, would have a convenient and reasonable charge in one-half of these rates. With a uniform two-cent rate for single letters, and the above scale of charges for printed matter, the average cost of postage, reckoned by weight, would be for letters about 96 cents a pound, and printed matter 12 cents a pound. The most expensive kind of transportation, and at the same time the most rapid and reliable conveyance in the country, is by the expresses; and, reckoning the various distances and the amount of matter transported, their average charges for conveyance and delivery are less than three cents a pound. From these considerations, it is believed that the above scale of charges will prove amply remunerative, and, with the introduction of simplicity and uniformity, be productive of vast convenience to the public and economy in the management of the post office.

Letter delivery.

We are convinced that there is a radical error in our postal system in not providing a free letter delivery in all cities and large towns. In consequence of this want, our mercantile communities lack a great convenience, while at the same time the post office is without one of the most profitable branches of every good postal system. In this particular, and in that of receiving houses for the reception of mail matter, our citizens do not have those postal facilities that are provided by nearly every government in Europe. There cannot be a doubt but it is on this account that the use of the local post is so extremely limited in all of our large cities. One or two prominent facts will clearly prove that this is the case. The latest official report which we have that gives the number of "drop" or local letters in the United States is in 1852; and that year there were 973,134. In London alone, during the same year, there were 40,403,207 local or drop letters, being more than forty times as many as in the entire

United States. From official reports we learn that, of letters deposited in our post offices to go various distances through the mails, the number in the cities of the United States is about as large as in the English cities—as 24 to 25—*while of local letters for delivery in the places where they are mailed, the number in the cities of that country is about a hundred times as great as with us.* From these facts we must see that local as well as other correspondence is almost entirely created by the facilities given to the public. Official returns from six cities only in Great Britain show that in 1854 the local letters amounted to 74,005,791 in number, and the postal revenue from this local correspondence to \$2,220,173. During the same year the expense of letter-carriers and letter-receivers was only \$701,825, leaving a clear profit of more than \$1,500,000. Were the local correspondence drawn out and increased to the same extent in our cities, the number of local letters in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia would amount in a year to more than 21,000,000, while the actual number now circulated through the local post in these places, according to official reports, is less than 250,000.* At the same rate that is charged in Great Britain—two cents for a single letter—the revenue from this amount of local correspondence in these cities (21,000,000 letters) would be \$646,000, and the balance, after deducting the expense of letter-carriers and receivers, over \$400,000.

Franking.

The transportation of mail matter for the government has an important bearing on the condition of the postal establishment. The post office is the only branch of the general government that is singled out for self-support. The number of letters, and the quantity of public documents, seeds, &c., that are sent through the mail, have for several years greatly increased, and at this time form a large portion of the mails. It must be admitted that the practice of taxing the correspondence of the citizens to support this portion of the government expenses, is most anomalous and unjust. There can be no reason why the correspondence of the people should be taxed for this purpose any more than to pay for transporting troops, government stores, or munitions of war. The actual cost of transporting and delivering the mail matter of the government for many years has been estimated at from two to three millions annually, and cannot be less than \$2,500,000. Instead of there being a “deficiency,” as officially reported at the close of each fiscal year, the government owes the post office more than \$20,000,000 for transporting mail matter during the last fifteen years, in addition to all the appropriations made for deficiencies and on account of the government correspondence during the same period. Whether Congress shall decide to continue the system of “franking,” as now carried on, or not, there can be but one opinion as to the justice of having *all* the expense de-

* The number of one million spoken of previously as collected in New York through the post office boxes, includes all that go out in the mails as well as the local letters.

frayed by an appropriation from the treasury. That appropriation for several years has been \$700,000 annually—less than one-third of the actual cost; and as the government correspondence and public documents have increased much faster than private mail matter, it is very evident that no success or good management of the department will ever bring the post office to the point of self-support so long as it is subject to this tax on its resources.

Ocean postage.

We believe there is great room for improvement in the rates of ocean postage between this country and Europe. Without wishing to discuss the subject at length, we will remark that we are fully of the opinion that such sums as are appropriated by Congress for the establishment of new lines of steamers, or the keeping up of old ones, should be considered as investments for naval purposes, and not expenses to be defrayed by a revenue from postage. The great advantages of cheap, rapid, and frequent mail communication with Europe, as a stimulus to emigration, and so indispensable in mercantile and social intercourse, need not be enlarged upon. The benefits are universal, felt by all from the seaboard to the mountains, and are too self-evident to require argument or illustration.

Post office money orders.

The annually increasing losses that occur from thefts, mail robberies, and other causes, furnish direct evidence of the necessity for some secure method of remitting money by mail. Several European governments have successfully introduced a mode of transmitting money by small drafts or money orders, which are drawn by the principal post offices on each other. In this way of sending money by post, there is scarcely a possibility of loss; and while removing the temptation from those who handle the mails, the security afforded the public is ample, correspondence is increased, and the postal revenue greatly augmented. Over fifty million dollars are annually sent through the post office in Great Britain, in small sums, by this means alone. The entire cost to the government is liquidated by a commission averaging less than one per cent. on the amount of the orders; not one dollar in seventeen thousand ever miscarries from any cause; and, in cases of theft or mail robbery, there is scarce a possibility of the money being paid except to the right person. In the United States there are over one thousand depredation cases reported to the post office annually; the losses are numerous and extensive, and a large share of it falls on the laboring classes, the poor and the needy, thus creating great pecuniary distress. About one hundred million dollars are sent through the mails in this country every year; and it is believed that some method of making remittances, similar to the one mentioned above, would to a great extent put a stop to the immense losses, and the attending demoralization and crime, that are now of so frequent occurrence.

Compulsory pre-payment.

By the present law of compulsory pre-payment, there is a wanton destruction of about one million letters annually—a loss that falls with great severity on all classes, and particularly on our foreign population, the poor, and the ignorant. It not unfrequently happens, with those who use the greatest care, that in consequence of the loss or theft of the stamps, letters of importance are sacrificed, causing great inconvenience and distress. In other respects the law is a source of great inconvenience to the public, and must materially diminish correspondence. It is frequently the case that letters are written and require mailing at unusual hours, when no stamps are to be had; and in some instances postmasters in rural districts and remote towns have had their supply of stamps exhausted, and then have refused large numbers of letters, thus actually stopping the mails, while the public were ready and willing to pay the postage in money. Numerous instances have been made public, in some of which great pecuniary losses have occurred in the operation of the law of compulsory pre-payment. By an additional charge, in all cases where letters are not pre-paid, the post office may be remunerated for any extra trouble in collecting the postage. In this way, the inconveniences, losses, and calamities that now so frequently occur will be prevented, and, at the same time, correspondence and postal revenue will greatly increase.

Dead letters.

One of the most important duties connected with the post office is the care and management of dead letters. So far as our knowledge extends, all the European nations are in the practice of returning all dead letters to the writers. We are fully of the opinion that every consideration of convenience and justice requires that such be the practice in this country. By the present laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, between four and five million dead letters are annually burned, a wanton destruction of private documents savoring more of the spirit and customs of barbarians than the practice of a Christian community. The entire expense attending the return of all dead letters to the writers would be trifling compared to the utility of the measure, and if levied as a special tax on each person in the country who writes a letter, the annual sum could not be one-half the amount of a single letter postage at the lowest rates now charged.

Conclusion.

We have thus rapidly stated the principal defects in our present system, and the mode in which we think they could be rectified. We now submit the matter to the wisdom of Congress, invoking in its behalf the sympathies and energies of the people themselves, for the matter, in fact, principally concerns them. The wealthier classes, by means of telegraphs, expresses, and other costly appliances, will

never fail to be kept amply supplied with the intelligence they require ; but the post, cheap, uniform, and certain, is emphatically the institution of the middling and poorer classes of the community. The fact is patent, and can neither be evaded nor denied, that, with all our boasted republicanism, and energy, and solicitude for the wants of the people, the old monarchical governments of Europe are very far ahead of us in the postal facilities which they provide for their subjects. Making every allowance for the differences of climate and the temporary difficulties of communication, the inferiority of our postal system must be admitted to be derogatory to our reputation for vigor, practical good sense, and capacity for government.

It remains with the people of the United States to say whether this reproach shall longer continue. They know, as we know, that it is only necessary that their will should be intelligently and energetically spoken, to command obedience in every quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS TILESTON,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT L. STUART,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
JAMES HARPER,
JAMES LEE,
WM. B. DUNCAN,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC V. FOWLER,
PETER COOPER,
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
PLINY MILES,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, *March* 24, 1856.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of New York, respectfully represent to your honorable body that they labor under great inconveniences in consequence of the imperfections in our postal arrangements ; that safe and convenient places for mailing letters in cities, accessible at all hours, and in charge of suitable persons, are almost entirely wanting ; that the absence of a frequent, prompt, and free letter delivery in our cities and towns is a serious inconvenience in all our business and social relations. They would further represent to your honorable body that the large amount of mail matter sent under government franks adds greatly to the expense of the mail service and the post-

age tax of the citizen ; that, in the opinion of your memorialists, if all such government transportation had been paid for out of the treasury, at the rates paid by the public, the post office would have sustained itself, and accumulated such a surplus as would ere this have justified Congress in reducing the rates of postage. It must be evident to your honorable body that the practice of having a large item of purely national expenses, like that of government postage, fall as a special tax on those who use the mails, is most anomalous and unjust.

Your memorialists would further represent that the principle of uniformity of postage is, in their opinion, of the very highest importance, both as regards economy of management in the post office and convenience to the public ; and we are fully of opinion that the single uniform rate of two cents, without regard to distance, for all letters of half an ounce in weight, would in a short time produce a larger revenue than the several rates now charged, and be productive of far less expense and trouble to those engaged in conducting the postal business. Looking at the fact that the official reports of the post office in Great Britain show that the postal revenue of that country has for several years been much larger with the uniform charge of one penny than it had formerly been under a scale of charges averaging over six times the present rate ; that the local postal expenses are only one-fourth as much now, in proportion to the number of letters mailed, as under a varied and high postage ; and that, in the United Kingdom, the number of letters has increased more than sixfold during sixteen years of low rates, amounting now to almost five hundred million letters annually, while in this country the number is but little over one hundred millions—looking at these facts, it must be evident that the most direct means to obtain the largest revenue with the smallest expense will be to establish a uniform and low rate of postage, and otherwise afford the greatest facilities to the public for correspondence, particularly in cities and towns.

We would further represent to your honorable body that, by the operation of the law of compulsory pre-payment, hundreds of thousands of letters are seized and destroyed, and in very numerous instances in consequence of the loss of the stamps, which no care could have obviated ; that the destruction of these, and four or five million dead letters annually, without the knowledge or consent of the owners, is contrary to the spirit of just legislation ; that the risk and loss attending the forwarding of money by mail is very great, and constantly increasing ; that, in the opinion of your memorialists, a method of sending drafts or post office orders, similar to the one in use in several European countries, would add very largely to the safety and security of remittances by mail, be of vast convenience to the public, and greatly diminish the demoralization and crime now so widely prevalent.

Your memorialists would further represent to your honorable body that the rates of ocean postage between the United States and most European countries is exorbitantly high, amounting to a severe tax

on the business of the merchant and the pecuniary resources of the poor emigrant. Viewed in any light, it must be evident that the gain of a few thousand dollars, more or less, in postage, is far more than counterbalanced by the commercial disadvantages and the bad policy of restricting or abridging information in letters and papers between our population and the residents of the Old World. Aside from this view of the case, there is no instance on record where a reduction of postage has resulted in a permanent diminution of postal revenue. In the opinion of your memorialists, the sums of money appropriated by Congress to establish new lines of ocean steamers, or keep up old ones where the ordinary traffic would not establish and sustain them, are justly considered as appropriations for naval purposes, and not as expenditures to be reimbursed by a tax on correspondence. In view of the fact that the official report of the Post Office Department of Great Britain, now just published, declares that her Britannic Majesty's government is in favor of low rates of postage with all foreign countries, the present seems an auspicious period for entering into negotiations for a moderate and uniform rate of postage with both Great Britain and France.

Rowland Hill, esq., the illustrious champion of cheap postage in England, with the best means of knowing, stated that, during the temporary decline of the postal income consequent to the great reduction of postage in 1840, the other branches of national income largely increased, and to a far greater extent than in the falling off in the revenue of the post office; all showing conclusively that the stimulus given to business by a low and uniform rate of postage was such as to far more than counterbalance the temporary decline in the postal income.

We would here beg leave to call the attention of Congress to a pamphlet entitled "Postal Reform," lately published by Pliny Miles, esq., and embodying a large amount of information on the postal affairs of this and other nations.

In view of the importance of the subject, and the universal interest felt in our postal arrangements by all classes of citizens, your memorialists are confident that your honorable body will give the design and intention of the founders of our national post office, and the constitutional and legal regulations of its establishment, the most liberal interpretation, and make the post at once cheap, reliable, and efficient, as a measure dictated by every consideration of justice, economy, and sound national policy.

With a view, therefore, to meet the wants of the country, and remove the numerous inconveniences under which we labor, your petitioners respectfully request that your honorable body will frame a law embracing the following particulars:

A uniform postage of two cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight throughout the United States, and a cheap, uniform rate for printed matter.

Receiving-houses and letter-carriers in all cities and principal towns, without extra charge.

The postage on all government documents and franked matter to be paid out of the treasury.

A uniform and low rate of ocean postage between the United States and foreign countries.

Money orders, for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be drawn by the principal post offices on each other.

The abolition of compulsory pre-payment, and double postage on all mail matter not pre-paid.

The return of all dead letters to the writers, and, whenever possible, without opening.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

Appropriate action for the relief of Ireland from impending famine.

FEBRUARY 18, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to relief for Ireland.

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That in view of the want and famine impending over Ireland, and of our sense of gratitude to her brave sons, who by thousands are perilling their lives on the battle fields of liberty in defence of our government and institutions, in this time of their trial, that our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use all constitutional means in their power for the relief of that distressed land, by appropriate action.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress, at his earliest convenience.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 11, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original enrolled joint resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. S.] great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this twelfth
day of February, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN

IN SENATE

Appropriate action for the relief of Edward A. ...

February 12, 1862. Reported to the Committee on ...
Printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the assembly (the Senate concurring) That in view of the
want and famine impending over Ireland and of our sense of grati-
tude to her brave sons, who by thousands are fighting their lives on
the battle fields of liberty in defence of our Government and institu-
tions, in this time of their trial, that our representatives in Congress be
instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use all constitu-
tional means in their power for the relief of that distressed land, by
appropriate action.

Resolved That his excellency the Governor be requested to for-
ward a copy of this resolution to our senators and representatives in
Congress at his earliest convenience.

J. W. BRADSHAW,
Speaker of the Assembly.
EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 11, 1862.

LOUIS F. HARTY.

State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, &c.
The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies
that the foregoing has been compared with the original enrolled joint
resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and
correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
great seal of the State, at the capital in Madison, this twelfth
day of February, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD HARTY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 17, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FEBRUARY 18, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

PETITION

OF

L. F. CARTER,

PRAYING

An appropriation for services rendered in surveying public lands in the State of Oregon.

[To accompany bill S. No. 207.]

To the honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioner would most respectfully represent that some time in September, 1860, I entered into a contract with W. W. Chapman, surveyor general of Oregon, to execute certain surveys therein named. At the time of making this contract Surveyor General Chapman informed me that he intended to have me do more work, and that he would send me instructions before my party left the field. I requested him to make out a contract then, in *the office*, as was the custom; also that I might know the amount and locality of the work. He assured me that he would arrange all that. Mr. James Chapman, a son of the surveyor general, was acting as office messenger, and I requested that he be sent to me with the instructions, as a delay would involve a heavy expense. As I was closing my work under this contract I received from the surveyor general blanks for a new contract; three of these were signed in blank, and were transmitted to the office with a request that certain other work be included, or I authorized by special instructions—as had often been done—to do it. A few days after this Mr. James Chapman, the office messenger, called upon me and stated that the surveyor general had recognized the subdivisions of township 5 south, of ranges 11 and 13 east, under my last contract, as I had requested in my letter transmitting the contract alluded to; and he further stated that I was authorized to survey townships 2 and 3 south, range 13 east. I accord-

ingly made the surveys as directed by him, not having a doubt as to the correctness of the instructions, although I protested against this way of doing public business, as I knew it was against, or not in accordance with, the old instructions from the department. He assured me that it was all right, and still tells me that he was directed to give me such instructions.

When I made my return, I found that nothing was on file in the office showing that I had done the work under authority. I immediately entered into an additional bond, and the surveyor general, under date of January 29, 1861, certified the account for surveying township 5 south, ranges 11 and 13 east, and townships 2 and 3 south, range 13 east, for payment, said account amounting to \$3,033 50. I acted in good faith in the whole matter, and would earnestly ask an appropriation for my relief, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Most respectfully,

L. F. CARTER.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 22, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to your oral request that I communicate to you the facts upon which the payment to Lafayette Carter, United States deputy surveyor in Oregon, has been refused, and the particulars connected with his surveys, I have the honor to report:

That W. W. Chapman, late surveyor general of Oregon, entered into a contract with Mr. Carter, dated October 14, 1860, for surveying the exterior or township lines of township 5 south, of ranges 11, 12, and 13 east; and township 4 south, of ranges 12 and 13 east. Also for the survey of subdivisional lines of township 5 south, range 12 east; and township 4 south, ranges 12 and 13 east of Willamette meridian, estimated at 252 miles, all of which work has been returned by Mr. Carter, approved by the surveyor general, and paid in full, viz: \$2,945 86.

That the said Mr. Cartee has surveyed, in addition to the foregoing, the following: The exterior or township lines of townships 2 and 3 south, of range 13 east; and subdivisional lines of townships 2, 3, and 5 south, of range 13 east; and township 5 south, range 11 east, amounting to 252 miles 63 chains and 37 links, equal to \$3,033 50, which Mr. Carter reported to the surveyor general as under his contract of October 14, 1860; but the latter, after approving conditionally this work, made returns thereof to this office on the 5th of February last with the following observation, to wit: "The surveys of townships 2 and 3 south, range 13 east, and township 5 south, ranges 11 and 13 east, were executed without any contract or instructions from this office, and without any knowledge or consent. But as the work appeared to be conformably to law and instructions to deputies, at his instance and risk, allowed it to be reported under his contract last preceding, in order that he might have the benefit of your approval. * * * I therefore submit the whole matter for your

consideration and instructions. Mr. Carter, at the time of reporting this work, filed the accompanying bond, which is also transmitted in connexion therewith." * * * "It is not understood that the accounts of Mr. Carter, in excess of his contract, shall take precedence of other accounts."

Whereupon Mr. Carter's account for \$3,033 50 for the work in excess of his contract of October 14, 1860, as aforesaid, was disallowed by this office upon the following grounds, viz:

1. Because the work has been executed without contract or instructions.

2. That the liability was incurred in excess of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861; and

3. Because the surveys being unauthorized, not demanded by any extraordinary exigencies, and there existing no balances of any former appropriations applicable to such surveys, even in case the work, under the circumstances, was actually correctly executed, of which this office has no satisfactory assurance, the survey not having been inspected in the field to test the accuracy thereof.

It is proper to add that Mr. Carter, in reply to his application to this office for payment, has been informed of the reasons which controlled the action in his case; and he was told that his account in question, approved by W. W. Chapman, surveyor general, on the 29th of January, 1861, cannot be paid unless Congress, upon his application to that body, shall deem proper to authorize its payment.

Should it be the pleasure of Congress to pass an act of relief in favor of Lafayette Carter as aforesaid, it is respectfully suggested that special appropriation of \$3,033 50 be made for the purpose, with a proviso that, before the payment is made to Mr. Carter, his work shall be tested in the field by actual examination thereof; and should it be found requiring correction, in order to make it conformable to the laws of the United States and the instructions governing the surveys of the public lands, that the expenses which may be incurred in the amendment of such survey shall be paid out of the sum so appropriated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. W. NESMITH,

United States Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 20, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILKINSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas Lazarus W. Powell, a senator from the State of Kentucky, after eleven States had published their ordinances of secession, by which to sever themselves from the government of the United States, had formed a confederation and provisional government, and made war upon the United States, did, on the 20th day of June last, at the city of Henderson, in the State of Kentucky, attend a large southern State's rights convention, over which he was called to and did preside; and, on taking his seat as president thereof, made a speech, in which he stated the object of said convention, and then appointed a committee, which reported to said convention a long series of resolutions that were unanimously adopted by it. Among those resolutions are the following:

“2. That the war being now waged by the federal administration against the southern States is in violation of the Constitution and laws, and has already been attended with such stupendous usurpations as to amaze the world, and endanger every safeguard of constitutional liberty.”

“That the recall of the invading armies, and the recognition of the separate independence of the Confederate States, is the true policy to restore peace and preserve the relations of fraternal love and amity between the States.”

“6. That we heartily approve the refusal of Governor McGoffin to furnish Kentucky troops to subjugate the south; and we cordially indorse his recent proclamation defining the position of Kentucky, in accordance with the sentiment of her people, and *forbidding the invasion of Kentucky by federal or confederate troops.*”

“7. That, although Kentucky has determined that her proper position *at present* is that of strict neutrality between the belligerent sections, yet, if either of them invade her soil against her will, she ought to *resent and repel it by necessary force.*”

The pith of Governor McGoffin's proclamation, which that conven-

tion so cordially approved, is embodied in this paragraph: "I hereby notify and warn all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any part or place therein, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether in the State guard or otherwise, from making any hostile demonstration against any of the aforesaid sovereignties; to be obedient to the orders of lawful authorities; to remain quietly and peaceably at home when off of military duty, and refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke a collision, and so otherwise to conduct themselves that the deplorable calamity of invasion may be averted; but, in the meantime, to make prompt and efficient preparation to assume the paramount and supreme law of self-defence, and strictly of self-defence alone."

The closing speech of this convention was made by Senator Powell, and the resolutions passed by it, and a summary statement of its proceedings, were signed by him as its president.

On the 10th of September last, whilst the legislature of Kentucky was in session in the town of Frankfort, and after her territory had been invaded at two distant points by the confederate armies, and whilst Humphrey Marshall was employed in organizing and drilling an armed body of rebels in the contiguous county of Owen, a large southern State's rights convention assembled and held its sessions in Frankfort. for the apparent purpose of overawing the legislature, controlling its deliberations, and deterring it from passing measures to support the Union and the government of the United States; Lazarus W. Powell was a delegate to that convention, from the county of Henderson, and was appointed on its committee of resolutions. Among other resolutions, that committee reported these:

"*Resolved*, That every material interest of Kentucky, as well as the highest dictates of patriotism, demand that peace should be maintained within her borders, and this convention solemnly pledges the honor of its members to do all in their power to promote this end."

"2. That it is the deliberate sense of this convention, and it is believed of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky, that the best and perhaps the only mode of effecting this great object is by adhering strictly, rigidly, and impartially to her chosen and oft-declared position of neutrality during the existence of the deplorable war now raging between the sections; taking sides neither with the government nor with the seceding States, and declaring *her soil* must be *preserved inviolate* from the *armed occupation* of either."

"9. That we consider it incompatible with the neutrality avowed by Kentucky to vote money for the prosecution of the civil war, or to tax the people of the State, or augment its debt for a purpose so unwise, and for a cause so hopeless as the military subjugation of the Confederate States."

This was a convention of most intense secessionists, and was attended by John C. Breckinridge and many of the leaders of that party from generally over the State. William Preston and R. W.

Wooley, esquires, made speeches to it fraught with the rankest treason, and denouncing the fiercest war against the United States. Its resolutions were unanimously adopted, and its business closed with the following one offered by Senator Powell:

“Resolved, That Colonel William Preston, George W. Johnson, esq’r, General Lucius Desha, Captain Richard Hawes, and Thomas P. Porter, esq’r, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee of organization, in order to carry out the purposes of this convention; and full powers are conferred upon them for that object.”

Those men were thus commissioned in the cause of conspiracy, treason, and rebellion. By the warrant given them, on the motion of Senator Powell, they went forth and organized, or advised and assisted in the organization of armed bands of traitors, and soon thereafter led them into the confederate camps, where they are yet struggling to consummate the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution and laws of the United States. From the beginning of this great rebellion to the present time Senator Powell has neither done nor said anything in Congress or out of Congress to strengthen or sustain the United States in this mighty struggle for national life. Whilst the true and loyal men of his own State were engaged in an arduous and protracted struggle to bring her to perform her duty to the nation and its government, he not only withheld from them all assistance and sympathy, but gave to the rebels the moral force of his disloyal position and opinions, and all the aid and comfort which he could render them short of the commission of technical treason. His purposes, if not his acts, have been treasonable. Being an ex-governor of the State of Kentucky, and one of her senators in Congress, his example and counsel have doubtless been potential with her people and of mischievous tendency in other States. Under the false and delusive cry of neutrality and peace, and the absurd purpose to protect the soil of the State against invasion from the military force of the United States, he has doubtless assisted to seduce hundreds and hundreds from loyalty and duty into rebellion and treason. He has not supported the Constitution of the United States, but he has sounded the charge to his recruits, and they have made the overt attack upon it. Wherefore—

Be it resolved, That the said Lazarus W. Powell be, and he is hereby, expelled from the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA

IN FAVOR OF

The continuance of the overland mail and pony express.

FEBRUARY 22, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

[Per telegraph.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Executive, Sacramento, February 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature of California, February 12, 1862, relative to the overland mail and pony express.

I have the honor to be, senator, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

Hon. JAS. A. McDUGAL.

Received, Washington, February 20, 1862.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA IN FAVOR OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AND PONY EXPRESS.

Whereas it is reported that the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives have stricken out the appropriation for the California overland mail service for inefficiency of service and for economy: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the daily overland mail is of vital importance to the people of the Pacific coast; that in the event of a war with European powers, which is not improbable, the overland would be our only secure route for the transportation of mail, passengers, and treasure; that the late interruption, occasioned by floods of unprecedented severity, should not operate to the prejudice of the present route.

Resolved, That the daily Overland Mail Company's numerous stations are a necessity to the continuation of the overland telegraph, which cannot be kept in order throughout so long a stretch of uninhabited country without the aid rendered by the Overland Mail Company.

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their strongest exertion to induce the federal government to transfer from the overland route all printed postal matter other than the letter to a steamship line, by way of Isthmus of Panama, and that the schedule time for the letter mail across the continent be reduced to sixteen days from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and twenty-three days from the 1st of November to the 1st of May; and in additional to this service, that the pony express be restored.

Adopted in senate, February 12, 1862.

A. A. DELANY,
Assistant Secretary.

Adopted in assembly, February 12, 1862.

W. N. SLOCUM,
Assistant Clerk.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

A donation of lands and money to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, in said State.

FEBRUARY 24, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent that a communication from the head of navigation on the Mississippi river to the head of Lake Superior is of vast and vital importance to the interest of the whole of the State of Minnesota and the Lake Superior district. That as a military arm there is no route which more strongly commends itself to the immediate attention of Congress than the one proposed by your memorialists. That in the event of war with the English government the entire commerce of Lake Superior, now amounting in the aggregate to over fifteen millions of dollars annually, would be hopelessly cut off and destroyed by fortifications on St. Mary's river, thus depriving our country of the iron and copper so important to our government in the construction of ordnance.

That in case of war with Great Britain there could be no route so good as the one proposed for the transport of supplies and munitions of war for the defence of the commerce on that great inland sea. Also, that in the event of our government building a fort at the head of Lake Superior, this would be the only route which could be depended on for the sending supplies.

The spirit of the age, advancement in the arts of war, and the experience of the past year, all tend to show the imperative necessity of providing means for the rapid transport of troops and munitions of war, and has convinced all that no method of transport can be so promptly effective as railroads. That the geographical position of the proposed road is one which must commend it to the confidence and attention of all as one of the most important in the whole of our

great railroad system. In this connexion it may not be inappropriate to remark, that railroads, as a means of inter-communication, are now acknowledged as an absolute necessity, adopted in almost every other portion of the United States. This necessity becomes more apparent in our own, not only as a commercial means of transportation in time of peace, but as of the highest importance in time of war as the only effective method of transporting troops.

The Canadian government has already granted to railroads running to Sault St. Marie river over four millions acres of land, thus showing that the English government are fully convinced of the vast importance of opening an avenue of rapid communication with their valuable interest of Lake Superior. Shall we neglect our interest until it is hopelessly too late? Lake Superior is an inland sea of thirty-two thousand square miles, and over two thousand miles of coast; two-thirds of which, including the most valuable mineral districts in the world, belong to the United States.

Your memorialists would further represent that the railroad for which this aid is asked may pass through, for at least seventy-five miles of its route, a rich, though uncultivated country, capable of sustaining a dense population; that it only requires an avenue through it to cause emigration to flow that way; that a large portion, in fact, nearly all of the lands lying along the line of the proposed road, are yet in the hands of the United States government; and that it will be but consulting the best interest of the State and general government to set apart for this improvement the aid asked both in lands and money. That a preliminary survey of a route from Saint Paul to Lake Superior has been made, and that the estimated survey and cost of construction show that a railroad can be constructed over this route as cheap, and we believe cheaper than any railroad in our whole country. But inasmuch as the intrinsic value of land along the immediate line of this proposed road, as a source of revenue from the proceeds of their sale, is too remote to be of *present* value in the construction of said road, your memorialists would ask that the company constructing said road be allowed to select one-half of the land asked in this memorial from any vacant lands belonging to the United States lying within the State of Minnesota. Believing this enterprise to be of such general advantage to our whole State, your memorialists have no doubt that the interests of all would warrant that the lands asked shall be selected in the manner above named.

Your memorialists would further represent that, in consideration of the grant of lands and pecuniary aid asked in this memorial, the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States; and also that the United States mails shall be transported over said railroad under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may fix by law, or the Postmaster General may determine.

The advantages of this road to our *whole* country are altogether too numerous to present in the limits of a memorial, and your memorial-

ists will content themselves, in conclusion, by saying that, in the opinion of this legislature, no public measure could be devised which would do more to stimulate business, give confidence and energy to both agriculture and commerce, enhance the value of property and labor, and increase the productions of the country. That the agricultural, commercial, and mineral interests of Minnesota and Lake Superior imperiously demand the construction of a safe and sure route for the transport of the exports and imports of this country, so rapidly increasing in agricultural, commercial, and mineral wealth.

Believing that it has ever been the intention of the national legislature to dispose its bounties where the greatest benefits shall be conferred on the country at large, it is to be hoped that Congress, throwing aside all objections, such as improper estimates of its importance as a military arm, the increased expenses of the government in prosecuting the war, and other matters of like character, will grant the aid required to accomplish this important enterprise, the necessity of which every citizen acquainted with the vast agricultural resources of Minnesota, and the immense mineral wealth of Lake Superior, and the important geographical position of the road, will at once acknowledge as of vast and absorbing importance.

Your memorialists would therefore ask your honorable bodies to donate to this State, along the line of this proposed road, lands to the amount of one million acres ; also other land to the amount of one million acres, which may be selected from any vacant land lying in the State of Minnesota belonging to the United States ; also pecuniary aid to the amount of one-half million dollars to aid in the construction of said railroad.

JARED BENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 13, 1862.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

J. H. BAKER, *Secretary of State.*

LIST OF COMMITTEES
OF
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Collamer.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Harris.
Davis.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.
King.
Lane, of Indiana.
Rice.
Latham.
Nesmith.
Howard.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Simmons.
Sherman.
Howe.
Pearce.
McDougall.
Cowan.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Foot.
Sherman.
Thomson.
Kennedy.
McDougall.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Ten Eyck.
Saulsbury.
Johnson, of Tennessee.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Cowan.
Harris.
Bayard.
Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Wade.
 Trumbull.
 Rice.
 Latham.
 Henderson.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Nesmith.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Johnson.
 Rice.
 Nesmith.
 Carlile.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Simmons.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Thomson.
 Latham.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Foster.
 Sumner.
 Bayard.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Cowan.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Starke.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Cowan.
 Thomson.
 Saulsbury.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Willey.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Browning.
 Johnson.
 Carlile.
 Pomeroy.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
 Clark.
 Johnson.

Joint Committee on Printing.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
 Harlan.
 Powell.

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Walton.
 Clark.
 Baily.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Browning, chairman.
 Willey.
 Saulsbury.

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Granger.
 Cobb.

Joint Committee on the Library.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Pearce, chairman.
 Collamer.
 Fessenden.

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. McPherson.
 Frank.
 Law.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
 Morrill.
 Latham.

Pacific Railroad.

Mr. McDougall, chairman.
 Pomeroy.
 Clark.
 Cowan.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

To inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola, and the destruction of property at the navy yard at Norfolk and armory at Harper's Ferry, &c., &c.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
 Johnson.
 Grimes.

Connecting some of our military and naval stations on the coast by submarine cables.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
 Sherman.
 Latham.

*Joint Committee on the conduct of
the War.*

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Chandler.
Johnson.

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Gooch.
Covode.
Julian.
Odell.

*Special commission to examine and
report as to compensation of all
officers of the government, and for
other purposes.*

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, chairman.
Clark.

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Olin.
Allen.
McKnight.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation to extend the lines of the public surveys over the unsurveyed portion of the State, and the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in said State.

FEBRUARY 26, 1862.—Referred to the Committees on Public Lands and Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress and concurrent resolutions requesting Congress to extinguish certain Indian titles, and make an appropriation for surveys.

Whereas a large number of loyal citizens are now settled on the Cherokee neutral and Osage lands, and upon the unsurveyed lands belonging to the United States within the State of Kansas; and whereas emigration from other States consequent upon the existing rebellion in the disloyal States is directed to this State; and whereas the surveyed portion of public lands situated in this State is comparatively small, and the Cherokee neutral and Osage Indian lands comprise a large extent of the most desirable and fertile lands in the State, the longer existence of which state of things will inevitably discourage emigration hither, and tend to direct it into new channels: Therefore--

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, the senate concurring therein, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their most earnest endeavors and influence to procure the necessary appropriation to extend the lines of the public surveys over the unsurveyed portion of the State, and to bring about at the earliest practicable day the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the Cherokee neutral lands, Osage, Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, Ottawas, Kansas, Iowa, Sac and Fox of the Missouri, and the absent Shawnee Indian lands.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the governor to his excellency the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 18, 1862.*

The legislature of the State of Kansas has adopted the accompanying concurrent resolution, No. 9, "requesting Congress to extinguish certain Indian titles, and make an appropriation for surveys."

JOHN FRANCIS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

His Excellency Governor CHARLES ROBINSON.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

Norman B. Judd, in relation to the Stade dues.

[To accompany bill S. 215.]

FEBRUARY 28, 1862.—Presented and ordered to be printed.

No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 22, 1861.

SIR: You are aware that the government of Denmark, by a kind of prescription, for a very long time derived no inconsiderable revenues from certain charges that it levied on vessels which navigated the Sound, a strait lying between Denmark and Sweden, although a free navigation of those waters was essential to the commerce of the world. The United States were the first to denounce those duties as unjust and wrongful exactions. Other States following with similar protests, the result was an arrangement between all the commercial nations and Denmark by which those duties were abolished for the equivalent of a capital sum to which such nations contributed in proportion, respectively, to the extent of their trade upon the Sound.

That arrangement, on the part of the United States, was perfected by a convention dated at Washington, April 11, 1857.

Prescriptive exactions, similar to those thus so happily disposed of, have been for perhaps an equal period levied by Hanover upon the commerce and navigation of the Elbe, under the name of the Stade dues, and have been sanctioned by many treaties.

The government of Hanover, yielding to the force of modern opinion, as indicated in the abolition of the Sound dues, has recently entered into negotiations with the government of Great Britain, designed, when the co-operation of other commercial powers shall have been obtained, to secure the discontinuance of the Stade duties, upon a commutation to be made in the same spirit with that which prevailed in the case of the Sound dues.

With a view to this latter object, the minister of state and of foreign affairs of his Majesty the King of Hanover, on the second day of February last, addressed a communication to the Secretary of State

of the United States setting forth the proceedings which have already taken place on that important subject, and inviting the co-operation and concurrence therein of the government of the United States. A copy of that communication is herewith submitted for your perusal.

You will learn from it that the British government proposes 3,100,000 thalers (German) as the capital sum, which would be equivalent to the value of the revenues derived by Hanover from the Stade dues; that the British government proposes that that sum total shall be divided into three equal parts, each of 1,033,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ thalers, (German,) one of which parts, namely, 1,033,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ thalers (German) the British government shall pay; that the free city of Hamburg shall pay another part, namely, 1,033,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ thalers, (German;) and that the remaining one-third part, namely, 1,033,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ thalers, (German,) shall be paid by all the other states interested. Hanover and the United States are included in this class.

You will learn from the same communication that the government of Hanover has given its assent to this arrangement, and that the assent of the free city of Hamburg, another principal party, is assumed to have been received.

The government of Hanover has estimated the sum which it would be equitably devolved upon the United States to pay, if they should accede to this arrangement, at 60,353 thalers, (German,) equal to \$43,454 16 in American money.

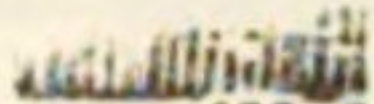
The communication referred to is accompanied by tables which show that this sum is fairly assessed on the basis of the duties actually now paid by the commercial nations falling within the third class of states interested in the question.

The President fully approves of the object proposed by the Hanoverian government, and sees no reason to question the rightfulness of the assessment which it is proposed the United States shall bear in order that that object may be duly effected by a formal convention.

It is understood on the part of the United States that if they assent to the proposed arrangement, Hanover will consent to suppress completely and forever the Stade dues, not only as against the United States, but also against all other nations; that the government of Hanover, nevertheless, shall be bound to take care hereafter, as hitherto, of the upholding of the banks which are necessary to the unobstructed navigation of the river Elbe, and never to impose on that ground any new tax whatever in place of the Stade duties now to be abolished.

You are therefore hereby authorized and empowered to make known to the government of his Majesty the King of Hanover, that on these general principles the government of the United States will consent to enter into negotiations with a view to a convention for the abolition of the Stade duties, and that it assents also to the quota of 60,333 thalers, (German,) which it shall pay for that object.

You are further authorized to inform the secretary of state and for foreign affairs of the King of Hanover, through the minister of that power at Berlin, that this government will be ready to receive

through your hands, at his convenience, his provisional propositions for the ulterior conduct of the affair, and in doing so to assure him of my high respect and distinguished consideration. 

Should such propositions be received by you, you will be expected to communicate any views on the subject which your nearness to the scene where it occurs will enable you to present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

NORMAN B. JUDD, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA.

A semi-monthly mail by sea from

February 26, 1852.—Entered as Second-Class Matter

May 10, 1852, at New York, N. Y.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly, the people, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure mail service by sea, to steamers, from San Francisco to Crescent City, Del Norte county, and back, twice a month, reaching each way at Eureka, Humboldt county, and Trinidad, Elko county.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress at the earliest practicable period.

throughout the country at his residence, his private and public life, and the character of the nation and its people, and the state of the world, and the progress of civilization.

He has also been a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and has received many honors and distinctions from the government and the people.

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RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

A semi-monthly mail by sea from San Francisco to Crescent City, in said State.

FEBRUARY 28, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure mail service by sea, in steamers, from San Francisco to Crescent City, Del Norte county, and back, twice a month, touching each way at Eureka, Humboldt county, and Trinidad, Klamath county.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress at the earliest practicable period.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

SHOWING

The names and compensation of the persons employed in his office during the year 1861.

MARCH 6, 1862.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

March 6, 1862.

In compliance with the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842, the Secretary of the Senate has the honor to report that the following persons have been employed during the year 1861, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and have received the sums opposite their respective names, viz:

William Hickey, chief clerk.....	\$2,500 00
William J. McDonald, principal clerk.....	2,160 00
J. H. Nicholson, principal executive clerk, from January 1 to July 4	1,103 47
D. W. C. Clarke, principal executive clerk, from July 9 to December 31	1,033 04
Thomas W. Dickins, clerk, from January 1 to September 30	1,387 50
J. C. Fitzpatrick, clerk.....	1,850 00
William Patton, clerk, from January 1 to October 31....	1,543 34
William F. Price, clerk, from January 1 to September 30	1,387 50
Y. P. Page, clerk.....	1,850 00
Joseph Reynolds, clerk, from January 1 to August 31....	1,236 68
W. R. Bradford, clerk, from January 1 to August 31	1,236 68
E. T. Montague, clerk, from January 1 to April 20	564 15
Noah Smith, clerk, from May 22 to December 31	1,128 30
William D. Spalding, clerk, from August 12 to December 31	681 60
S. J. Bowen, clerk, from September 1 to December 31...	613 31
Wolcott Hamlin, clerk, from September 1 to December 31	613 31
E. H. Brink, clerk, from October 1 to November 30	306 65
A. McFarland, clerk, from October 1 to December 31....	462 50

M. H. Cobb, clerk, from November 1 to December 31....	\$306 65
C. C. Sympson, clerk, from December 1 to December 31..	101 09
J. L. Clubb, keeper of the stationery, from January 1 to August 31.....	1,171 17
J. B. Sheridan, keeper of the stationery, from September 1 to December 31	580 82
W. H. Rohrer, messenger	1,080 00
L. H. Breed, messenger, from January 1 to July 31.....	630 97
J. W. Jones, messenger, from August 1 to December 31..	449 02
William Kesley, page, from January 1 to December 31 ..	458 32
H. W. Snyder, page, from December 2 to December 31..	40 76
R. Coleman, laborer, from January 1 to September 30...	328 80
J. H. Johnson, laborer, from October 1 to December 31..	136 50

That the clerks and other persons authorized to be employed could not be dispensed with without injury to the public service.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the U. S., and President of the Senate.

LETTER

OF

WM. B. SHUBRICK,

(CHAIRMAN LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,)

TO

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Light-house Board in relation to the transfer of the light-house establishment to the Navy Department, as proposed in a bill now before the Senate "to reorganize the Navy Department."

MARCH 6, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office Light-house Board, February 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant, to transmit herewith a report of the Light-house Board in relation to the transfer of the light-house establishment to the Navy Department, as proposed in a bill now before the Senate "to reorganize the Navy Department."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Chairman Light-house Board.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 17, 1862.*

SIR: A bill "to reorganize the Navy Department" has been reported to the Senate, the effect of which, if it becomes law, will be to transfer to the Navy Department the duties and functions of the Light-house Board.

I desire your opinion as to the expediency of such transfer, and will thank you to report any facts within the knowledge of the board which will, in your opinion, contribute to a clear understanding of the whole subject.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Com. WM. B. SHUBRICK,

United States Navy, Chairman Light-house Board.

Report of the Light-house Board on the proposed transfer of the lights to the Navy Department.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of a well organized and well conducted system of coast lights. It is a duty which every civilized nation owes to humanity to establish and maintain such a system as will furnish the mariner with the means by which, in the hour of darkness and of peril, he may be directed to a secure and friendly harbor. It is also a duty which every enlightened government owes to its own citizens, to facilitate as much as possible the approaches to its coast, and thus advance the interests of commerce by lessening the risk of the interchange of its own with foreign commodities. This is a matter which does not alone concern the ship-owner, but is of interest to the whole community; to every one who consumes an article of foreign production, or who has an article of domestic industry to dispose of.

But the establishment and maintenance of an efficient system of lights along an extended seaboard is a work of immense magnitude and difficulty. It requires an organization disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and directing operations at many points thousands of miles separated from each other. To be efficient, it requires the combined knowledge and skill which the science and mechanism of the day can furnish. It requires, in the various directing agents by which it is carried on, a practical knowledge of facts and details which cannot be verbally transmitted to others, and can only be acquired by long familiarity and laborious study.

It is not enough that lights should simply be exhibited at different points along the coast; it is necessary that these should be of a particular character, such as to produce the best effect, both in regard to efficiency and economy, which the latest discoveries in science and inventions in art can furnish. But this branch of practical science, like most others, is constantly receiving improvements, and these should be adopted in all cases to which they are applicable, and where new lights are established.

A coast light for the guidance of the sailor must be such as to be easily recognized, or not readily confounded with any other, and always to be seen when its indications are required. A change in either of these respects may give a false signal which, instead of conducing to safety, would be the deceptive guide to danger.

A coast light should possess the greatest amount of penetrating power, in order that it may be seen, even in a thick night, at the furthest verge of the horizon. To be able to observe a light even a half a mile further, in many cases may be of incalculable moment, for on that additional amount of offing the lives of hundreds may depend.

Again: since under the most favorable circumstances the production of an efficient coast light is an expensive operation, a system should be adopted which will give the greatest amount and intensity of light with the least consumption of material.

The least economical and efficient light for coast service is a torch or simple candle. This is very wasteful of combustible material, since it sends beams in every direction—to the ground beneath, the zenith above, and to the interior of the land as well as towards the sea.

An improvement on this consists in adding reflectors, by which the light which otherwise would be lost in passing to the land side is thrown towards the sea, and this is rendered still more efficient by combining a large number of reflectors on a frame, each with a separate light, and causing the whole to revolve together around a vertical axis, so that a broad beam of light is made to sweep the horizon at regular intervals.

This plan, although a great advance upon what had preceded it, was still very defective. The light, it is true, was very much increased in quantity, but not as much in intensity or penetrating power.

Besides this, such perfection could not be given to the mirrors as to prevent them from losing a large amount of light by scattering the rays, and such a polish could not be kept upon them as to prevent the absorption instead of the reflection of a large portion of the incident light.

The reflecting system as a whole has therefore, in its turn, been abandoned by nearly all the civilized nations of the world, and in its place the refracting apparatus of lenses and prisms of glass, known as the Fresnel system, has been substituted. In this apparatus not only is the light economized, and the effect increased by sending it more perfectly in the required direction, but its intensity or penetrating power is also much enhanced by the employment of a mechanical lamp with concentric wicks, which enables the combustion to take place under a high temperature, and thus increases the intensity of emission.

The establishment of the light-house system of the United States, in its origin, was placed exclusively upon the ground of a necessary aid to commerce, which Congress alone was authorized to regulate with foreign nations and among the States. It had no connexion with the navy on the coast any more than it had with the lakes, where no naval vessel had ever floated, and from which even now they are almost entirely excluded. And now, if we look at the commercial marine in our foreign and coastwise trade, and upon our lakes and rivers, aided by lights, (including all their trips,) the number compared with the naval marine must be as one to a thousand. The cargoes of this commercial marine thus aided must exceed one thousand millions of dollars per annum, and nearly all our revenue heretofore collected has been collected on cargoes brought into our ports by vessels guided into our harbors and along our coast by these lights.

The proper application of a vertical system of lights requires, as we have said, an organization which can only be completed after much experience, and which demands a combination of knowledge and skill not possessed by any one individual.

The selection of proper places for light-houses on our sea-coast

requires a minute knowledge of every portion of the coast, such as no person can so well possess as the head of the coast survey; the construction of the edifices on the most approved plans can with safety be intrusted only to an officer of the engineer corps; the general directions to sailors and the manning of light-vessels, the placing and equipment of light vessels, beacons, and sea-marks, and the general management of a large part of the office duty, requires the experience of a naval officer; the testing of oils, the consideration of the various propositions for the substitution of new sources of light, for improvements in the optical apparatus, in the acoustic arrangements of fog-signals, all require, for their safe discussion, thorough scientific training, such as is possessed only by those who have devoted their lives to studies of this character—who properly appreciate every real discovery, and who are best qualified to avoid, on the one hand, expensive and impracticable schemes, and on the other undue adherence to fixed ideas. To insure the cautious and economical expenditure of a large amount of money demands the watchful care and responsibility of a number of gentlemen of high professional standing.

On these accounts the light-house establishment of France, which has been brought to the greatest degree of perfection, and has served as a model to other nations of the world, is placed under the charge of a mixed board of military and naval officers and of scientific civilians.

This system, as well as those of Great Britain and other chief countries of Europe, had been examined, by direction of Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, by Lieutenants Jenkins and Bache, United States navy, whose able report was before the department as a guide in proposed reforms.

It was in accordance with the same considerations that a commission was appointed in 1851 to examine into the light-house establishment of the United States, of which much complaint had been made. The light-house establishment at that date was under the charge of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, with such temporary assistants as from time to time he was able to call to his aid.

From what has been stated it must be evident that even had this officer no other duties to perform, yet it could not be otherwise than that the establishment would be far behind that which the wants of commerce and of humanity demanded, and accordingly the commission, after minute inspection of the system, reported a series of imperfections and omissions, which Congress sought to remedy by the appointment of the present Light-house Board.

This board consists of "two officers of the navy of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the corps of topographical engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy and an officer of engineers of the army as secretaries."

This board is properly placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, since its object is the promotion of commerce, the

legitimate duty of this officer, and since it is only under a neutral department that the members of the army and navy can harmoniously co-operate. Upon the lakes there is almost no naval force.

Of this board the Secretary of the Treasury is president and one of the members is chairman. It meets every month, and oftener as business may require. During the intervals of the meetings of the board the daily routine business is carried on by the secretaries and a number of clerks, with frequent consultations with the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the board.

All bids for purchases and constructions are opened in the presence of the board and of the bidders themselves, when they choose to attend. All propositions presented to the board are referred to one or other of the following committees:

Committee on finance; committee on light-vessels; committee on engineering, (construction of buildings;) committee on lighting; committee on experiments.

Reports from these committees upon the subjects referred to them are made at the several meetings. A journal of all the proceedings is kept, and all matters of importance are fully discussed before being acted upon.

Comparatively few changes have taken place in the board since its organization, except among the younger members who have been removed from Washington on public duty. Four out of the original six members are still connected with the establishment, beside one of the secretaries, though the service of these officers has not been continuous, important duties connected with the naval and military operations of the country having been performed by them in addition to their service upon the Light-house Board.

Under the direction of the board all the coasts of the United States, including those of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and lakes, have been divided into twelve districts, each being assigned to the charge of an inspector detailed from the army or navy for this purpose. In addition to these inspectors, officers of one or other of the engineer corps of the army are, on application of the board, detailed from time to time to take charge of the construction of new and the renovation and improvement of old light-house structures.

This has been found an important feature of the light-house organization, since it has materially diminished the expense while it has improved the efficiency of the establishment.

An elaborate code of regulations and instructions, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been adopted for the direction of the whole establishment, including the board, engineers, inspectors, keepers, &c., &c.

Under this organization an entire change has been made in the whole light-house system, as will be seen by the following comparison of its condition before the appointment of the board and at the present time. In the left-hand column of the following statement are given some of the conclusions to which the provisional board, or commission previously referred to, arrived from personal inspection, or from the evidence of experienced navigators, &c.; and in the right-

hand column the condition of the establishment immediately prior to the breaking out of the rebellion.

Prior to 1852.

1. That the light-houses, light-vessels, beacons and buoys, and their accessories, in the United States, are not as efficient as the interests of commerce, navigation, and humanity demand; and that they do not compare favorably with similar aids to navigation in Europe in general, but especially with those of France and Great Britain and their dependencies.
2. That the light-house establishment of the United States does not compare favorably in economy with those of Great Britain and France.
2. That the towers and buildings have not been constructed in general of the best materials, nor under the care and supervision of competent or faithful engineers.
4. That the want of professional knowledge of the materials, mortars, cements, &c, for construction and repairs, or faithfulness on the part of those charged with the duty, was apparent in nearly all the modern towers and buildings visited by the board.
5. That the present large sums annually required for renewing, renovating, and repairing towers and buildings are the consequences of the want of an efficient organization, which could afford the necessary professional ability for plans, drawings, and superintending of constructions and repairs.
6. That the towers are deficient in the necessary proper accommodations for oil and other supplies; in the mode of fitting them up, and in the materials employed for the interior work, and the buildings ill adapted to the comfortable accommodation of the keepers.
7. That the lanterns are, as a general rule, of improper dimensions, constructed of ill adapted, and, in the end, not economical materials, without professional or scientific skill, and, in many instances, not suited to the use for which they are designed.
8. That there is no proper system of ventilation for lanterns. That the means said to be employed for ventilating are wholly inadequate, and contrary to true scientific principles.
9. That, under a well organized system, the lights, and other aids to navigation, might be greatly increased in number and efficiency, at a large saving upon the present annual cost.

Subsequent to 1852.

1. The light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, and their accessories, in the United States, are as efficient as the interests of commerce, navigation, and humanity require, and they compare favorably with similar aids to navigation in France and Great Britain—these being the best in Europe.
2. The light-house system does now compare favorably in economy, as well as in efficiency, with the systems of Great Britain and France.
3. The towers and buildings are now constructed of suitable and of the best materials, under the care of faithful and competent engineers.
4. That the knowledge of these engineers have remedied the defects in regard to mortars, cements, &c, in recent structures.
5. Plans, drawings, and efficient superintendence of repairs have become the rule.
6. The necessary accommodations for oil and supplies are furnished by these plans, and comfortable though plain accommodations provided for the keepers.
7. The lanterns are of proper shape, dimensions, materials, &c., and adapted to the use intended.
8. The ventilation is cared for and adequate.
9. The number of lights has been greatly increased—from 325 in 1852, to 556 in 1858, at a diminished cost. The saving in the year 1858 being \$184,720.

*Prior to 1852.**Subsequent to 1852.*

10. That there has never been an efficient, systematic plan of construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lights, &c., in the United States
 11. That the light-house towers, buildings, and vessels visited by the board were not, in general, found to be in a creditable state of preservation and repair.
 12. That the inferiority of illuminating apparatus in the light-houses of the United States renders its renewal frequently necessary, at great expense, and never produces as effective a light as it is capable of making.
 13. That the reflector apparatus employed in the light-houses of the United States is greatly inferior to the requirements of the service, being defective in form, materials, and finish. That the illuminating apparatus in the United States is of a description now nearly obsolete throughout all maritime countries, where the best apparatus of that description was employed prior to the introduction of the Fresnel lenses as substitutes.
 14. That the sea-coast lights are deficient in proper attendance, with only one keeper.
 15. That there is no proper classification of lights in the United States
 16. That the lights are not properly and sufficiently well distinguished along the coast of the United States.
 17. That there is no system of public inspection and superintendence calculated to render the light-house establishment moderately useful or efficient.
 18. That the lanterns, illuminating apparatus, &c., are not superintended while they are being made by competent or faithful professional men.
 19. That there are no general or special regulations for keepers and others connected with light-houses, by which to insure an intelligent or faithful performance of the duties.
 20. That supplies of all kinds, involving the good or bad quality of the lights to a great extent, are not tested and selected by competent persons before issuing them to light-keepers.
 21. That there is not a proper degree of responsibility on the part of the agents connected with the light-house establishment
 22. That the present mode of procuring and distributing supplies, apparatus, &c., is not calculated to insure either efficiency or economy in the service.
10. There is now a systematic plan of construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lights on all the coasts of the United States.
 11. Timely repairs are provided.
 12. Superior illuminating apparatus, requiring almost no repairs, have been provided.
 13. The obsolete reflector lights have been replaced by lens lights of excellent form, material, and finish.
 14. The lights have been provided with an adequate number of keepers, though the sums expended for salaries are less per light than before the board took charge of the matter.
 15. The lights have been duly and perfectly classified
 16. And have proper distinctions to enable the mariner to recognize them.
 17. Inspectors from the army and navy have been provided for the light-house districts, making the system very effective.
 18. The inspectors are competent professional supervisors.
 19. Minute, general, and special regulations have been drawn up for keepers and others, securing, in combination with explanations and examinations of the inspectors, intelligent and faithful performance of duty.
 20. All supplies are carefully and thoroughly tested by competent and faithful persons.
 21. Special pains have been taken to insure proper responsibility by agents.
 22. The new modes of procuring and distributing supplies have insured efficiency and economy.

Prior to 1852.

23. That contractors are not held under a sufficiently rigid superintendence and inspection during the execution of works of construction and repair.
24. That the modern light-house towers are inferior in point of materials and workmanship to the older ones visited by the board: such, for example, as Sandy Hook light-house, built in 1762; Cape Henlopen tower, built in 1764; Cape Henry tower, built in 1791.
25. That the floating lights of the United States are comparatively useless for want of efficient lamps and parabolic reflectors.
26. That the light-vessels are, in general, not adapted to the service they are required to perform, being defective in size, model, and moorings.
27. That the light-vessels are not properly distinguished either by day or by night.
28. That there is no effective system by which to afford to sparsely-settled parts of the coasts requiring lights the means of bringing the subject before Congress, and deciding in advance of appropriations the best descriptions of lights to be placed at the desired points.
29. That many of the small lights have an unnecessary number of lamps and reflectors, while sea-coast lights are greatly deficient in them.
30. That there is not, in useful effect, a single first-class light on the coast of the United States.
31. That there are very few, if any, reflector lights on the coast of the United States better in useful effect than the third order lens light (larger model) erected by the topographical bureau on Brandywine shoal, while the economy of the lens light is in the ratio of at least 4 to 1.
32. That the Fresnel lens is greatly superior to any other mode of light-house illumination, and in point of economy is nearly four times as advantageous as the best system of reflectors and Argand lamps.
33. That the buoys in the waters of the United States are defective in size, shape, and distinction, as a general rule, and that sufficient care is not taken nor competent persons employed to place, moor, and replace them.
34. That the moorings of buoys are not sufficiently heavy, and the chains not properly tested as to size and strength.
35. That the dangerous obstructions to navigation around Cape Florida, from the Gulf of Mexico, are not properly lighted and otherwise marked to aid navigators.

Subsequent to 1852.

23. The superintendence by the engineer, secretary, or constructing engineers of contractors, has led to a great reform in construction and repairs.
24. The new light-houses will challenge competition with the best structures at home or abroad.
25. Efficient lamps and reflectors have been supplied to the floating lights.
26. The best models have been procured for light-vessels and the most approved moorings.
27. Suitable distinctions by day and night have been provided for the light-vessels.
28. An elaborate system of examinations of sites has been provided, through the Coast Survey, on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, and the Topographical bureau on the lakes.
29. The power of the lights is adapted to the requirements of their position.
30. Twenty-six first-class lens lights have been provided at the points requiring them.
31. Several lights have been established much superior in power to the best lights which existed before the board took charge of the lighting.
32. The improved Fresnel lens has been supplied to all the light-houses, and with the efficiency and economy formerly asserted.
33. Buoys of suitable size, shape, and distinction have been planned and manufactured, and are moored, placed, and replaced, by competent persons.
34. Heavier moorings and stronger chains have been supplied.
35. The dangerous reefs of the Florida coast have been supplied with lights, beacons, and sea-marks.

Prior to 1852.

36. That, for want of an efficient organization, there is no systematic plan adopted on any part of the coast of the United States for rendering navigation safe and easy by means of lights, beacons, buoys, &c., &c
37. That the approaches to some of our principal and most important harbors, bays, &c., are not sufficiently lighted and marked to render steam navigation as rapid, easy, and safe as the wants of commerce demand, especially to New York, Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and some of their tributaries.
38. That the duty of lighting and marking with beacons, buoys, and sea-marks our extended sea, lake, gulf, bay, sound, and river coast, efficiently and economically, can only be performed by persons of professional experience and undoubted ability upon a systematic plan, based upon the principles of the most approved light-house engineering.
39. That there is no efficient system of inspection and superintendence of lights in the United States.
40. That the supplies of oil, chimneys, wicks, &c., &c., are not tested and selected with sufficient care, or by competent or faithful agents.
That there is no proper system of distributing the supplies to light-keepers.
That proper attention is not given to purchasing and distributing supplies.
41. That there is no system in the management of the light-house establishment of the United States.
42. That the instructions to light-keepers to light, trim, and extinguish the lights at certain specified times are not enforced, to the detriment of the service, and to the imminent risk of endangering vessels in their vicinity.
43. That such knowledge is not imparted to light-keepers, as a general rule, to enable them to keep their lamps, burners, reflectors, and lanterns in such order as to insure the best lights from the existing apparatus.
44. That frequent and rigid inspections and superintendence by competent persons are necessary to insure an efficient and economical light-house service.
45. That supplies are not delivered, at sufficiently short intervals of time, to lights.
46. That the present mode of repairing illuminating apparatus, oil tanks, &c , is not economical, efficient, or reliable.

Subsequent to 1852.

36. The lights, beacons, sea-marks, &c , are placed according to system on the coast, generally adapted in special places to the wants of these localities.
37. The special wants of New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, &c., which existed have been supplied, so that entering and leaving our harbors is comparatively easy.
38. The lighting and marking with beacons, buoys, and sea-marks our extended sea, lake, gulf, bay, sound, and river coast is now performed by officers of the engineers of the army, and by officers of the navy, and by the Coast Survey.
39. Each inspection district is provided with an officer of the army or navy to superintend it, as a rule. In the temporary exigency now existing the clerks of the inspectors act for their former principals.
40. Supplies are carefully tested before being distributed, and are systematically distributed, and great care is taken in their purchase.
41. System and order, as a general rule, exist in every part of the establishment.
42. These instructions are fully enforced.
43. The inspectors and other agents of the board give great attention to instructing the keepers who need it.
44. Rigid inspections are made frequently by the district inspectors and others.
45. The delivery of supplies is frequent, regular, and systematic.
46. The supply vessel has among its employés the persons necessary to make small repairs.

Prior to 1852.

47. That the removal and replacing of light-vessels, the extinguishment or lighting of lights, removal or placing of buoys, &c , or in any manner changing lights and other aids to navigation, without giving ample notice, are subjects of grave complaint.
48. That there is no good reason why the light-vessels on the coasts of the United States (if properly constructed and moored) should not remain at their moorings under as unfavorable circumstances as those on the coasts of England and Ireland.
49. That whenever light-vessels are reported to have parted their moorings, the circumstances attending them should be carefully investigated by competent and disinterested persons, and the result made known.
50. That light-house construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence involve a large amount of special and general professional knowledge of a high character, and therefore should only be intrusted to the most competent professional persons.
51. That competent engineers have not been employed, except in a few instances, to plan and superintend the construction and fitting up of the light-houses of the United States.
52. That the large amounts required annually to repair and keep in good order the towers, buildings, vessels, and illuminating apparatus of the lights in the United States is attributable to the manner in which the work was executed and to the inferiority of the materials employed.
53. That changes are constantly taking place in the aids to navigation, without any official notice being given to the public of them, which are calculated to mislead mariners.
54. That there is no proper system of beaconage and buoyage, nor any list by which the navigator, who is not familiar with the coast, can derive any benefit.
55. That the list of light-vessels is defective in many respects, and it at present affords very little information to the navigator, and is in some respects erroneous.
56. That there is no regular, systematic, or effective mode of giving notice to mariners of proposed changes in lights, &c , &c., or of any that may have been destroyed or removed by the action of the sea or winds.
57. That the buoys are not properly painted according to law, nor are they in other respects properly distinguished one from another.

Subsequent to 1852.

47. Notices are given in advance in the public papers, and by printed circulars posted in the different custom-houses to which masters of vessels must repair for clearance. They are sent also to the observatory for distribution to naval vessels.
48. Rigid responsibility for keeping the positions of the light-vessels under their command is exacted from the masters.
49. This is thoroughly done.
50. This knowledge is secured by the professional attainments of the members of the Light-house Board, and of the officers of the navy and engineers employed as inspectors and constructors.
51. The plans are prepared by the engineer secretary, under advice of the committee on engineering, and adopted after examination by the board.
52. The repairs required for the new structures are moderate.
53. Notice is given in advance in the public prints of every intended change, either by the board or by the light-house inspectors.
54. The system of beacons and buoys is complete, and the list also.
55. The lists are complete and published annually for distribution to masters and owners of vessels and others interested in navigation.
56. Such notices are given in the public papers, and also by circulars posted in the custom-houses to which masters of vessels must resort to obtain their clearances. Circulars are sent to the observatory for distribution to naval vessels.
57. The buoys were colored as required by law soon after the board took charge of the system, and are as a rule kept painted.

*Prior to 1852.**Subsequent to 1852.*

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| <p>58. That light-houses and light-vessels are not sufficiently well distinguished by day.</p> <p>59. That the buoys are not properly placed, nor replaced when driven from their positions, and without delay.</p> <p>60. That spare buoys are essential for all harbors and rivers, in sufficient numbers to allow for all casualties, and for cleaning, painting, &c., &c.</p> <p>61. That there is no code or manual of instructions to guide light-keepers and others connected with the light service in the performance of their duties in this country, as is found in every well regulated light-house establishment elsewhere.</p> <p>62. That there are no proper books of daily expenditure kept; no returns of daily expenditure made of a reliable character; and the lights are deficient in all the essentials for the faithful performance of this duty, such as books, forms, registers, &c., &c.</p> <p>63. That light-keepers should be required to devote all their time to the care of the lights under their charge, and should not be allowed to attend to their ordinary affairs to the injury of the service.</p> <p>64. That if all our present lights were fitted with lens apparatus of equal power to the reflectors now in use, the annual expense for supplies of oil and cleaning materials would cost little more than one-fourth as much as is now expended for these articles of supply annually—that is, that the supplies now costing upwards of \$152,000 would not exceed \$38,000 to \$42,000, making an annual saving of \$110,000 to \$115,000.</p> | <p>58. Distinctive coloring has been provided for light-houses and light-vessels as day-marks.</p> <p>59. Great care is taken as to the position of buoys and replacing them when the position is accidentally changed.</p> <p>60. Spare buoys are provided at all important points.</p> <p>61. A manual has been prepared from the experience abroad and at home, and has been printed and distributed to light-keepers.</p> <p>62. Books are kept and returns required in suitable form.</p> <p>63. Great pains are taken in the enforcement of this rule.</p> <p>64. This has been done, and the annual consumption of oil has been reduced to between one-fourth and one-fifth per light, while the powers of the individual lights is much increased. Thus, in 1852, 331 lights required 108,000 gallons of oil, and in 1853 349 lights required 130,880 gallons of oil; in 1858 556 lights required but 48,150 gallons of oil. At the pro rata for 1852 and 1853, 556 lights would have required 195,285 gallons of oil, or 4½ times as much as the actual quantity, 48,150 gallons. Oil had advanced in price from \$1 13 per gallon to \$1 62 per gallon, which makes the apparent economy less.</p> |
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In February, 1858, a resolution of the Senate called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the annual expense of erecting light-houses, and supporting the light-house system, since the creation of the Light-house Board, and also the expense of the same number of years preceding the organization of the board. This call embraced a period of five and a quarter years. Elaborate tables were prepared, showing the number of light-houses and lighted beacons, of lighted vessels and lights on board of them, with annual and average cost, the cost of the buoy service, commissions of collectors of customs, &c., for five and a quarter years before and after the organization of the Light-house Board; the special appropriations for new light-houses and other aids to navigation, and for renovating old ones, for lighting the Pacific coast, and maintaining the lights and buoys there; the

balances of appropriations and the amounts which reverted to the surplus fund of the treasury, with other particulars, including a list of light-houses, beacons, and floating lights, under charge of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in 1851, and under the Light-house Board in 1858.

From the tables the following results are derived, which will show how the duties intrusted to the board have been performed :

1. The mean annual average cost of each light-house and lighted beacon for the five and a quarter years preceding the organization of the Light-house Board was \$1,302; the price of oil for illumination being \$1 13 per gallon.

2. The corresponding cost for five and a quarter years after the organization of the board was \$1,286; the cost of the oil being \$1 62.

3. This shows an absolute economy of sixteen dollars per light. Of \$1,302, the cost per light prior to 1851, \$350 was paid for oil at \$1 13 per gallon. Had there been no economy in oil, when the price per gallon rose to \$1 62, each light would have cost \$1,474. The actual cost of \$1,286 shows an economy of \$188 per light, or a reduction of expense in the proportion of 1 to 0.87, or an economy of thirteen per cent.

4. At the date of the organization of the Light-house Board there were 325 lights, consuming 106,365 gallons of oil.

There were in 1858 556 lights, consuming but 48,150 gallons of oil.

The absolute economy is 58,215 gallons of oil, or, taking the increase in the number of lights into consideration, 114,025 gallons, which, at \$1 62 per gallon, is an actual saving in money of \$184,720 in one year.

5. In 1858 the reform of the system, by which the obsolete reflector lights have been exchanged for lens light, had been made except in six cases. The reform was complete when the rebellion broke out. The quantity of oil required for the lights is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the quantity required for the reflector lights, while the light on the average is nearly fourfold.

6. The lenses having been purchased from the appropriations for renovations, repairs, &c., at a cost of \$155,479, if this sum be deducted from the appropriations as properly chargeable to the change of system, but not to the system when reformed, the average cost of one light-house, under the management of the board, would be reduced from \$1,286 to \$1,195, making a difference, in comparison with the old system, of \$107 per light, or of \$59,492 for 556 lights and lighted beacons per annum, and this though oil had increased in cost from \$1 16 to \$1 62, or about one-third, and the cost of other supplies, materials, and labor of all kinds had similarly advanced.

7. Another legitimate deduction from the apparent cost of the system under the board is the supply of 21,000 gallons of oil, costing \$26,000, to make good the deficiency for the then current year when the transfer was made. The management of the board should be further credited with 35,000 gallons of oil saved at the close of the next fiscal year; the board having adopted as their estimates those of the previous fiscal year, in order to be safe as to supplies. These two savings amount to \$69,000.

8. The aggregate reductions amount to no less than \$244,212, comparing the years 1851 and 1858, and \$69,000 as between 1851 and 1852.

9. Fog-bells and fog-signals have been erected where required, and the pay of the additional keepers thus rendered necessary is included in the annual cost of the lights.

That the board has not been extravagant in reference to this expenditure, it may be stated that the amount expended for these purposes was less by \$58,900 than the appropriations made by Congress.

10. The following table shows the character of the lights under the old and new systems:

	1st order.	2d order.	3d order.	4th ord'r.	5th & 6th orders.	Total.
Prior to Light-house Board.....	1	2	16	87	219	325
Under Light-house Board, December 31, 1857.....	26	21	40	173	199	459

11. The apparent average annual cost of one floating light on board of a light-vessel, for the five and a quarter years prior to the organization of the board, was \$2,749, and subsequent thereto, \$2,796; the average cost of oil being, during the first period, \$1 13, and during the second, \$1 62. The number of vessels had been increased from 46 to 62. As the floating light system is one of reflectors, the economy shown in the lights upon the land from the lens system does not occur.

The apparent balance against the board is more than turned by a full consideration of the subject.

First, the increase in the price of oil reduces the difference to thirty-one dollars.

Next, the aggregate from which the averages are deduced contains an item of not less than \$100,000, paid for the building of four new light-vessels to take the place of the old ones, and the fitting them with new lanterns and reflectors. This, divided among 62 lights, gives \$1,613 per light, and reduces the cost per light to the low figure of \$1,183, and unless there are corresponding deductions to be made on the other side, turns the balance very much in favor of the board. This, however, is probably the case.

The wages of seamen have been much increased, those of the navy receiving \$18, instead of \$12, and in the mercantile marine the wages being much higher. Labor and materials of all kinds have increased in cost.

12. No proper comparison can be made of the cost of the buoy service, as its condition was lamentably defective before 1852, and is now quite complete. The law requiring the coloring and numbering of buoys was neglected before the system passed into the control of the Light-house Board, so that an appropriation of \$12,000

was required in 1852 to enable the board to execute the terms of the law.

Appropriations for buoys and beacons essential to the safety of navigation had been made in 1858, amounting to \$448,386—a sum by no means chargeable to the permanent system.

In no one item has there been greater improvement than in this useful accessory of the buoys. The increased cost per annum of \$6,603 does not weigh at all against the advantages derived from the new system, and is more than made up in the savings from the next item, viz: the compensation of collectors.

13. The compensation of collectors for superintendence of lights, prior to 1852, was, for five and a quarter years, \$52,358, when subsequently it was but \$23,510 for the same period.

14. For the special appropriations made by Congress without the recommendation of the Light-house Board we should hardly be held responsible. Of the amount thus appropriated in 1854 and 1856—viz: \$2,714,464—\$1,756,206 remained unexpended in 1858. The amount included in the annual estimates of the board, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for 1853, '55, and '57, was \$922,467. The amount appropriated by Congress, under the old regime, for five and a quarter years, was \$2,541,862.

If we charge against the board all these appropriations, and suppose no part of the balance remaining unexpended in 1858 to be expended subsequently, the means available for new aids to navigation and for renovating old ones would amount to \$1,880,725, less by \$661,137 than for the same period of the old system. If we suppose one-third of the balance remaining in 1858 to be subsequently used, there would be in favor of the board a balance of \$75,736.

15. The aggregate estimates for the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, which were, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, \$1,190 606, were reduced, in 1859, to \$791,134; presenting an absolute economy of \$399,471 in that one year.

16. This is the first year of the full effect of the lens system, the renovation being nearly complete in 1859.

17. The expenditures for rebuilding light-houses and purchasing new illuminating apparatus, for five and a quarter years prior to 1852, exceeded the appropriation by \$127,421, and subsequent to 1852 fell short of the appropriation by \$590,176.

In concluding their special report of 1858, the board present the following deductions from their tables and discussions:

1. The whole system has been remodelled according to the tenor of the 7th section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, producing the effects contemplated by that act with regard to economy and efficiency.

2. The number of buoys, beacons, and other day-marks, has been increased, by direction of Congress, at least fourfold.

3. The number of light-stations, since the organization of the Light-house Board, has, under the authority of Congress, been nearly doubled.

4. For the imperfect lamps and lanterns previously employed, new

apparatus has been introduced, the most perfect in character which the science and skill of the present day are able to afford.

5. Not only has a large diminution of the amounts of oil and other supplies for lights been effected, but the extent to which the sea-coast lights are visible over the surface of the water has been greatly increased, which increase was indispensable for the safety of navigation.

6. From the combined results of these changes the efficiency of the system has been multiplied eight times.

7. This efficiency may be still further increased with an annual reduction of the expenditure, since the cost of the introduction of the new apparatus was much greater than that which will be required to continue its use.

It would be highly satisfactory to the board were they allowed time to present the statistics of their expenditures and results up to the time of the rebellion, and their efforts since, to supply the lights extinguished and the buoys removed by the insurgents. In this hasty report they have been obliged to recur to statistics already collected.

Another item of reduction of expenditure is the introduction of colza or rape-seed oil.

The Light-house Board took measures early after their organization for the introduction of this material. There are several plants the seeds of which yield colza oil, and which are adapted to culture in our northern and northwestern States. Among these is the wild cabbage, (*brassica oleracea*,) a quantity of the seed of which was imported by the board and distributed directly by it and through the Patent Office. In 1861 5,000 gallons of this oil, the product of our soil, were purchased at a cost of \$1 10 per gallon, and used in the light-houses of the lakes. It bore the tests applied to spermaceti oil perfectly, and no complaint whatever has been heard of it. This year 2,000 gallons of colza oil have been offered and accepted at one dollar per gallon, and 10,000 gallons at \$1 10; thus furnishing the whole supply needed for the lights of the lakes, saving the transportation of the oil from the sea-coast, the bids being from Wisconsin, the State where the plant is grown and the oil manufactured, and also saving upon the cost of each gallon nearly fifty-six cents—the average price of sperm oil being \$1 64 $\frac{1}{8}$ per gallon. This encouragement to a new branch of agriculture and manufactures is therefore a source of economy. The board has shown in several reports the advantage of colza oil for purposes of illumination. The objection made to it in 1851, that it rapidly deteriorated by time and exposure, is entirely unfounded—a fact which the board can now state from their own experience.

It is expected by the agriculturists of the northwest that they will be able in a few years to supply all the oil required by the light-houses and light-vessels of the United States.

That the members of the Light-house Board have not arrogated to themselves undue credit in the services they have rendered, they may be allowed to state that while engaged in these labors the board has had with them the active sympathy and support of many distin-

guished men, at home and abroad, familiar with this subject, alike interesting to the head as one of science, and to the heart as one of philanthropy. Among these no one is more conspicuous than the very distinguished secretary of the Light-house Board of France, the brother of the inventor of the lens system, who has devoted his life to the service of his country in connexion with the lights of its coast, and who, having aided the early efforts to introduce order out of chaos in the American system, has steadily followed up in detail the result of the changes introduced into the organization of our establishment and into the mode of lighting. In a letter to Commander Thornton A. Jenkins, secretary of the Light-house Board, dated May 7, 1861, Leonor Fresnel thus expressed his convictions in reference to our system of lighting, and to the character of our government, which he naturally looks at in their connexion, since rebellion made war upon the lights and beacons of our coast, as it did upon the fabric of our Union:

“So soon as I was sufficiently restored to health, I perused the important documents which you sent me, being attracted particularly by the chapters in relation to the light-house service. The prodigious development of this service within so short a time under the Light-house Board has truly astonished me. My old experience, in fact, enables me the better to appreciate how much energy and activity were necessary to bring to this degree of perfection the light-house service of such a vast expanse of coast—as well on the Pacific as on the Atlantic—without mentioning the task of succeeding in establishing, against hostile prejudices, the adoption of a new system. Much is due to you, sir, and to your honorable co-laborers, for having created in so short a time this magnificent and combined establishment, and you should congratulate yourself that, thanks to your activity, the *Union, wherein is strength*, and which I find now so fatally compromised by the blindest passions, has not been overthrown before the accomplishment of your philanthropic work. I hope, however, that reason will yet triumph over these retrograde ideas, and that Providence will listen to the prayers of all generous hearts by maintaining the most admirable political structure which has ever been erected by the genius of liberty.”

The board submits that the manner in which their duty has been performed in working out in so short a time a total reform of the light-house system deserved the approval of the government. Mariners are satisfied with the condition of the lights, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and other accessories of the system, so that a complaint is seldom heard, and when made is at once investigated, redressed, and any real defects at once remedied.

To place this system under one person, the board is of opinion, would not conduce to efficiency or economy, for reasons already stated, nor would the transfer to a department only incidentally interested in the service be, in our judgment, conducive to the public interest, especially the transfer to a department borne down already by the cares of its own appropriate service.

It should be distinctly remembered, on the economical side, that

the members of the board serve gratuitously, no extra pay being received by any of them.

In conclusion, the board respectfully suggest that so far from seeing any reason why the proposed change should be made, they see many causes to apprehend that such a change would derange the present system, diminish its efficiency, and increase the expense.

1. The light-house establishment is intended principally to promote the commerce of the United States, and is consequently appropriately placed in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the direction of all other operations connected with this branch of the executive duty of the government.

2. The officers of the navy and army can best and most harmoniously co-operate under a neutral department like that of the treasury.

3. We do not hesitate to say that no officer of the army or navy possesses in himself the requisite amount of knowledge to properly direct all this service, and that he would be obliged to depend upon the advice and assistance of irresponsible agents; that although a proper person might acquire in time the requisite information, yet this would be at the expense of dear-bought experience, and that a recurrence of changes, such as is proposed, would deprive the system of all stability, and introduce a vacillating policy alike detrimental to efficiency and economy.

4. With regard to economy of superintendence there can certainly be gained nothing on this score, since the members of the board receive no extra compensation for their services, the officers of the army and navy being employed upon it in the intervals of other duties.

5. The object of the establishment of the board was not merely to reform the system, but also for the purpose of keeping it constantly in active working operation, and for the adoption of such improvements as might from time to time be required. Its work is, therefore, a constantly recurring one. For example, light-boats are very expensive, and these should be replaced by light-houses in all cases wherever it can be done. Where light-boats cannot be replaced by light-houses, experiments should be made to ascertain whether it is possible to introduce a more economical method of lighting than that employed. Experiments should also be made on the use of kerosene and petroleum oils, &c. These subjects all require the continuance of the combined resources and experience of the board. Routine, and not improvement, would become the order of the day under one person.

6. Above all, at the present time, they consider that the proposed change would be highly detrimental to the service, since 125 lights, many of them of great importance, have been unlawfully extinguished on the southern coasts, which it will doubtless be necessary soon to re-establish, at a large expense of labor and money, and with the application of all the knowledge and experience which the board has during the past years of its existence been able to acquire.

7. The withdrawal of additional officers of the navy from their duties afloat at the present time, when civilians are largely employed

in our ships of war, would, it is submitted, be disadvantageous to the government.

8. Officers of the navy cannot now be had as inspectors. The temporary arrangement made by the board, and explained in this report, is an economical one, and provides for the return to arrangements of a permanent character whenever the present exigency ceases.

9. Whatever necessary expenditures are now incurred for inspection and clerical services must be incurred under the new arrangement; and nothing warrants the idea of greater economy in the Navy Department than in the treasury, nor of greater economy by a naval chief of a bureau than by the Light-house Board, while the board has all the experience needed to manage the peculiarly difficult circumstances now existing and in the future.

10. The chairman and secretary of the board are naval officers, serving without extra pay, and have all the experience which a new head of a bureau would want.

11. Finally, the board cannot be deemed unduly sensitive in feeling somewhat unpleasantly the implied want of confidence in their labors by the proposition submitted to Congress.

They have taken a deep interest in the development and maintenance of the system, to which they have devoted ten years of time and labor, without any other reward than the gratification which flows from the knowledge of having faithfully, and, as they believe, efficiently, discharged their duty, and from the consciousness of having been deemed worthy of responsibilities of such high importance, both in regard to the monetary interests of the country and the cause of humanity in general.

Adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Light-house Board, at which were present Commodore Shubrick, United States navy, chairman; General J. G. Totten, chief engineer; Major A. A. Humphreys, United States topographical engineers; Professor Bache, Superintendent Coast Survey; Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR

Of the passage of a law authorizing the authorities of said State to locate lands, in lieu of sections 16. and 36, reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, upon any unappropriated public lands in said State, except mineral lands.

MARCH 10, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Department of State.*

I, William H. Weeks, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of an original concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature of this State, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office, in Sacramento, California, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1862.

WM. H. WEEKS, *Secretary of State,*
By A. A. H. TUTTLE, *Deputy.*

Whereas by act of Congress passed March 3, A. D. 1853, sections sixteen and thirty-six in each congressional township in this State were donated to the State for school purposes; and whereas by the provisions of said act where said sections are reserved for public uses or taken by private claims the State has the right to select other lands in lieu of said sections in the same land district; and whereas in the San Francisco land district there is but little, if any, government land upon which to locate the land to which this State is entitled by said act of Congress: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our members in Congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to procure, if possible, the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the authorities of this State to locate lands in lieu of sections reserved for public uses or taken by private claims upon any unappropriated public lands within this State, except mineral lands.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy hereof to each of our members in Congress.

Adopted in Senate January 28, 1862.

A. A. DELONG,
Assistant Secretary.

Adopted in assembly January 29, 1862.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN RELATION TO

The defence of the coast and frontier of said State.

MARCH 13, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE relating to coast and frontier defences in Maine.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to take immediate measures to fortify and defend the harbor and city of Portland, and some point or place in the northeastern portion of the State, to be selected by such engineers as the federal government may appoint for the purpose; and also such other places on the coast and frontier of Maine as may be judged necessary by said engineers, and to provide for military connexions between said points or places, if such engineers shall adjudge them practicable and necessary for purposes of a general defence; also that Congress provide for floating defences for the coast of Maine, under the provisions of an act passed February twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to authorize a loan of money to the United States for the public defence, to be reimbursed in bonds of the United States."

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be instructed to use their influence to accomplish the objects of the foregoing resolve, and that a copy of these resolves be forwarded to them by the governor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 10, 1862.

Read, and passed.

J. G. BLAINE, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, March 10, 1862.

Read, and passed.

J. H. GOODENOW, *President*.

MARCH 10, 1862.

Approved.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, March 10, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as deposited in this office.

JOSEPH B. HALL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

AN ACT to authorize a loan of money to the United States for the public defence, to be reimbursed in bonds of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, as follows: SEC. 1. The treasurer of this State is hereby authorized to pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, on warrants properly drawn in conformity with the requirements of law, such sum or sums of money as from time to time may be determined on and authorized by Congress for the completion and construction of fortifications and military connexions within this State, upon estimates of the proper officers of the United States, such moneys to be expended under the direction and supervision of the United States, receiving therefor like sums in bonds of the United States, payable at such time or times as Congress shall direct, bearing interest not less than six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 2. The treasurer of the State is hereby further authorized to pay the Treasurer of the United States, in a similar manner and upon similar terms of reimbursement, such sum or sums of money as may be needed for the purpose of raising, arming, and equipping a corps not exceeding ten thousand men, to be employed in military service within this State, and to aid in constructing and defending the fortifications and military connexions aforesaid, under the direction and supervision of the United States.

SEC. 3. The delegation from Maine in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to use their earnest and best endeavors to facilitate an early accomplishment of the objects of this bill.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 12, 1862.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

J. G. BLAINE, *Speaker.*

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of an act to secure the early completion of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean; the ratification of the treaty lately made with the Pottawatomie Indian nation; and a grant to said State of five million acres of the public lands in said State to aid in the construction of railroads.

MARCH 17, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION memorializing Congress to pass an act to aid in completing a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

Whereas the early completion of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean has become indispensable to the strength of the Union and to the development of the resources of our national domain, and is a military necessity for the defence of the frontiers of our country against invasion, especially by the more powerful maritime powers, and would secure to the government of the United States a great economy in the cost of transportation; and whereas the valley of the Kansas river is the most direct and practicable route for such a railroad, and is rich in mineral deposits, especially in coal. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, the senate concurring therein, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, urgently requested to pass an act to secure the early completion of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, by way of Fort Riley, as is more fully set forth in Bill No. 262, introduced on the fifth day of February, 1862, into the United States House of Representatives by the Hon. J. S. Rollins.

And whereas, the ratification of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the Pottawatomie Indian nation is indispensable to the construction of said railroad. Therefore, be it

Resolved further, That the Senate of the United States is urgently requested to ratify said treaty as soon as may be; and whereas the

government of the United States is the proprietor of about forty millions of acres of land in the State of Kansas; and whereas the United States has heretofore granted many millions of acres of public lands to new States to aid in the construction of State railroads and other internal improvements; and whereas Kansas has never received any such aid from the federal government, while the welfare of all the other new States and Territories has been fostered by the liberality of the general government; and whereas Kansas, containing an area of over eighty-one thousand square miles is, by precedent, entitled to a fair portion of said lands: Therefore be it—

Resolved further, That Congress be requested to grant to the State of Kansas five millions of acres of the public lands lying within said State, to aid in the construction of railroads, other than are indicated in the foregoing resolution; and be it

Resolved further, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representative requested, to use every exertion to secure the objects sought in the foregoing resolutions; and be it

Resolved further, That the governor of the State of Kansas is hereby requested to transmit to our senators and representative in Congress certified copies of the foregoing resolutions, with the request that they immediately lay them before Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 5, 1862.

The accompanying resolution, No. 14, "memorializing Congress to pass an act to aid in completing a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, has been adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives."

Final passage, March 4.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN FRANCIS,
Chief Clerk.

His excellency Governor CHARLES ROBINSON.

I certify the within preamble and resolutions are a correct copy of the original as on file in this office.

HENRY O. SHOLES,
Private Secretary to his excellency the Governor.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

The appointment of one more additional surgeon to each regiment of volunteers from that State, and the necessary female nurses to attend to the sick soldiers, and that permission be granted to said State to provide for their suffering condition some suitable place in said State.

MARCH 19, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 6.

Whereas it is reported by the public press, by private individuals, and by officers of the army, that sickness and distress are now and have been for some time past prevailing to a fearful extent among the Iowa volunteers now in the service of the general government; and whereas there is good reason to believe that such sickness is caused in part by failure of government to provide suitable quarters and a sufficiency of medical attendance for such volunteers; and whereas great numbers of such volunteers have already died in consequence of such negligence and want of medical attendance: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their united and earnest efforts with the government of the United States to remedy the evils herein mentioned, and especially to procure authority for the governor of this State to appoint one more additional assistant surgeon to each regiment of volunteers from this State, and the necessary female nurses to attend to our sick soldiers in the hospitals; that if the general government is unable to furnish suitable hospitals and the necessary conveniences for our sick soldiers, that permission be granted to the State of Iowa to provide for their suffering condition some suitable place in the State of Iowa, to which such sick and disabled soldiers may be removed until they are restored to health and fit for service or otherwise disposed of.

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward one copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, one copy to the Secretary of War, and one copy to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

RUSH CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO. R. NEEDHAM,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 6, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled resolution on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
[L. s.] the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines
this 12th day of March, A. D. 1862.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary of State.

By JNO. M. DAVIS, *Deputy.*

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to law, a detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 2, 1861.

MARCH 19, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, *March 17, 1862.*

The Secretary of the Senate has the honor to report a detailed statement, prepared in obedience to the 20th section of the act of the 26th of August, 1842, of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 2, 1861, the payments having been approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The amounts of the several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate unexpended at the close of the year above mentioned were:

For binding	\$75,469 56
For lithographing and engraving	10,492 78
For stationery	2,000 00
For newspapers	3,000 00
For Congressional Globe, and binding the same	21,300 00
For reporting proceedings	12,000 00
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	12,500 00
For Capitol police	2,200 00
For heating and ventilating apparatus	12,000 00
For miscellaneous items	2,254 00

All of which was then in the treasury of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
*Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.*

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1860.					
Dec. 5	1	J. L. Elliott.....	New York Observer, for a senator.....	-----	\$3 00
6	2	W. T. Dove.....	5 chandeliers, at \$115.....	\$575 00	
			Deduct 25 per cent. reserved.....	143 75	
	3	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Moving cases in Vice-President's room, and putting them up in com- mittee rooms; putting casters on bookcase, Committee on Revo- lutionary Claims.....	2 85	
			4 iron hooks for raising windows.....	1 50	
			Shelves for case, Committee on Foreign Relations.....	1 00	
			1 key for closet.....	75	
			Altering and putting shelves in case, Committee on Military Affairs.....	2 75	
			4 packing boxes.....	11 00	
			Packing books and 1 box, Senate.....	3 25	
			Putting hooks on door, Senate.....	25	
			16 strips for case, office.....	50	
			1 padlock for wood vault.....	87	
			Putting casters on 7 chairs.....	3 87	
			Mending chairs in committee rooms.....	3 50	
			Mending 6 chairs and 1 sofa.....	5 00	
			Repairing lock on case and 1 key, Committee on Foreign Relations.....	50	
			Covering doors with silk, 1 shelf, and putting up glass.....	7 25	
			1 bracket shelf for clock, Committee on the Judiciary.....	1 00	
			1 key and fixing locks, Secretary's office.....	75	
			1 handle and block for scrubbing.....	50	
			1 lock and key for box.....	1 00	
			1 piece oil-cloth, Sergeant-at-arms's room.....	87	
			Covering table, (office,) altering top to case, and putting up ther- mometers.....	2 43	
			Mending doors, main entrance of Senate.....	1 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

	Varnishing and cleaning washstand, Sergeant-at-arms's room	1 00	
	Putting glasses in two hat-racks; mending 2 arm-chairs	7 25	
	1 block and handle for scrubbing	50	
	2 cloak pins, Vice-President's chamber	50	
	Mending 2 chairs	1 75	
	Putting false top on table	50	
	1 key to case, Vice-President's chamber	50	
	Large mahogany table, office	44 25	
	Putting up shelves, book room	15 00	
	2 packing boxes, Senate	5 50	
	Mahogany case, office	45 00	
	Cleaning and varnishing furniture:		
	R. B. Griffin, 26 days, at \$2 50	65 00	
	H. Smith, 26 days, at \$2	52 00	
	4 gallons varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon spirits of turpentine, 1 pound pumice stone	11 41	
	2 gross of screws for desks	75	
	The Independent, New York, for senators	303 30	
	Binding 6,000 copies of the Report of Commissioner of Patents, mechanical, part 1, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per volume	25 62	
	Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of the Senate	750 00	
	Baltimore Clipper, for a senator	20 00	
	The Constitution, for senators	4 00	
	Hack hire and telegraphic despatches	229 35	
	Courier des Etats Unis, for senators	9 25	
	The Church Journal, for senators	20 00	
	The Evangelist, for a senator	3 00	
	Wilmington Journal, for a senator	3 00	
	6 clocks for committee rooms, viz: Revolutionary Claims, Private Land Claims, Finance, Claims, Public Lands, and Post Office and Post Roads	12 00	
	Furniture, viz:	144 00	
	18 iron umbrella stands, at \$5	90 00	
	1 solid rosewood sofa in plush	110 00	
	1 hair pillow in plush	4 50	
	1 feather pillow in plush	4 75	
	1 extra hat-tree	25 00	
4	Joseph H. Richards		
5	Pettibone & Boteler		
6	J. Hemphill		
7	Bull & Tuttle		
8	George W. Bowman		
9	J C Fitzpatrick		
10	Charles Laselle		
11	Hopkins & Houghton		
12	Field & Craighead		
13	Fulton & Price		
14	S. Masi		
15	G. M. Wright		

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Dec. 11	16	W. McL. Cripps.....	1 library chair.....	-----	\$25 00
13	17	E. Cowles & Co.....	The Morning Leader, for a senator.....	-----	5 00
	18	M. McMichael.....	The North American and United States Gazette, for senators.....	-----	24 00
	19	Daniel Clark.....	Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of the Senate.....	-----	45 00
	20	Wheeler & Lynde.....	Daily Whig and Courier, for a senator.....	-----	5 00
	21	Van Evrie, Horton & Co.....	New York Day Book, for senators.....	-----	116 62
	22	Jermain & Brightman.....	Milwaukee Sentinel, for a senator.....	-----	11 00
	23	Stevens & Sayward.....	The Kennebec Journal, for a senator.....	-----	2 00
	24	Knapp & Peck.....	Auburn Daily Advertiser, for a senator.....	-----	5 50
	25	W. T. Dove.....	Amount reserved on account for chandeliers furnished Senate: On voucher 894, October 9, 1860.....	\$340 00	
			On voucher 963, November 20, 1860.....	370 00	
			On voucher 993, December 1, 1860.....	300 62	
					1,010 62
	26	S. Decamp.....	Binding, ruling, &c., viz: Lettering book.....	25	
			Lettering 8 volumes Documents, at 30 cents.....	2 40	
			Lettering 2 volumes Howard's Reports, at 30 cents.....	60	
			Lettering 20 volumes Howard's Reports, at 25 cents.....	5 00	
			Lettering 13 volumes Howard's Reports, for senators, at 40½ cents.....	5 25	
			Cutting, ruling, and folding 2 reams cap.....	2 50	
			Cutting index through 2 scrap books.....	1 00	
			Lettering 12 volumes Congressional Globe, at 30 cents.....	3 60	
			Lettering 8 volumes Congressional Globe, at 25 cents.....	2 00	
			Lettering memorandum book, 2 portfolios, and name for trunk.....	62	
			Do.....do.....do.....	62	
			Do.....do.....do.....	62	
			Slips for stationery boxes.....	2 50	
			Ruling 4 reams 4to post.....	3 00	
			Lettering book, 2 titles.....	50	
			64 morocco lettered projecting tabs, names of senators.....	24 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

14	27	Beals, Greene & Co.....	Name for stationery book	25	
15	28	Pettibone & Boteler	Lettering 11 volumes Documents, at 30 cents.....	3 30	93 81
			Ruling 2 reams 4to post.....	1 50	41 00
	29	B. F. DeBow	Lettering 6 volumes Webster's Works, at 30 cents.....	1 80	312 50
	30	F. Loring.....	Lettering 6 volumes Webster's Works, at 25 cents.....	1 50	5 00
	31	Harney, Hughes & Co.....	Lettering 6 volumes Calhoun's Works, at 25 cents.....	1 50	2 00
	32	J. M. Scofield.....	Ruling and binding 4½ quires medium.....	9 00	6 00
	33	H. W. Frankland	Cutting index through the same	50	3 00
	34	G. M. Wight.....	Lettering 5 volumes Documents, at 30 cents	1 50	1 00
			Newspaper guard book for Intelligencer, parts 1 and 2, 1861, at \$3.....	6 00	4 50
			Newspaper guard book for Constitution	6 00	
			Newspaper guard book for Globe, 1860-'61	3 00	
			Cutting index through 2 committee books, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
			3 check books, "Contingent," at \$1 50.....	4 50	
			Boston Post, for senators.....		
			Binding 2,500 vols. Patent Office Report, mechanical, part 1, 1859, at 12½ cents		
			DeBow's Review, for a senator		
			The Tribune, for a senator		
			Louisville Democrat, for a senator.....		
			Hartford Daily Post, for a senator.....		
			Repairing 3 ensigns.....		
			1 large walnut bookcase for Committee on Finance.....	750 00	
			Deduct amount reserved	250 00	
			DeBow's Review, for a senator		500 00
17	35	B. F. DeBow	The Constitutional, for a senator		5 00
	36	James Gardiner	Providence Journal, for a senator.....		12 00
	37	Knowles & Anthony	Portsmouth Journal, for a senator		8 00
	38	C. W. Brewster & Son	Stationery, viz:		2 78
	39 A	Taylor & Maury.....	12 dozen large mucilage, \$45; 24 large heavy glass inkstands, \$60.....	105 00	
			2 doz. inkstands, \$60; 1½ doz. glass paper weights, at \$7 50, \$11 25.....	71 25	
			13,000 No. 12 and 14, thick white large official envelopes.....	227 50	
			40 copies Laws United States, 1859-'60—pamphlet	50 00	403 75
	39 B	Taylor & Maury.....	2 copies Webster's Works, 6 vols	40 00	
			1 copy Calhoun's Works, 6 vols	12 00	
					102 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continue 1.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1860. Dec.					
18	40	McRee & Fishback	Missouri Democrat, for a senator .....	.....	\$14 00
19	41	Buell & Blanchard	Publications furnished a senator on newspaper account.....	.....	27 77
	42	W. J. Yates	The Western Democrat, for a senator .....	.....	3 00
	43	T. M. Clark	The Winsted Herald, for a senator .....	.....	3 00
	44	S. Masi	4 clocks, for committee rooms, viz: District of Columbia, Printing, Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds, at \$24 .....	.....	96 00
20	45 A	Franck Taylor	Annual Register, 1859	\$6 50	
			British and Foreign State Papers, vols. 32 and 33	22 00	
21	45 B	F. Taylor	DeBow's Review, for senators .....	.....	28 50
	46	S. C. Jones	Omnibus tickets, for the use of senators .....	.....	20 00
22	47	Smith & Bryant	The Commonwealth, for a senator .....	.....	15 00
	48	Charles Dean	331 pounds large twine, at 35 cents .....	.....	2 00
	49	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 7,840 copies, part 2, M. chanical Report of Commissioner of Patents, 1859, at 12½ cents	980 00	115 85
			16 vols. Smithsonian Report, at 12½ cents	2 00	
	50	A. Sergeant	Binding, 1st session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies vol. 6, Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents	56 84	982 00
			98 copies vol. 10, Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents	56 84	
			783 copies vol. 6, Senate Documents, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62	
			783 copies vol. 10, Senate Documents, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62	
24	51	John Durand	The Crayon, for a senator .....	.....	700 92
	52	J. A. Howells	Ashtabula Sentinel, for a senator .....	.....	3 00
	53	W. T. Dove	Plumbing, &c.: 25 feet gas pipe, at 20 cents	5 00	2 00
			6 fittings, \$1 20; 2 single brackets, \$2	3 20	
			1 14-inch basin, \$2 75; ½ day plumbing, and assistant, \$2	4 75	
			38 globes, \$38; 2 globe-holders, 50 cents	38 50	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

7

28	54	Hon. A. Johnson.....	12 blind caps and plugs, \$2 40; 50 pounds white lead, \$6 25.....	8 65	285 85
	55	M. Phineas.....	1 day, plumber and assistant.....	2 00	6 00
			6 dozen globes, at \$12.....	72 00	
			Brass socket for torch.....	1 50	
			4 dozen globes, at \$12.....	48 00	
			6 gas torches, \$9; 12 globes, \$12.....	21 00	
			1 flexible.....	9 50	
			1 tin shade.....	1 25	
			12 large cut globes, at \$1 25.....	15 00	
			6 chamois.....	7 50	
			4 dozen patent burners, \$24; 4 dozen patent burners, \$24.....	48 00	
			Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of Senate.....		
			Stationery, viz:		
			6 dozen agate seals, large, at \$6 50.....	40 50	
			3½ dozen pearl and silver holders, at \$5.....	17 50	
			60 dozen Jenny Lind pens, gilt, at 22 cents.....	13 20	
31	56	M. M. Barwell.....	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		71 20
	57	T. O. Chestney.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	58	J. N. Callan.....	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	59	A. W. Russell.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	60	S. L. Lewis.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	61	J. Tyssowski.....	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	62	L. B. Dunn.....	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	63	J. P. Morgan.....	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	64	L. Washington.....	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00
	65	S. Cole.....	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day.....		174 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1860. Dec. 31	66	W. Y. Fendall.....	Clerk to Committee on District of Columbia from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	\$174 00
	67	T. C. McDowell.....	Clerk to Committee on Patents from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	174 00
	68	J. B. Chandler.....	Clerk to Committee on Territories from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	174 00
	69	H. Hayes.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	174 00
	70	R. A. Mathews.....	Clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	174 00
	71	A. J. Hassler.....	Services as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40.....do.....	.....	69 60
	72	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	73	W. Bigler.....	Services as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	74	J. A. Smith.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	75	S. A. Leake.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	76	J. Fill.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	77	J. P. Davidson.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	78	J. E. Potts.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	79	T. Allan.....	Services of ward as page from 10th to 31st December, 1860, 22 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	52 80
	80	J. Bastianelli.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	.....	69 60
	81	John C. Fitzpatrick.....	Services of ward as page from 3d to 31st December, 1860, 29 days, at \$2 40 per day.....		69 60

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

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[illegible]

1861. 3
Jan.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 3	100	E. Morwitz	Advertising in The Pennsylvania proposals for lithographing..... Advertising in The Pennsylvania proposals for engraving on wood.	\$10 50 3 00	13 50 12 00
	101 102	R. Coleman..... Sarony, Major & Knapp.....	Washing 16 dozen towels for office Secretary of Senate, at 75 cents. Lithographing and printing in colors 10,600 copies each of 19 views, to accompany Stevens's Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, 201,400 plates, at \$2 60 per hundred.....	----- -----	----- -----
	103	Campbell & Son.....	Hardware, &c., viz: 1 pair bronze andirons, \$2 75; wire fender, \$2 75..... 1 shovel and tongs; 1 pair dogs..... Steel fire set..... Fender, \$3; 6 mill brushes, \$10 50..... 6 handles, 50 cents; 5 pounds wrought nails, 40 cents..... 2 document baskets..... 10 pound wrought nails, \$1; 2 document baskets, \$3 50..... 1 dozen paste brushes, \$3 25; 50 hoops, \$3 38..... 2 whetstones..... 7 pounds wrought nails, 70 cents; 2 paper knives, 50 cents..... 5 mill brushes, \$8 75; 5 heavy handles, 84 cents..... 7 mill brushes, \$12 35; 7 handles, \$1 16..... 1 mill brush, \$1 75; 9½ pounds wire, \$1 58..... 28 pounds hoop iron, \$1 75; 1 gross screws, 70 cents..... 1 pair pliers..... 1 pair andirons, \$4 50; 1 pair andirons, \$3 75..... 1 shovel and tongs stand, \$3; hatchet, 75 cents..... 10 pounds wrought nails, \$1; oil stone, \$2 75..... Razor strop..... 1 bronzed bar fender..... 2 pair bronzed tongs and shovel.....	----- 5 50 3 25 4 50 13 50 90 5 00 4 50 6 63 20 1 20 9 59 13 41 3 33 2 45 1 00 8 25 3 75 3 75 1 00 7 00 9 00	5,236 40
					112 46

5	J. P. Barthelow	5 dozen tripoli for polishing apparatus	5 00
104	Adeline Sergeant.	Binding 1st session 36th Congress :	
105		66 copies House Journal, at 50 cents.....	33 00
		80 copies Estimates for 1860 and '61, at 50 cents.....	40 00
		5 volumes Documents.....	2 50
			75 50
106	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work :	
		Mending two chairs for cloak room, and putting on casters.....	1 75
		Key for reporter's desk.....	25
		Castors for chair, office, and 1 key for reporter's desk.....	1 75
		Removing desk in Senate, new strips behind chairs, opening drawers, new keys	3 75
		1 key for committee room	25
		Repairing lock, 3 knobs for towels, 1 key, cleaning 2 step-ladders.....	1 50
		1 handle and block for scrubbing brush	50
		Repairing locks to table, and two keys	1 00
		Covering and repairing table	2 50
		4 padlocks for engineer's department.....	1 75
		1 step-ladder for Senate.....	3 00
		1 lock and key for box.....	1 00
		Castors for chair in committee room	1 00
		1 key for ice room ; brass lock for case	1 50
		Covering table, (office,) moving case, and making two new labels, Senate	2 50
		32 rollers for folding room.....	3 00
		Repairing four locks and four keys, Senate	2 25
		1 key for door Committee on Printing	75
		Repairing lock Committee on Naval Affairs, and castors for chair.....	1 50
		Repairing lock and one new key.....	50
		Hanging windows and furnishing cord, Committee on Indian Affairs.....	4 11
		1 key to water stand	25
		Repairing door and putting in glass, engineer's room	3 75
		2 large snow-scrapers for Senate	3 00
		280 file-sticks.....	5 60
		Putting up cloak hooks.....	50
		Putting castors on chairs ; cleaning and varnishing stand	2 00
		Making one foot stool, office	50
		Mending chair and packing box	1 75

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 5	106	R. B. Griffin—Continued	Mending two chairs.....	\$1 50	
			Putting new arms to chair, Vice-President's room	3 75	
			Making grating for bath room.....	20 00	
			Making three large step-ladders	19 00	
			Making 10 walnut brackets for clocks in committee rooms, and plugging walls.....	12 00	
			Making nine doors, stationery room, with glass fronts	82 30	
			1 dozen filing awls, with handles.....	4 50	
			4 hooks and handles for windows	2 00	
			49 packing boxes for the Senate, at \$2 75.....	134 75	\$333 26
	107	L. H. & G. C. Schneider.....	8 brass drip pans, at \$2 50.....	20 00	
			4 dozen brass screws, (engineer's department).....	1 00	21 00
	108 A	W. S. Mitchell & Co.....	Furniture: For amount reserved on voucher No. 967	1,012 50	
			Do.....do.....968	598 97	1,611 47
	108 B	W. S. Mitchell & Co.....	Furniture, viz: 1½ yard oil-cloth, at \$1 25	1 87	
			3 velvet mats, at \$1 25.....	3 75	
			2 sheepskin mats, at \$2 50	5 00	
			1 velvet rug.....	10 00	
			1 mosaic rug	18 00	
			2 chenille rugs, at \$5.....	10 00	
			2½ yards blue cloth, at \$3	7 87	
			1¾ yards blue cloth, at \$3	5 25	
			5 yards ¾ green cloth, at \$4.....	20 00	
			1½ yard ¾ crimson cloth, at \$4 50	7 31	
			1 cloth table cover	17 00	

		1½ yard enamelled cloth, at 50 cents	67		
		9 gilt shades, at \$7	63 00		686 97
		2 sheepskin mats, at \$2 50	5 00		43 50
		1 mirror in ante-chamber	300 00		707 50
		1 mirror in select committee room	165 00		18 38
		1 dozen fringed towels	4 25		8 00
		1 dozen fringed towels	3 00		1,311 24
		4 extra cocoa rugs, at \$10	40 00		7 50
		Balance due on account rendered, voucher No. 940			11 00
109	J. Contnor	Binding 5,660 copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents,			
110	Pettibone & Boteler	1859, on arts and manufactures, at 12½ cents			
		Advertising proposals for coal and wood, 3 squares			
111	W. M. Browne	The Home Journal, for senators			
112	Morris & Willis	Furniture :			
113	J. C. McGuire & Co	To amount reserved in voucher 989, Nov. 30, and 998, Dec. 1, 1860 ..			
		6 high stools			
114	J. C. McGuire & Co	London and Edinburgh Reviews, for a senator			
115	Leonard Scott & Co	3 days' attendance before select committee on printing, at \$2 per day ..	6 00		
116	Thomas H. Ford	Mileage and expenses from Baltimore	5 00		
		6 castings for furnace, 95 pounds, at 3½ cents	3 32		
117	W. M. Ellis & Bro	Labor on plug pattern	30		
		6 plugs, 17 pounds, at 3½ cents	59		
		Chasing plugs, 3 hours, at 35 cents	1 05		
		Furniture, viz :			
118	Samuel Kirby	1 arm-chair	45 00		
		1 revolving chair	23 00		
		Making new spring seat for chair	3 50		
		Covering chair with plush	10 00		
		Cartage	50		
		Binding 3,000 copies vol. 12, part 2, of Pacific Railroad Surveys, at			82 00
119	Pettibone & Boteler	75 cents			
		4,793 pounds map paper for S. Ex. Doc. 59, Delafield's Report, at			2,250 00
120	J. & R. Kingsland	17.56 per pound	841 65		
		6,270 pounds map paper for S. Ex. Doc. 60, Mordecai's Report, at			
		17.56 per pound	1,101 01		

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 23	120	J. & R. Kingsland—Continued.	28,510 pounds wrapping paper for Sen. Ex. Doc. 59, Delafield's Report, at 17.56 per pound.....	\$5,006 35	\$6,949 01
	121	E. R. Jewett	Engraving and printing illustrations accompanying Report of Major Mordecai, Sen. Ex. Doc. 60, 1st sess. 36th Cong., viz: Engraving and printing 11,550 copies each of plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 <i>bis</i> , 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21..... Printing 11,550 copies of plate 2, Arsenal at Vienna..... Engraving and printing 11,550 copies plate 7, "Great gun at Moscow,"	1,786 00 346 50 145 50 1,451 12	
	122	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Engraving and printing plates S. 1 to S. 13, inclusive.....		3,729 12
	123	W. T. Dove	Binding 4,000 copies vol. 12, part 2, Pacific Railroad Surveys, at 75 cents		3,000 00
			Gas fitting, plumbing, &c.: $\frac{1}{2}$ day gas fitter	1 50	
			Extra large gas torch and key	3 00	
			5 pounds putty	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
			2 days plumber and assistant, at \$4.....	8 00	
			15 pounds solder, at 35 cents.....	5 25	
			1 day plumber and assistant	4 00	
			Do.....do.....	4 00	
			30 star globes, at \$1 25	37 50	
			Repairing chandelier key	75	
			1 day plumber and assistant	4 00	
			6 days plumber and assistant.....	24 00	
			18 pounds coke soap, \$6 66; 1 day plumber and assistant.....	10 66	
			2 days plumber and assistant.....	8 00	
	124	Gales & Seaton.....	National Intelligencer, for a senator.....		110 97
					10 00

24	125	Y. P. Page	Amount paid for hack hire, &c., for the use of the Senate.....	-----	20 00
	126	W. M. Burwell	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from 1st to 7th January, 1861, 7 days, at \$6.....	-----	42 00
	127A	S. De Camp.....	Binding, viz: 27 volumes President's Message, at 62½ cents..... 23 volumes President's Message, at 62½ cents..... 2 volumes Reports on Military Academy..... 2 volumes speeches..... 2 volumes Constitution, parts 1 and 2, 1860..... 1 volume Report on Military Academy.....	16 87½ 14 37½ 1 25 1 25 7 00 62	
	127B	S. De Camp.....	Lettering portfolio, memorandum book, and name for stationery trunk..... Lettering 30 volumes Elliott's Debates and Madison Papers, at 25 cents..... Lettering name for stationery box..... Lettering 17 volumes reserved documents, at 30 cents..... Lettering 3 volumes Madison Papers, at 25 cents..... Lettering 2 volumes Constitution..... Lettering 2 portfolios, 1 memorandum book, and name for stationery trunk.....	50 7 50 25 5 10 75 50 62	41 37
	128	W. T. Dove	Amount of 25 per cent. reserved on voucher No. 2, for chandeliers, paid on 5th December, 1860.....	-----	15 22
	129	J. P. Hambleton.....	The Southern Confederacy, for a senator.....	-----	143 75
	130	C. W. Boteler & Sons.....	6 pitchers, \$4 50; 4 dozen tumblers, \$9..... 3 ice pitchers, \$11; 18 buckets, \$5 62..... 6 large pitchers, \$7 50; 1 tin slop jar, \$2; 1 towel rack, \$1 25.....	13 50 16 62 10 75	4 00
25	131	Jacob Dodson.....	Washing 52½ dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	40 87
	132	Tileston & Hollingsworth	Paper, viz: 449½ reams plate paper, 60 pounds, for 10,600 copies of 78 quarto plates for Stevens's Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, at \$11 40 per ream..... 37¾ reams plate paper, 52 pounds, for 11,550 copies of plates 2, 11, and 42, to accompany Major Delafield's Report, at \$9 88 per ream..... 37¾ reams plate paper, 50 pounds, for 11,550 copies of 6 quarto plates for same report, at \$9 50 per ream.....	5,121 45 367 53 353 40	39 62

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 25	132	Tileston & Hollingsworth—Con.	105 ⁷ / ₂₆ reams plate paper, 84 pounds, for 11,550 copies of 17 views for same report, at \$15 96 per ream..... 12 ⁸ / ₂₆ reams plate paper, 52 pounds, for 11,550 copies of plate 2, to accompany Major Mordecai's Report, at \$9 88 per ream.....	\$1,681 39 112 51 ----- 7,636 28 ----- -----	\$5,000 00
26	133	G. G. Barnard	By cash on account, January 25, 1861	-----	1,619 18
	134	-----	Amount of compensation due Hon. D. C. Broderick, deceased, from March 4 to September 16, 1859, as authorized by the act approved January 15, 1861, entitled "An act for the relief of the assignee of Hon. David C. Broderick, deceased"	-----	
	135	A. Sergeant.....	(No voucher for this number.) Binding, 1st session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies volume 1 Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents	56 84 56 84 56 84 293 62 293 62 293 62 8 81 -----	
	136	Pettibone & Boteler	98 copies volume 2 Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents	-----	1,060 19
	137	E. R. Jewett.....	98 copies volume 3 Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents	-----	2,250 00
			783 copies volume 1 Senate Documents, sheep, at 37 ¹ / ₂ cents..... 783 copies volume 2 Senate Documents, sheep, at 37 ¹ / ₂ cents..... 783 copies volume 3 Senate Documents, sheep, at 37 ¹ / ₂ cents	-----	
	138	J. Bien.....	Inserting maps in volume 2	-----	1,693 75
			Binding 3,000 copies Stevens's Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, volume 12, part 2, at 75 cents	-----	
			Lithographing and printing maps to accompany Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, viz: Plate 11, Harbor Defences of Sebastopol, 11,550 copies	1,155 00	
			Plate 18, Defences of the Harbor of Toulon, 11,550 copies.....	373 25	
			Plate 19, Defences of Genoa and Venice, 11,550 copies	165 50	
			Lithographing and printing maps for the Coast Survey Report for 1859, viz:	-----	

139	J. L. Savage.....	No 2, printing 6,200 copies, at \$2 per copy	124 00	
		No. 4, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 75 per copy	108 50	
		No. 11, printing 6,200 copies, at \$2 75 per copy	170 50	
		No. 12, printing 6,200 copies, at \$2 75 per copy	170 50	
		No. 14, printing 6,200 copies, at 84 cents per copy	52 08	
		No. 18, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 50 per copy	93 00	
		No. 19, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 80 per copy	111 60	
		No. 28, printing 6,200 copies, at 75 cents per copy	46 50	
		No. 29, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 75 per copy	108 50	
		No. 36, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 50 per copy	93 00	
		No. 38, printing 6,200 copies, at 50 cents per copy	31 00	
				1, 109 18
		1 dozen India-rubber spittoons.....	24 00	
		1 dozen India-rubber spittoons	16 00	
		6 japanned water buckets.....	6 00	
		3 baskets, at 75 cents	2 25	
		3 dozen whisks, at \$2 50	7 50	
		2 dozen India-rubber spittoons	32 00	
				87 75
140	G. M. Wight.....	Furniture, viz:		
		1 walnut bookcase in room of Committee on Claims.....	250 00	
		1 walnut bookcase in room of Committee on Claims.....	250 00	
		6 carpet sweepers, at \$2 50.....	15 00	
		1 revolving chair, in office.....	10 00	
		1 large walnut case in room of Committee on Finance	725 00	
		Large wall step-ladder.....	12 00	
		Credit, November 5.—By cash.....	415 00	
		December 27.—By cash	500 00	
				915 00
141	.....	(No voucher for this number.)		
142	R. P. McEvey	The Examiner, for a senator		2 00
143	J. R. Wilke.....	Cassville Standard, for a senator.....		2 00
144	Anderson, Asbury & Co.....	The Advocate, for a senator.....		1 50
145	Thos. Ragland	Columbus Enquirer, for a senator.....		12 75
146	A. E. & F. L. Burr.....	Hartford Times, for a senator		5 00
147	Boughton, Nesbit & Barnes.....	The Federal Union, for a senator		12 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 28	148	Sarony, Major & Knapp	Engraving and printing 10,600 copies of map of Milk river to the crossing of Columbia river, to accompany the Report of Governor Stevens on Pacific Railroad Surveys, at \$16 per hundred		\$1,696 00
	149	J. H. Seals	The Locomotive, for a senator		2 50
	150	H. P. Hill & Co	The Independent South, for a senator		2 00
	151	Poe & Hitchcock	Western Christian Advocate, for a senator		14 20
	152	C. Dunham	The Hawk Eye, for a senator		6 00
	153	H. M. King	Brainbridge Argus, for a senator		3 50
	154	H. C. Bennett	Paducah Herald, for a senator		14 00
	155	F. Morley	Detroit Advertiser, for a senator		6 00
	156	W. Cline	Wire Grass Reporter, for a senator		3 00
	157	Simmons & Yarbrough	The News, for a senator		2 00
	158	J. C. Train	The Georgia Platform, for a senator		3 00
	159	James G. Bennet	The New York Herald, for senators		264 25
29	160	W. T. Dove	1 12-light chandelier for Vice-President's chamber		475 00
	161	J. T. Sharritts & Co	Baltimore Patriot, for a senator		5 00
	162	McGill & Witherow	Publications furnished a senator		1 50
	163	Hon. Preston King	Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of the Senate		45 00
	164	Hon. K. S. Bingham	do do do do do do		47 50
30	165	Hon. C. C. Clay, jr	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of Senate		108 75
31	166	W. M. Burwell	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from January 8 to 31, 1861, 24 days, at \$6 per day		144 00
	167	S. L. Lewis	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day		186 00
	168	T. O. Chestney	Clerk to Committee on Commerce for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day		186 00
	169	J. N. Callan	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day		186 00
	170	A. W. Russell	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day		186 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

19

171	J. Tyssowski	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
172	L. B. Dunn	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
173	T. P. Morgan	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
174	L. Washington	Clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Post Roads for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
175	S. Cole	Clerk to Committee on Pensions for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
176	W. Y. Fendall	Clerk to Committee on District of Columbia for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
177	T. C. McDowell	Clerk to Committee on Patents for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
178	J. B. Chandler	Clerk to Committee on Territories for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
179	R. A. Mathews	Clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
180	M. S. Bright	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings for January, 31 days, at \$6 per day	186 00
181	C. W. C. Dunnington & others	Police of the Capitol for January, 1861	668 29
182	A. J. Hapler	For son as page for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40	74 40
183	A. C. Lynch	do	74 40
184	Hon. W. Bigler	For ward as page for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40	74 40
185	J. A. Smith	For son as page for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40	74 40
186	S. A. Lake	do	74 40
187	J. Fill	do	74 40
188	A. O. Douglass	do	74 40
189	J. E. Potts	do	74 40
190	T. Allan	do	74 40
191	T. Bastianello	do	74 40
192	J. C. Fitzpatrick	do	74 40
193	E. Dunn	do	74 40
194	E. L. Cushaw	Heating and ventilating department for January, 1861	488 50
195	F. A. Patterson	Laborer for January, 1861	\$46 50
196	J. Fleishill	do	46 50
197	G. W. Fridley	do	46 50
198A	W. Washington	do	46 50
198B	E. F. O'Brien	For son as page from January 3 to 31, 1861, 29 days, at \$2 40	232 50
			69 60

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Jan. 31	199	L. H. Breed	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$2		
	200	J. Contrnor	Upholstering, viz: Altering 12 cushions in Senate gallery, including material, at \$3 Taking off and putting on new gimp in Senate gallery Taking up carpet in Senate gallery, cleaning, and putting down Cutting, fitting, and nailing down carpet in Finance Committee room, removing furniture, &c	\$36 00 15 00 30 00 5 00	\$62 00
	201	J. Boyd	Watchman in the crypt for January, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives)		86 00
	202A&R	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz: 600 volumes Stevens's Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 12, part 2, at 75 cents 2,000 volumes Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at 12½ cts. 1,000 volumes Report Coast Survey, 1859, at 75 cents	450 00 250 00 750 00	33 33
	203	D. R. McNair	Hire of four horses and wagons for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 per day each Hire of two saddle horses, at \$1 50 each	248 00 93 00	1,450 00
	204	Bondurant, Elliott & Shields	Richmond Whig, for senators		341 00
	205	F. F. Ripley	The Century, for a senator		21 00
	206	Thomas Lambert	31 metal badges for Capitol police		2 50
	207	Richard Coleman	Laborer for January, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 20 Washing 14 dozen towels, at 75 cents	37 20 10 50	25 75
Feb. 2	208	W. Jones	Excess of postage on newspapers and letters for senators, from July 1 to December 31, 1860		47 70
	209	W. M. Browne	The Constitution, for office of Secretary of Senate		40 33 10 50

210	E. R. Jewett	Lithographing and printing plates to accompany Delafield's report, viz: No. 12, 11,550 copies..... 38, 11,550 do..... 50, 11,550 do..... 78, 11,550 do..... 79, 11,550 do.....	450 00 200 00 200 00 110 00 110 00
211	Sarony, Major & Knapp	Engraving and printing 10,600 copies, each, of 2 plates of insects, to accompany Stevens's report, 21,200, at 60 cents per 100..... Engraving and printing 10,600 copies of maps of profiles for Stevens's report, at \$3 per 100.....	1,070 00 127 20 318 00
212	R. B. Griffin	Carpenters' work, viz: Packing and screwing up 2 boxes, and furnishing 542 inch screws and 1 key..... 1 lock and 3 keys to boxes..... Putting pieces on table, (office,) and easing 4 doors..... Putting glass in 2 lanterns, and hanging curtain in Vice-President's chamber..... Packing 2 boxes, and 2 locks..... Key for desk, (Senate)..... Key for case, (committee room)..... Repairing and putting new wheels to truck..... Mending 2 chairs and 2 casters..... Easing door, (water closet;) removing desks, (Senate;) fixing 2 doors..... Key for desk; new casters for chairs, President's room..... Lock on box; putting casters on chairs..... Repairing case, (Committee on Claims;) 1 key for door; casters for chairs..... Mending chair, post office..... 149 packing boxes, at \$2 75.....	1 40 1 50 2 00 1 90 1 62 25 25 3 78 1 95 2 00 1 50 1 25 1 35 75 409 75
213	C. Bohn.....	500 copies Departmental and Congressional Directory, at 45 cts. each.....	431 25
214	W. T. Dove.....	3 gas torches and keys..... Making stay, und sharpening tools for engineer..... 7 days, bricklayer, at \$3..... 7 days, laborer, at \$1 50..... 1 14-inch washbasin	225 00 4 50 22 00 21 00 10 50 2 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Feb.	4	W. T. Dove—Continued.....	1 day, plumber and assistant.....	\$4 00	\$64 50
5	215	J. L. Elliott.....	New York Observer, for a senator.....	-----	2 50
	216	John C. Rives.....	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates of the Senate, from December 4, 1860, to January 31, 522 ¹ / ₂ columns, at \$7 50 per column.....	-----	
	217	J. M. Lucas	260 slips of Congressional Directory, 2d session 36th Congress.....	10 40	
			650 Congressional Directory, at 25 cents.....	162 50	3,918 64
6	218	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 2,000 volumes Military Commission in Europe, at 75 cents.....	-----	172 90
	219	E. R. Jewett	Engraving and printing maps, &c., to accompany Col. Dela- field's Report on the Art of War in Europe, viz: Plate 9, 11,550 copies.....	-----	1,500 00
			39, 11,550 do.....	300 00	
			13, 11,550 do.....	250 00	
			Fig. 54a, 11,550 do.....	160 00	
				90 00	
7	220	W. H. Simpson.....	Republican Journal, for a senator.....	-----	800 00
8	221	Johnson & Yerkes.....	True Democrat, for a senator.....	-----	2 50
11	222	Clagett & May.....	2 dozen palm leaf fans.....	-----	5 00
	223	R. Carter.....	Attendance and services to the President of the United States and cabinet on the last night of the 1st session 36th Congress.....	-----	2 00
	224	R. W. Gibbs	The South Carolinian, for a senator	-----	5 00
	225-A	S. De Camp.....	Binding, viz: 2 volumes Correspondence of Madison.....	-----	5 62
			1 volume President's Message, vol. 1, 2d session 36th Congress....	4 50	
			19.....do.....do.....2.....do.....	62 ¹ / ₂	
			11.....do.....do.....3.....do.....	11 87 ¹ / ₂	
			6 volumes Report on Finances	6 87 ¹ / ₂	
			2 volumes Report on Printing.....	3 75	
				1 25	28 87

225 B	S. De Camp.....	Stationery, viz:		
		Lettering portfolio	12½	
		Cutting index through book	50	
		Ruling 1 ream cap paper.....	75	
		Ruling and binding 5 quires cap paper	1 50	
		2 morocco lettered tabs.....	1 50	
		Lettering 11 volumes American Encyclopedia.....	3 30	
		Lettering 2 portfolio memorandum books and stationery boxes.....	3 75	
15				11 42
226	Cook, Hurlt & Co	Ohio State Journal, for a senator		7 75
227	Jos. Shillington.....	Books, viz:		
		6 copies Elliott's Debates, 5 volumes.....	90 00	
		1 copy Parton's Life of Jackson	9 00	
		1 copy American Encyclopedia, 11 volumes, at \$3 50 per volume ..	38 50	
		1 copy Benton's Debates, 16 volumes, at \$3 50.....	56 00	
		2 copies each of volumes 15 and 16, Benton's Debates, at \$3 50.....	14 00	
18				207 50
228	E. N. Fuller.....	Newark Evening Journal, for a senator		5 00
229	W. C. Bryant & Co	New York Evening Post, for senators		84 44
230	C. S. Jones	100 omnibus tickets.....		5 00
231	J. L. Elliott	New York Observer, for a senator		2 50
232	A. A. Gaulding	Atlanta Intelligencer, for a senator		6 00
233	A. Sergeant.....	Binding, 1st session 36th Congress:		
		98 copies volume 8, at 58 cents, calf	56 84	
		98.....do.....12.....do	56 84	
		98.....do.....7.....do	56 84	
		783.....do.....8, at 37½ cents, sheep	293 62	
		783.....do.....12.....do	293 62	
		783.....do.....7.....do	293 62	
				1,051 38
234	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz:		
		5,000 copies Finance Report, 1860, at 12½ cents per copy	625 00	
		5,000 copies Report of Commissioners to Military Academy, at 12½ cents per copy	625 00	
				1,250 00
235	Hon. G. N. Fitch	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate.....		44 50
236	M. S. Bright.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, from February 1 to March 3, 1861, inclusive, 31 days, at \$6		186 00
237	Hon. Jos. Lane	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate.....		36 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Feb. 27	238	Fairbanks, Benedict & Co.....	Cleveland Herald, for senators	-----	\$30 00
	239	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 3,000 volumes Report of Military Commission to Europe, at 75 cents per volume.....	-----	2,250 00
	240	-----	(No voucher.)	-----	
	241	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 2,000 volumes Report of Commissioners to Europe, at 75 cents per volume	\$1,500 00	
			Binding 1,000 volumes Coast Survey Report, 1859, at 75 cents per volume	750 00	2,250 00
	242	J. Bien.....	Lithographing and printing maps for Coast Survey Report for 1859, viz: No. 3, 6,200 copies, at \$2 75 per hundred.....	170 50	
			9, 6,200 copies, at \$1 75 per hundred.....	108 50	
			10, 6,200 copies, at \$2 75 per hundred.....	170 50	
			12, 6,200 copies, at \$1 50 per hundred.....	93 00	
			27, 6,200 copies, at \$1 75 per hundred.....	108 50	651 00
28	243	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for February, 1861, 28 days, at \$2 each. Hire of 2 saddle horses same time, at \$1 50 each	224 00 84 00	
	244	L. H. Breed	Hire of horse and carryall for February, 1861, 28 days, at \$2	-----	308 00
	245	E. Dunn and others	Engineers, &c., for February, 1861	-----	56 00
	246	C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for February, 1861	-----	463 00
	247	J. Boyd	Watchman in the crypt for February, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by the House of Representatives)	-----	668 29
	248	E. L. Cushaw	Laborer for February, 1861, at \$1 50 per day	42 00	33 33
	249	J. Fleishell.....	do.....do.....do	42 00	
	250	J. W. Fridley.....	do.....do.....do	42 00	
	251	W. Washington.....	do.....do.....do	42 00	168 00

252	March 3	G. Bergner	Daily Telegraph, for a senator.....	8 00
253		Sarony, Major & Knapp.....	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 10,600 copies each of 7 lithographic views to accompany the Report of Governor Stevens on Pacific Railroad Surveys, 74,200 plates, at \$2 60 per hundred.....	1,929 20
254	March 3	R. A. Mathews.....	Clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
255	Feb. 28	T. McGill.....	Newspaper, for a senator.....	2 00
256		M. McConnell and others	Extra police of the Capitol for February, 1861.....	801 93
257	March 3	W. M. Burwell.....	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
258		S. L. Lewis.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
259		T. O. Chestney.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
260		J. N. Callan	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
261 A		A. W. Russell.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs for February, 1861, 28 days, at \$6 per day.....	168 00
261 B		J. Goodwin.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from March 1 to 3, 1861, 3 days, at \$6.....	18 00
262		J. Tyssowsky.....	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
263		L. B. Dunn.....	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
264		T. P. Morgan	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
265		L. Washington.....	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
266		S. Cole.....	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
267		W. Y. Fendall.....	Clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
268		T. C. McDowell.....	Clerk to Committee on Patents from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
269		J. B. Chandler.....	Clerk to Committee on Territories from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$6.....	186 00
270		A. J. Hassler.....	For son, as page, from February 1 to March 3, 1861, at \$2 40 per day.....	74 40
271		A. C. Lynch	do.....do.....do.....	74 40
272		W. Bigler.....	do.....do.....do.....	74 40

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861.					
March 3	273	J. A. Smith.....	For son, as page, from February 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40.	-----	\$74 40
	274	S. A. Lake.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	275	J. Fill.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	276	A. O. Douglas.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	277	J. E. Potts.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	278	T. Allan.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	279	T. Bastianelli.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	280	J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	281	Tileston & Hollingsworth.....	Balance due on voucher No. 132, for paper for engraving, &c.....	-----	2, 636 28
	282	F. A. Patterson.....	Laborer for February, 1861, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	42 00
	283	R. Coleman.....	Laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for February, 1861, 28 days, at \$1 20 per day.....	-----	33 60
	284	E. T. O'Brien.....	For son, as page, from Feb'y 1 to March 3, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40.	-----	74 40
	285	Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising programme for inauguration of President of United States	-----	163 50
	286	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 3 000 volumes Coast Survey Report, 1859, at 75 cents.....	-----	2, 250 00
	287	A. Richter.....	Folding 6,141 copies 4to documents, at 60 cents.....	-----	\$36 84
			Folding 2,230 copies 8vo documents, at 40 cents.....	8 92	
	288	R. Coleman.....	Washing 16 dozen towels for use of office of Secretary of the Senate, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	45 76
	289	J. B. Smallwood.....	Services as clerk to the select committee of thirteen appointed by resolution of the Senate of December 18, 1860.....	-----	12 00
	290	C. O. Rogers.....	Boston Daily Journal, for senators.....	-----	75 00
	291	J. Bien.....	Engraving and printing maps to accompany President's message, 2 volumes, 36th Congress, viz: 4,350 copies of maps of Kansas and Nebraska.....	-----	27 50
			4,350.....do.....Minnesota.....	58 37½	
			4,350.....do.....Oregon.....	60 94	
			4,350.....do.....California.....	64 94	
			4,350.....do.....Florida.....	133 00	
				95 00	

Mar.	4			4,350.....do.....Louisiana.....	55 50	
				4,350.....do.....Wisconsin.....	57 94	
				4,350.....do.....Iowa and Dakota.....	52 94	
				4,350.....do.....Washington Territory.....	98 12½	
				4,350.....do.....New Mexico.....	80 12½	
				Advertising in the States and Union.....	756 12½	
	292	J. Savage & Co.....		60 pounds soap, at 37 cents.....	148 00	
	293	W. T. Dove.....		1 gross matches, \$1; repairing 2 L brackets, \$1.....	22 20	
				160 pounds cotton waste, at 16 cents.....	2 00	
				Spirits.....	25 60	
					2 00	
				Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of the Senate.....	51 80	
	294	Hon Charles Durkee.....		Advertising.....	38 00	
	295	W. H. Hope.....		Attending clocks for three months ending March 1, 1861.....	132 00	
	296	S. Masi.....		400 bushels of ice, at 50 cents.....	50 00	
	297	L. J. Middleton.....		Newspapers.....	200 00	
	298	W. Bigler.....		Patriot and Union, for a senator.....	52 00	
	299	O. Barrett & Co.....		Binding 2,000 volumes of Military Commission to Europe, at 75 cts.....	8 00	
	300	Pettibone & Boteler.....		Binding 1,500 copies of Stevens's Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 12, part 1, at 75 cents.....	1,500 00	
	301	Pettibone & Boteler.....		Binding 500 copies of Military Commission to Europe, at 75 cents.....		
				Binding 5,000 copies of Finance Report, 1861, at 12½ cents.....	1,125 00	
					375 00	
					625 00	
				Engraving and printing, in colors, 10,600 copies of the Isothermal Chart accompanying Stevens's Report on Pacific Railroad Surveys, at \$5 per hundred.....	2,125 00	
	302	Sarony, Major & Knapp.....		Engraving and printing, in colors, 10,600 copies of five lithographic views for ditto, 53,000 plates, at \$2 60 per hundred.....	530 00	
				Cash paid for extra police at the inauguration of the President, March 4, 1861.....	1,378 00	
	303	C. W. C. Dunnington.....		Public Ledger, for a senator.....	1,908 00	
				Services as engrossing clerk 10 days, ending March 4, 1861, at \$4 80.....	132 00	
	304	Swain & Abell.....		Newspapers.....	1 75	
	305	George R. Herrick.....		Mileage of the late Hon. L. F. Linn, for attendance at the special sessions of the Senate in 1837 and 1841, being 3,340 miles at each session, at 40 cents, as authorized by the resolution of the Senate March 20, 1860.....	48 00	
	306	Thomas Bragg.....			17 00	
	307	E. A. R. Linn.....				
					2,672 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. March 6	308	William Hickey, jr.....	Services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, engrossing and enrolling, 10 days, ending March 4, 1861, at \$4 80.....	-----	\$48 00
	309	E. H. Talbott	Services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, engrossing and enrolling, 10 days, ending March 4, 1861, at \$4 80	-----	48 00
	310	G. Powell	Watering Pennsylvania avenue March 4, 1861	-----	12 00
	311	J. A. Brown	do.....do.....	-----	15 00
	312	E. A. Richardson	Amount allowed her by resolution of the Senate March 3, 1861	-----	400 00
7	313	Coyle Brothers.....	Lumber for platforms, &c, for inauguration of the President of the United States March, 1861.....	-----	847 92
	314	Gregory Ennis	Cash paid laborers for scraping Pennsylvania avenue, by order of the committee of arrangements for inauguration of the President of the United States, March 4, 1861.....	-----	381 50
	315	Y. P. Page.....	Hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills, 2d session 36th Congress.....	-----	9 00
	316	H. Janney	Watering Pennsylvania avenue March 4, 1861.....	-----	15 00
	317	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	Furniture, viz: Mahogany hair cloth sofa..... Hair cloth pillow	\$22 00 3 50	
8			Hire of 10 dozen chairs for inauguration.....	10 00	
			8 loads cartage to and from the Capitol	8 00	
	318	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 643 copies of Mordecai's Report, at 75 cents	482 25	43 50
			Waste paper for same, at 2 cents	12 86	
	319	J. C. Rives.....	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates of the Senate, from February 1 to March 2, 1861, 512 ⁸ / ₁₀₀ columns, at \$7 50.....	-----	495 11
320 321			Advertising	-----	
			Binding, 1st session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies volume 13 Senate Documents, at \$1 15	-----	3,840 29
			98 copies volume 15 Senate Documents, at \$1 15	-----	163 50
			783 copies volume 13 Senate Documents, sheep, at 75 cents.....	112 70 112 70 587 25	

9	322	E. R. Jewett	783 copies volume 15 Senate Documents, sheep, at 75 cents.....	587 25	1,417 52
			Inserting plates in 2 volumes.....	17 62	
	323 A	Taylor & Maury.....	Engraving and printing plates to accompany Colonel Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe.....		2,250 00
			Stationery, viz:		
			1 gross steel pens	1 50	
			1 dozen folders	3 75	
			12 gross steel pens.....	15 00	
			5,000 official envelopes.....	32 50	
			100,000 envelopes	320 00	
	323 B	Taylor & Maury.....	Books, viz:		397 75
			Elliott's Debates, 5 volumes	15 00	
			Cavalry Tactics, 3 volumes.....	3 00	
			Towles's Analysis of the Constitution	1 50	
			Rockwell's Land Laws.....	10 00	
			Large Spanish Dictionary	7 50	
			Lammon's Dictionary of Congress.....	3 00	
	324	Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Engraving wood cut for programme for inauguration of the Presi- dent March 4, 1861		40 00
	325	J. & R. Kingsland.....	Plate, paper, viz:		20 00
			12 reams 26½ by 36 inches, for Coast Survey Charts, 1859, 504 pounds, at 17¼ cents	86 94	
			1,814 pounds for maps for President's Message, 1860-'61, at 17½ cts..	312 92	
			2,054 pounds for maps for President's Message, 1860-'61, at 17½ cts..	354 32	
			587 pounds for Land Office maps, at 17½ cents	101 26	
			21 pounds for topographical maps, at 17½ cents	3 62	
			52 pounds for insane report and jail.....	8 97	
			3,540 pounds for Land Office report	610 65	
	326	Hapgood & Adams	Western Reserve Chronicle, for senator		1,478 68
	327	Thomas Croggan	For use of carriages for the inauguration ceremonies, March 4, 1861..		2 00
11	328	W. P. Mohun	Erecting platform for the inauguration of the President, March 4, 1861.....		140 00
	329	J. W. Martin.....	Iron work for platform, &c., for inauguration of the President.....		671 73
13	330	J. K. Underwood	Southern Shield, for a senator.....		16 51
	331	F. Lamb.....	1 gilt bracket for clock in Vice-President's chamber		27 00
					25 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. March 13	332	J. F. Simmons.....	Newspapers	-----	\$33 50
	333	J. W. Nesmith	do.....	-----	25 00
	334	D. H. Lusk.....	Services in office of the Secretary of the Senate, engrossing and en- rolling, 11 days, at \$4 80	-----	52 80
	335	T. O. Chestney.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce from 4th to 11th March, 1861, 8 days, at \$6	-----	48 00
	336	S. Foot.....	Hack hire at the inauguration of the President of the United States March 4, 1861	-----	9 00
15	337	J. L. Savage.....	Nails, &c., for platform, &c., for inauguration of the President.....	-----	36 62
	338	M. McConnell and others	Police of the Capitol	-----	320 88
	339	J. F. & J. N. McJilton	Baltimore Patriot, for a senator	-----	2 00
	340	W. Bagman.....	Use of carriage at the inauguration of the President of the United States.....	-----	15 00
	341	J. Collamer	Newspapers.....	-----	22 00
16	342	S. Foot.....	do.....	-----	35 00
	343	M. S. Wilkinson	do.....	-----	55 00
	344	Z. Chandler.....	do.....	-----	82 45
	345	H. Polkinhorn	Printing badges for police of the Capitol, March 4, 1861	-----	9 37
	346	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 20,500 copies Abridgment of Message and Documents, 1860-'61, at 12½ cents	-----	2,550 00
18	347A	S. De Camp.....	Binding 65 volumes of documents, &c.....	-----	43 37
	347B	S. De Camp	Lettering and ruling for the Senate	-----	21 70
	348	Daniel & Lloyd	Richmond Examiner, for senator	-----	6 50
	349	D. E. Sykes.....	Norwich Courier, for senator	-----	3 00
	350	L. Clephane & Co.....	Advertising	-----	97 00
19	351	W. H. Roher.....	Cash paid for removing books.....	-----	2 00
	352	L. Towers	Newspapers	-----	3 50
	353	W. M. Burwell	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from 4th to 13th March, 1861, 10 days, at \$6.....	-----	60 00
	354	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	1 copy of vols. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, Howard's Reports, at \$5 ..	\$30 00	

355	E. R. Jewett	1 copy Curtis's History of the Constitution	4 00	35 50
		1 copy of the Federalist	1 50	
		Engraving and printing plates for Delafield's Report, viz:		
		No. 2, 11,550 copies.....	200 00	
		Fig. 58 <i>a</i> , 11,550 copies	200 00	
		Fig. 62 <i>d</i> , 11,550 copies	200 00	
		Engraving and printing plans, maps, and sketches to accompany message of President of the United States, 2d sess. 36th Cong.....		600 00
356	J. Bien	The World, for a senator.....		
357	A. Cummings	Clerk to Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, from 4th to 28th March, 1861, inclusive, 25 days, at \$6 per day.....		1,439 08
358	Thomas C. McDowell	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate.....		1 50
359	Hon. H. Hamlin.....	94½ reams map paper, 24 X 32 inches, (for 11,000 copies of 8 panoramic views for Lieutenant Ives's report,) 3,183 pounds, at 17½ cents per pound.....		150 00
360	J. & R. Kingsland	12 oak arm-chairs, at \$3 50	42 00	24 00
361	G. M. Wight	1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00	549 07
362	Joseph B. Chandler.....	Newspapers furnished Hon. James S. Green.....		52 00
363	J. Boyd.....	Watchmen in the crypt for March, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by the House of Representatives).....		9 25
364	Galloway & Clusky	The Avalanche, for a senator.....		33 33
365	Milton S. Latham	Newspapers.....		3 00
366	W. S. Martien & Co	The Presbyterian, for a senator		40 00
367	Smith & Bryant	Fond du Lac Commonwealth, for a senator.....		5 00
368	French & Richstein.....	Newspapers for a senator		50
369	Thomas P. Morgan	Clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from the 4th to the 28th March, 1861, inclusive, 25 days, at \$6		14 00
370	Y. P. Page	Cash paid for hack hire for Senate		150 00
371	J. C. Ten Eyck	Newspapers.....		20 00
372	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 2,500 copies of Stevens's Pacific Railroad Survey Report, vol. 12, part 1, at 75 cents per copy	1,875 00	25 00
		Binding 1,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1859, at 75 cents per copy.....	750 00	
		Binding 5,000 copies Commerce and Navigation, 1860, at 12½ cents	625 00	
				3,250 00

388	W. Bigler.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
389	J. Fill.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
390	T. Bastianelli.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
391	J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
392	J. Tyssowski.....	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from March 4 to March 28, 1861, 25 days, at \$6.....		150 00
393	H. W. Lord.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce from March 12 to March 28, 1861, 17 days, at \$6.....		102 00
394	Daniel Moran.....	Folding 12,850 octavo documents by his son, at 40 cents per hundred.....		51 40
395	A. Richter.....	Folding 6,403 quarto documents, at 60 cents per hundred.....	26 41	
		Folding 955 octavo documents, at 40 cents per hundred.....	3 82	
396	L. Washington.....	Clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from March 4 to March 28, 1861, 25 days, at \$6.....		30 23
397	J. Goodwin.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from March 4 to March 28, 1861, 25 days, at \$6.....		150 00
398	C. W. C. Dunnington and others.....	Police of Capitol for March, 1861.....		150 00
399	Edward Dunn and others.....	Engineers, &c., for March, 1861.....		668 29
400	E. L. Cushman.....	Laborer for March, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50.....		488 50
401	J. Fleishell.....	do.....	46 50	
402	G. W. Fridley.....	do.....	46 50	
403	F. A. Patterson.....	do.....	46 50	
404	W. Washington.....	do.....	46 50	
405	L. B. Dunn.....	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from March 4 to March 28, 1861, 25 days, at \$6.....		232 50
406	R. Coleman.....	Laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate, March, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 20.....		150 00
407	L. H. Breed.....	Hire of horse and wagon, use of office of Secretary of Senate, for March, 1861, 31 days, at \$2.....		37 20
408	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of four wagons and horses for use of the Senate for March, 1861, 31 days, at \$2.....	248 00	62 00
		Hire of 2 saddle horses same time, at \$1 50.....	93 00	
409	Charles Dean.....	1,187 pounds twine for bags, at 45 cents.....		341 00
410	Gales & Seaton.....	National Intelligencer, for senators.....		534 15
411	S. De Camp.....	Ruling and binding: 5 quire cap, account of printing.....	5 00	274 62

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. March 31	411	S. De Camp—Continued.....	Printed caption for same.....	\$3 75	
			4 mo. lettered tabs for same.....	2 00	
			Ruling and binding 2 10-quire cap indexes.....	5 00	
			Lettering 6 volumes documents, reserved.....	1 80	
			Lettering 51 volumes States Papers, (side and back).....	38 25	
			Ruling and binding 4 books, 3 indexes to each.....	12 00	
			12 mo. projecting tabs for same.....	6 00	
			Ruling and binding 2 books, 2 indexes to each.....	6 00	
			4 mo. projecting tabs for same.....	2 00	
			6 side letterings for above.....	3 00	
			Lettering 2 portfolios, 1 memorandum book, and name for stationery trunk.....	62	
			Ruling and binding 24 cap indexes for document room, at \$1.....	24 00	\$109 42
April 1	412	Jas. N. Callan.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from March 4 to 28, 1861, 25 days, at \$6.....	-----	150 00
	413	J. F. Callan.....	5 copies Military Laws for Committee on Military Affairs, at \$4.....	-----	20 00
	414	R. Coleman.....	Washing 18 dozen towels for office of Secretary of Senate, at 75 cents.....	-----	13 50
	415	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work, viz: Fixing door to vestibule, 1 key to committee room, hook for window. Lock for case, and putting up curtains..... Repairing door, Senate..... Putting up glass and furnishing books..... Key for desk, and repairing lock..... Repairing casters for chairs..... Putting glass in two lanterns..... Lock for box, and repairing same..... Door key for committee room..... Mending 2 chairs, Senate, and 1 office..... 1 lock and 1 key for box.....	1 50 1 25 75 37 50 1 25 50 75 75 2 25 75	

416	Hon. T. L. Clingman.....	2 locks for boxes.....	1	50
417	W. Jones.....	Making 1 ruler, (office).....		25
		Fixing bolts on fly doors, and 1 key for desk.....	2	50
		Taking down and putting up machine box in engineer's department.....		75
		Mending caster to chair, and 1 key.....	1	25
		Putting casters on chairs in reception room, repairing lock, and 1 key.....	1	75
		1 door key to select committee room.....	1	00
		1 footstool for office.....		75
		1 lock for box and 1 key for Senate.....	1	75
		1 door key for document room, new top to box, and caster to chair.....	1	75
		Putting 3 new keys to desk, scraping tables, and removing desks, (Senate).....	1	50
		Putting casters on chairs, (ante room,) and key to desk.....	1	00
		Casters on chairs, (ante chamber,) and bolt on door gallery.....	1	75
		Putting up 3 curtains.....		75
		Key to desk, (Senate,) and 1 night lock, (attic).....	2	50
		1 key to drawer in folding room.....	2	25
		Putting casters on chairs in ante room and committee rooms.....	1	25
		Fixing door, vestibule.....		50
		Mending truck, (folding room,) and 5 door keys.....	3	75
		Repairing boxes, and 5 new keys.....	4	97
		Mending inkstand box, Senate.....		25
		1 brass bolt for door.....		50
		Fixing door, vestibule.....		25
		1 key and lock for box.....	1	00
		1 walnut case, ante room.....	75	00
		3 mahogany desk tops, Senate.....	15	00
		1 awl for ice box.....		50
		1 key for desk, Senate.....		25
		Casters for chairs for committee room.....		75
		Lock for water closet.....		62
		Key for desk, Senate.....		25
		171 packing boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	470	25
		Newspapers.....		604 46
		Excess of postage on letters, &c., for senators from January 1 to March 31, 1861.....		8 00
				92 01

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. April 12	418	C. M. Keys.....	7½ cords hickory wood, at \$7.....	\$55 13	
			Sawing ditto, 2 cuts.....	11 81	
			Packing ditto.....	1 94	\$68 88
	419	W. M. Burwell.....	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from March 4 to 8, 1861, inclusive, 5 days, at \$6.....	---	30 00
	420	S. L. Lewis.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from March 4 to 7, 1861, inclusive, 4 days, at \$6.....	---	24 00
	421	Cyrus H. McCormick.....	Chicago Times, for a senator.....	---	9 00
	422	H. McMichael.....	North American, for a senator.....	---	10 50
	423	Harney, Hughes & Co.....	Louisville Democrat, for a senator.....	---	1 20
	424	L. S. Abbott.....	Painsville Telegraph, for a senator.....	---	4 00
3	425	J. W. Nairn.....	5 extra large sponges.....	9 00	
			1 dozen buff combs.....	6 00	
			1 dozen large honey soap, \$2 50; 3 dozen honey soap, \$6.....	8 50	23 50
	426	Ben Perley Poore.....	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from 14th to 28th March, 1861, at \$6 per day.....	---	90 00
4	427	S. Coie.....	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from 4th to 28th March, 1861, inclusive, 25 days, at \$6.....	---	150 00
	428	A. S. Abell & Co.....	Baltimore Sun, for senators.....	---	64 50
	429	C. W. Cotton.....	Winona Democrat, for a senator.....	---	1 50
	430	Carrington & Hotchkiss.....	Journal and Courier, for a senator.....	---	6 67
	431	George W. French.....	Chicago Tribune, for a senator.....	---	4 00
	432	James A. Beard.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from 8th to 28th March, 1861, 21 days, at \$6 per day.....	---	126 00
5	433	Taylor & Maury.....	Stationery, viz: 1 dozen letter files..... 3,000 double thick English envelopes..... 1 dozen ivory folders.....	1 50 12 45 3 75	

6	434	R. M. & J. M. Smith.....	1 gross gilt pens	3 00	325 95
	435	Atwood, Rublee & Reed	10 reams note paper.....	25 00	5 00
10	436	Blanchard & Mohun.....	10 letter files.....	1 25	3 00
			4,000 double thick official envelopes.....	26 00	
			100 reams Manilla paper.....	253 00	
			Virginia Sentinel, for a senator.....	-----	
			Wisconsin State Journal, for a senator.....	-----	
			Stationery, viz:	-----	
			4 dozen carmine ink, at \$1 30	5 20	
			10 reams white laid ruled paper, at \$3 50.....	35 00	
			3 dozen sand boxes, at \$3 50.....	10 50	
			5 reams gilt note paper, at \$2 75.....	13 75	
			1 patent letter file	75	
			6 dozen letter balances, at \$12.....	72 00	
			1 card rack.....	50	
			1,000 buff official envelopes.....	5 00	
			1,500 white official envelopes	9 00	
			12 boxes pencil leads.....	50	
			2 reams mourning note paper.....	8 00	
			500 mourning envelopes.....	2 25	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ ream fancy note paper	1 25	
			1 ream fancy note paper.....	2 50	
			500 fancy envelopes.....	1 75	
			3 pen-racks.....	56	
			4 diaries, at 50 cents.....	2 00	
			1 dozen rubber pencils.....	1 00	
			1 card-rack.....	50	
			1 pocket memorandum book.....	75	
			500 square card envelopes	2 50	
			12 dozen gilt pens	2 00	
			1,000 buff letter envelopes.....	2 50	
			6 diaries, 1861, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	3 75	
			2 gross Faber's lead pencils.....	10 00	
			12 boxes blank cards.....	12 00	
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross octagon drawing pencils.....	13 50	
			1 inkstand	50	
			500 square envelopes.....	2 50	
			12 reams wrapping paper.....	5 40	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. April 10	436	Blanchard & Mohun—Contin'd.	2 reams heavy flat cap paper.....	\$9 00	
			Ruling, cutting, and folding paper.....	2 00	
			Cutting seal.....	50	
			500 white official envelopes.....	3 50	
			2 reams heavy flat cap, 18 pounds, at \$4 50.....	9 00	
			20 reams wrapping paper, at 50 cents.....	10 00	
			1½ gross gilt pens, at \$2.....	3 00	
			1 gross Herts & Son's pens.....	75	
			Engraving seal.....	75	
			15 packages medicated paper.....	7 50	
			10 boxes imitation gold pens.....	3 75	
			6,000 white letter envelopes.....	18 00	
			2 penknives.....	3 00	
			1 ream note paper.....	2 00	
			4 pearl handle knives.....	6 00	
			1 ream note paper.....	2 00	
			1 gross Gillott's pens.....	1 00	
			12 dozen Gillott's barrel pens.....	1 80	
			4 pearl handle knives.....	6 00	
			1 ream ruled commercial note.....	2 00	
					\$318 96
			The Citizen, for a senator.....	2 00	
			Washing and ironing 29 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	21 75	
			The Southerner, for a senator.....	1 00	
			Binding 2,000 volumes Stevens's Report, Pacific Railroad Survey, at 75 cents, (vol. 12, part 1).....		1,500 00
			Hauling 298 loads of ashes from furnace and heating departments, at 25 cents.....		74 50
			Binding, viz:		
			5 volumes documents, for senators, at 62½ cents.....	3 12½	
	437	L. L. Foster.....			
	438	Amelia Spencer.....			
	439	William Howard & Co.....			
	440	Pettibone & Boteler.....			
12	441	W. Sanderson.....			
	442	S. De Camp.....			

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. April 27	456	J. Contnor.....	Cutting, fitting, and making 60 chair covers and covers for sofas... Deduct amount reserved for valuation.....	\$180 00 55 00	\$125 00 602 62
30	457-472 473 474 475	A. K. Arnold and others..... E. L. Cushaw..... F. A. Patterson..... W. Washington.....	Police of the Capitol for April, 1861..... Laborer for April, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50..... do.....do.....do..... do.....do.....do.....	----- ----- ----- -----	45 00 45 00 45 00
May 2	476-482 483	E. Dunn and others..... S. De Camp.....	Engineers, &c., for April, 1861..... Stationery, viz: 8 quires demi reference book, 37th Congress..... Printing heading for reference book, at 75 cents per quire..... 2 sets morocco lettered tabs for reference book, 44 tabs, at 37½..... 8 quires demi "Senate and House bills," 37th Congress..... Printed head for same, at 75 cents per quire..... Morocco projecting tabs for same..... Senate Journal, 2d session 36th Congress..... Minute book, 1st session 36th Congress..... 7 quires demi extra journal, No. 20.....	----- ----- 14 00 6 00 16 50 20 00 6 00 50 5 00 5 00 16 00	45 00 480 00
3	484	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work, viz: 1 large awl for ice, with chain and staple..... 3 keys for desks, Senate..... Putting up blank doors to bookcase, vestibule..... Casters for chairs, Military Committee..... Mending casters to chair, Senate..... Mending bolt on door, office..... 1 key for desk, and raising shelves, office..... 3 keys for case and table, Committee on Foreign Relations..... 2 keys for case, committee rooms..... 1 key and lock, committee room.....	1 00 75 10 95 75 50 50 75 75 50 1 25	89 00

6	485	J. P. Hamlin	2 keys, committee room and office.....	50	215 95
			1 key to case, Committee on Finance	25	
	486	Fred. Fritz	6 door keys for water closet	4 50	
			64 packing boxes, for senators, at \$2 75.....	176 00	
			1 large lock for box.....	75	
			4 packing boxes, for Senate.....	11 00	
			2 hooks on windows, committee rooms.....	50	
			1 drawer key, committee room.....	25	
			1 packing box, Senate.....	2 75	
			1 night latch for storeroom	1 75	
			Police of Capitol, for 1st and 2d days of May, 1861, at \$1,100 per annum.....		
	486	Fred. Fritz	Police of Capitol, for 1st, 2d, and 3d days of May, 1861, at \$1,100 per annum		3 02
11	487	T. W. Phipps.....	Watchman in the crypt, from 23d to 30th April, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by the House of Representatives)		4 53
	488	R. Coleman.....	Laborer, for April, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 20 per day.....		8 79
8	489	W. C. Bryant & Co.....	Evening Post, for a senator.....		36 00
10	490	John C. Rives.....	Reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of the Senate from the 6th to 30th March, 1861, 257 ⁸⁰ / ₂₀₀ columns, at \$7 50 per column		3 00
			Binding 200 volumes Coast Survey Report, 1859, 36th Congress, 1st session, at 75 cents.....	150 00	1, 930 41
	491	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 4,249 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, volume 12, part 1, at 75 cents	3, 186 75	
			Binding 500 copies Mordecai's Report on the Crimean War, at 75 cts.....	375 00	
			Binding 500 copies Commerce and Navigation	62 50	
			Hire of 4 horses and wagons for April, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 each.....	240 00	3, 774 25
	492	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of 2 saddle horses 3 days, at \$1 50.....	9 00	
			Omnibus hire, for Senate		249 00
	493	Estate of Rich'd Young	Hire of horse for office of Secretary of Senate for April, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day		13 00
	494	L. H. Breed	147 buckets of paste, from March 1 to April 25, 1861, inclusive, at \$1		45 00
	495	J. Dodson.....	Washing 14 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....		147 00
	496	Rich'd Coleman.....			10 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. May 14	497	T. C. Wells.....	Police of the Capitol, from 1st to 10th of May, 1861, inclusive, at \$1,100 per annum	-----	\$15 11
11	498	J. Contnor	Balance reserved on account No. 456, April 27, 1861, for making chair and sofa covers.....	-----	55 00
	499	Gales & Seaton	Advertising, viz: "Proposals for wood and coal"	\$10 62	
			"Proposals for stationery"	82 56	
	500	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz: 351 volumes Pacific Railroad Surveys, volume 12, part 1, at 75 cents. 2,500 volumes Aves Island Correspondence, at 12½ cents	263 25 312 50	93 18
			6,000 volumes Report of Commissioner of General Land Office, at 12½ cents	750 00	
	501	E. R. Jewett.....	Engraving and printing maps, &c., to accompany the Report of Major Delafield, viz: Fig. 50a. 11,550 copies View of Sevastopol	200 00	1,325 75
			50e. 11,550 copies View of Dry Docks	200 00	
			182. 11,550 copies Hospital, St. Petersburg	110 00	
			186. 11,550 copies Turkish Barracks.....	110 00	
			50B. 11,550 copies View of Sevastopol	200 00	
			50C. 11,550 copies View of Sevastopol	200 00	
	502A	W. A. Kennedy.....	"States and Union," for senators	-----	1,020 00
	502B	W. A. Kennedy	Advertising proposals for wood and coal.....	-----	12 50
	503	L. J. Middleton.....	268 bushels of ice for use of Senate, from March 5 to April 30, 1861, at 50 cents.....	-----	3 00
	504	Chapin & Brother	80 tons engine coal, at \$6.....	-----	134 00
	505	C. M. Keys	60 tons egg and broken white ash coal, at \$6.....	-----	480 00
			19¾ cords pine wood, at \$4 43	360 00 87 48	

14	506	W. Roach & Co	13 tons furnace coal, at \$6	78 00	525 48
16	507	D. S. B. Johnston	Advertising proposals for stationery	-----	82 56
17	503	Gales & Seaton	"St. Anthony's Express," for a senator	-----	6 00
17	509	Edward Spicer	"National Intelligencer," for office of Secretary of Senate	-----	10 00
18	510	Franck Taylor	16 days as laborer in folding room, from 15th to 30th April, 1861, at \$1 50 per day	-----	24 00
			Books, viz:		
			Worcester's Quarto Dictionary	7 50	
			Almanach De Gotha, 1861	1 75	
			Almanac and Companion, 1861	1 75	
			Madison Papers, 3 volumes	33 00	
			Royal Kalendar, 1861	2 12	
			2 American Almanacs, 1861	2 00	
			Binding same	1 00	
20	511	E. R. Jewett	Engraving and printing plates to accompany the Report of Colonel R. Delafield on the Art of War in Europe:		49 12
			Plates Nos. 16 and 17, 11,550 copies, Radstadt Sections	450 00	
			Plate No. 41, 11,550 copies, Military Hospital at St. Petersburg	600 00	
	512	T. McGrath	Sharpening chisels and iron for boilers	2 50	1,050 00
			One coal rake for boiler	2 75	
			Iron brace and pulley for boiler	7 50	
			Do	5 00	
			2 hooks and staples	75	
			Hanging iron for pipe	1 75	
23	513A	W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for stationery	-----	20 25
	513 B	W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for wood and coal	-----	82 56
	514	L. Clephane & Co.	Advertising proposals for stationery	-----	10 00
31	515	N. Darling	Police of Capitol for May, 1861	72 50	82 56
	516	A. K. Arnold	do	45 83	
	517	S. J. Johnson	do	45 83	
	518	J. S. Magee	do	45 83	
	519	W. H. Thompson	do	45 83	
	520	F. Reilly	do	45 83	
	521	B. F. Beveridge	do	45 83	
	522	James A. Wise	do	45 83	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. May 31	523	J. N. Crockwell.....	Police of Capitol for May, 1861.....	\$45 83	
	524	C. C. Casey.....	do.....	45 83	
	525	S. C. Wailes.....	do.....	45 83	
	526	J. W. Westfall	do.....	42 81	
	527	J. B. Brown.....	do.....	41 30	
	528	D. A. Clayton	do.....	30 73	
	529	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of four horses and wagons for May, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 per day.		\$645 64
	530	L. H. Breed	Hire of horse for the use of the office of Secretary of Senate for May, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....		248 00
	531	R. Coleman.....	Laborer in the office of Secretary of Senate for May, 1861, at \$1 20 per day		46 50
	532	Thomas W. Phipps	Watchman in the crypt for May, 1861, (half paid by the House of Representatives,) at \$800 per annum		37 20
	533	E. L. Cushaw.....	Laborer for May, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50	46 50	33 33
	534	W. Washington.....	do.....do.....	46 50	
	535	.....	(No. voucher.)		93 00
	536	E. Dunn and others	Engineers, &c., for May, 1861.....		550 00
	537	Richard Coleman.....	Washing 10 dozen towels for the use of office, at 75 cents.....		7 50
	538	S. Masi.....	Regulating and attending the clocks in the use of the Senate for three months to May 30, 1861		
June 1			Laborer in folding room for May, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....		50 00
	539	E. Spicer	Carpenters' work, &c., viz:		46 50
4	540	R. B. Griffin	Putting white mineral knobs on door	75	
			Repairing lock on door	75	
			1 key for box, Senate	25	
			3 keys to case and table, office, and one key, and repairing lock for box.....	1 25	
			9 packing boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	24 75	

			Cleaning and varnishing furniture, viz:		
		R. B. Griffin	4 days, at \$2 50	10 00	69 75
		H. Smith	4 days, at \$2	8 00	
		J. Rogers	do	8 00	
		W. Thomas	do	8 00	
		L. Waldschmidt	do	8 00	
541		George Adams	Stationery, viz:		
			6 dozen extra large knives, at \$15	90 00	
			5 dozen 4-blade knives, at \$18	90 00	180 00
542		G. M. Wight	Furniture, viz:		
			2 oak revolving chairs, at \$10	20 00	
			2 large bookcases for Committee on Claims	500 00	
			1 large bookcase for Committee on Claims	100 00	
			1 committee table for Committee on Claims	54 00	
			Furnishing covers for sofa and chairs, Secretary's office	14 50	688 50
543		E. R. Jewett	Lithographing and printing maps to accompany Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, viz:		
			Plate 42, 11,550 copies Arsenal at Vienna	691 25	
			Fig. 57a, 11,550 copies Chapman's Battery	200 00	891 25
544		J. Contnor	Taking up carpets in Senate gallery, cleaning and packing away, and cleaning floor, &c.	112 50	
			Taking up carpets in Senate chamber and cleaning the same, clean- ing out hall	87 50	
545		L. Clephane & Co.	Advertising proposals for wood and coal		200 00
546		Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 2,546 vols. Annual Report on Foreign Commerce, at 75 cts.		10 00
547		H. Hammerschley	8 dozen embossed paper boxes, 13 by 8 inches, at \$2 50	20 00	1,909 50
			2 dozen embossed paper boxes, 8 by 5 inches, at \$2	4 00	
548		J. Contnor	9 days superintending scrubbing, &c., Senate chamber, &c., at \$2 50	22 50	24 00
			9 laborers scrubbing and cleaning 9 days, at \$1 50 each	121 50	
549		M. W. Galt & Bro.	1 set of stencil plates, (2 alphabets,) 1 set of numbers and abbre- viations		144 00
					10 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. June 16.	550	E. R. Jewett.....	Lithographing and printing 11,550 copies of map of Sevastopol, to accompany the Report of Colonel Delafield on the Art of War in Europe.....	\$1,400 00	
			Lithographing 11,550 copies of maps showing the fortifications of Paris, to accompany the Report of Colonel Delafield on the Art of War in Europe	1,718 15	\$3,118 50
			Freight on box from New York	-----	14 50
18	551	P. S. McLaughlin	Binding 2,014 copies Annual Report on Foreign Commerce, at 75 cts. Stationery, viz:	-----	1,510 50
19	552	Pettibone & Boteler	3 dozen ivory handles, large, at \$2 98	8 94	
	553	Bowne & Co.....	25 dozen propelling pencils, India-rubber, at \$4 37½	109 25	
			100 dozen red tape, No. 23, at 24 cents	24 00	
			76 dozen red tape, No. 19, at 20 cents	15 20	
			150 dozen Perry's large barrel pens, double patent, at 29 cents	43 50	
			60 dozen India-rubber bands, 1 inch wide	17 40	
			10,000 white adhesive envelopes, 9½ by 4¾, at \$8 61.....	86 10	
			5,000, 9½ by 4, at \$6 29.....	31 45	
20	554	W. F. Bailey.....	Newspapers.....	-----	335 84
	555	E. R. Jewett	Lithographing and printing maps, &c., for Delafield's Report, viz:	-----	8 25
			Figure 64, 11,550 copies Interior of Redan	200 00	
			Figure 54b, 11,550 copies Sevastopol.....	200 00	
			Figure 183, 11,550 copies Hospital St. Petersburg.....	110 00	
21	556	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz:	-----	510 00
			651 copies Commercial Relations, at 77 cents, including waste sheets.	501 27	
			440 vols. Annual Report of Foreign Commerce, at 75 cents.....	330 00	831 27

25	557	J. Bien	Lithographing and printing 1,550 of each of 11 maps and 6 profiles, to accompany the report of Lient. Michler of the survey of an interoceanic ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien.....	1,889 00
	558	W. S. Mitchell & Co.....	242½ yards black cambric, at 12½ cents	30 31
			570 yards matting, at 29 cents	166 75
			5 gross binding, at \$4 50	22 50
			691 yards felt carpet, at \$1.....	691 00
			864 yards gimp, at 8 cents.....	69 12
			41½ dozen towels, at \$3.....	14 50
			2 dozen tape, at 75 cents	1 50
	559	Charles H. Anderson.....	Stationery, viz : 54 pounds wax, at \$1 20	64 80
			144 dozen extra fine pens, 303, at 5 cents	7 20
26	560	W. A. Wheeler	Stationery, viz : 100 sheets thick blotting paper.....	6 25
			8 dozen cap portfolios, no locks, at \$13	104 00
			10 dozen memorandum books, 8vo, at \$3 75	37 50
			12 dozen cut glass paper weights, at \$12	144 00
			12 gross W. A. W. Peruvian pens, at 72 cents	8 64
			10 gross Phineas's small pens, at \$3.....	30 00
			5 gross large barrel pen-holders.....	9 00
			10 boxes wax tapers, at 95 cents	9 50
27	561	F. B. Gilbert.....	Freight on stationery.....	348 89
30	562	Thomas W. Phipps	Watchman in the crypt for June, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives)	33 72
	563	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for June, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 per day each.....	33 33
			Hire of 2 riding horses, 2 days, at \$1 50 each	240 00
				6 00
	564	L. H. Breed	Hire of horse from June 1 to 30, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50	246 00
	565	R. Coleman.....	Laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for June, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 20 per day.....	45 00
	566	N. Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for June, 1861.....	36 00
	567	E. L. Cushman.....	Laborer for June, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50.....	668 42
	568	J. Fleishell	do.....do.....	45 00
	569	W. Washington	do.....do.....	45 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. June 30					
	570	E. Dunn and others.....	Engineers, &c, for June, 1861.....	-----	\$525 00
	571	J. Dodson.....	Washing 43 ⁸ / ₁₂ dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	-----	32 75
	572	J. Contnor	Taking up, cleaning, and packing away carpets in the 34 rooms of north Capitol extension	-----	
	573	Edward Spicer	Labor in folding room, June, 1861, at \$1 50 per day	-----	119 00
	574	Isaac Ames	Stationery, viz: 200 reams soft wrapping paper, at 33 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	-----	45 00
			28 reams white laid Bath post, ruled and gilt, at \$2 25	\$66 67	
			10 reams white laid Bath post, ruled and gilt, at \$2 25	56 25	
			10 reams amber Bath post, ruled and gilt, at \$3	22 50	
			50 reams white laid packet note, ruled and gilt, at \$2 25.....	30 00	
			10 reams white laid packet note, plain, at \$2 25.....	112 50	
			200 reams white laid commercial note, ruled and gilt, at \$2 50.....	22 50	
			75 reams white laid commercial note, plain, at \$2 50.....	500 00	
			25 reams small commercial note, plain, at \$2 25.....	187 50	
			10 reams amber note paper, ruled and gilt, at \$1 75.....	56 25	
			4 dozen scrap books, at \$12	17 50	
			12 dozen 4-blade pearl handle knives, at \$24	48 00	
			12 dozen 2-blade pearl handle knives, at \$18	288 00	
			4 dozen buck handle knives, at \$18.....	216 00	
			3 dozen pairs office shears, at \$10 50	72 00	
			7 dozen pearl folders, at \$6 50	31 50	
			4 dozen bronze paper weights, at \$6	45 50	
			24 dozen red and blue pencils, at 90 cents.....	24 00	
			6 dozen large size cut glass inkstands, at \$6.....	21 60	
			3 dozen small size fancy inkstands, at \$4	36 00	
			3 dozen wood sand boxes, at \$2 50	12 00	
			800 dozen red tape, No. 13, at 12 cents	7 50	
			2 pounds white rubber, No. 40, at 90 cents.....	96 00	
			4 pounds black rubber, No. 40, at \$1	1 80	
				4 00	

20 dozen cloth pen-wipers, at \$2 25.....				45 00
2 dozen iron pen-racks, at \$2.....				4 00
50 dozen Gillott's black swan quill pens, at 50 cents.....				25 00
24 dozen steel-tipped pen-handles, at 40 cents.....				9 60
1 dozen Japan tin paper-holders.....				1 25
1 dozen small bottles red ink.....				50
15 dozen jars mucilage, metal tops, at \$3.....				45 00
5 dozen jars mucilage, metal tops, at \$1 25.....				6 25
2 dozen Spaulding's glue, at \$1 25.....				2 50
7 dozen morocco-covered trunks, with locks, at \$34.....				238 00
30,000 white adhesive envelopes, at \$3.....				90 00
70,000 white adhesive envelopes, at \$2 30.....				161 00
10,000 white adhesive card envelopes, at \$3 50.....				35 00
5,000 amber adhesive envelopes, at \$2 75.....				13 75
-----do-----do-----				13 75
5 dozen patent letter files, at \$3 50.....				17 50
2 dozen flat glass inkstands, 5 inches, at \$6 75.....				13 50
6 dozen Duprey's visiting cards, No. 7, at \$2 50.....				15 00
6 dozen Duprey's visiting cards, No. 8, at \$3.....				18 00
6 dozen Duprey's visiting cards, No. 9, at \$3 50.....				21 00
1 dozen French carmine ink.....				3 50
				2,754 67

June 30.—By cash on account.....				2,000 00
Stationery, viz:				
3 3-quire "newspapers," senators, 37th Congress.....				9 00
3 side lettering for same.....				1 50
Executive minute book, 37th Congress.....				5 00
Side lettering for same.....				50
Executive journal, full morocco, 37th Congress.....				5 50
Side lettering for same.....				50
Executive reference book, "location," 37th Congress.....				4 50
Printed caption for same.....				2 50
Side lettering for same.....				50
Executive reference book, 37th Congress.....				4 50
Printed caption for same.....				2 50
Side lettering for same.....				50
Index "bills and joint resolutions," 37th Congress, Senate.....				4 50
Printed caption for same.....				2 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. July 3	575	S De Camp—Continued.....	Side lettering for same.....	\$0 50	
			Index "bills and joint resolutions," House, 37th Congress.....	4 50	
			Printed caption for same, \$2 50; side lettering for same, 50 cents	3 00	
			6-quire cap stationery, delivered.....	5 00	
			46 morocco lettered tabs, senators' names.....	23 00	
			Lettering 43 memorandum books, at 12½ cents.....	5 62½	
			Lettering 90 portfolios, at 12½ cents.....	11 25	
			Lettering 45 senators' names, at 25 cents.....	11 25	
			Ruling 5 reams quarto post, at 75 cents.....	3 75	
			3 "compensation" books, at \$4 50.....	13 50	
			Printed captions for same.....	7 50	
			3 side letterings for same.....	1 50	
			2 3-quire cap index books, at \$1 75.....	3 50	\$137 37
10	576	C. S. Jones.....	Cash paid 8 laborers for 131 days' service, rubbing down and cleaning all the marble stairways in the north Capitol extension, the passages on the lower floor, and the outside corridors and porticos		200 00
13	577 578	C. S. Jones..... John W. Mankin.....	Cash paid for 100 omnibus tickets, for use of the Senate..... Superintending painting of woodwork in second and third stories of north Capitol extension 19½ days, at \$3..... Cash paid hands for 74½ days' work on same, at \$1 75 per day.....	58 50 129 94	5 00
26	1 2	Pettibone & Boteler..... E. R. Jewett.....	Binding 10,000 copies Report of Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, volume 1, at 12½ cents..... Lithographing and printing, to accompany the Report of Colonel Delafield on the Art of War in Europe, viz: Figure 50d, 11,550 copies "View of Dry-docks"..... Figure 57b, 11,550 copies "Chapman's Battery"..... Figure 59a, 11,550 copies "Interior of Redan"..... Figure 60a, 11,550 copies .....do.....	200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00	188 44 1,250 00

3	John Cassin.....	200 00	1,500 00
	Figure 61 <i>a</i> , 11,550 copies "Interior of Malakoff Bastion"	200 00	
	Figure 63, 11,550 copies "Kimlif"	200 00	
	11,550 copies title page.....	300 00	
4	E. R. Jewett.....	840 00	
	Transferring and printing 10,000 copies each, of six maps, to accompany eleventh volume Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys—60,000 maps—at \$1 40 per hundred.....		
	Engraving and printing plates for Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, viz:		
	Nos. 20 and 29, 11,550 each, plans, sections, &c.....	200 00	
	Nos. 22, 26, 27, and 32, 11,550 each, theory and practice of German engineers.....	930 00	
	Nos. 33, 34, and 35, 11,550 each, barracks, &c. of guard at Berlin..	510 00	
	No. 36, 11,550, design for cavalry stables	160 00	
	No. 40, 11,550, infantry barracks at Vienna	150 00	
	Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, 11,550 each, French cast iron gun-carriages.	196 00	
	Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, 11,550 each, Russian wrought and cast iron gun-carriages.....	294 00	
	Figures 34 and 35, 11,550 each, Russian wrought iron barbette carriages.....	98 00	
	Figures 34 and 35 <i>a</i> , 11,550 each, transporting and mounting guns..	98 00	
	Figures 36 and 37, 11,550 each, Russian cast iron and plan of gun-carriages.....	196 00	
	Figures 38 <i>b</i> and <i>c</i> , 11,550 each, section of new works at Venice....	98 00	
	Figure 54 <i>a bis</i> , 11,550, section of Fort Malakoff.....	90 00	
	Figure 55 <i>a</i> , 11,550, bastion No. 3, Great Redan.....	90 00	
5	E. R. Jewett.....	3,110 00	
	Engraving and printing maps and plates to accompany Report of Colonel Delafield on the Art of War in Europe, viz:		
	Plate No. 1, 11,550 copies, plan of Cherbourg.....	335 00	
	Plate No. 4, 11,550 copies, map of city of Lyons.....	350 00	
	Plate No. 10, 11,550 copies, St. Petersburg and Cronstadt.....	100 00	
	Plate No. 14, 11,550 copies, apparatus for proving hollow shot.....	175 00	
	Plate No. 21, 11,550 copies, systems, &c. French engineers.....	250 00	
	Plates Nos. 24 and 25, 11,550 copies, theory and practice of French engineers.....	500 00	
	Figures 38 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , and <i>d</i> , 11,550 copies, Austrian gun-carriage	627 38	
	Plate No. 28, 11,550 copies, fortifications at Posen.....	200 00	
			2,637 38

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
July 26	6	Hudson Taylor.....	Stationery, viz : 200,000 document envelopes, at \$2 80..... 100,000 document envelopes, at \$3 20..... 50,000 document envelopes, adhesive, at \$3 20..... 3 gross boxes quill pens, at \$4 50..... 1 dozen French carmine ink.....	\$560 00 320 00 160 00 162 00 4 50	\$1,206 50
	7	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding, viz : 1,444 volumes Art of War in Europe, (Delafield's report,) at 75 cts.....	----- 2,625 00	1,083 00
	8	C. M. Keys.....	500 tons white ash furnace coal, at \$5 25	294 75	2,919 75
	9	Andrew Duffy.....	75 cords pine wood, at \$3 93..... Repairing roof, viz : 13 days, at \$2 50..... 13 days, at \$2.....	----- 32 50 26 00	58 50
27	10	S. M. Smith.....	To amount paid workmen for painting north extension of the Capitol, from 1st to 29th June, 1861.....	-----	336 61
	11	Joseph Beckert.....	Repairing, cleaning, and whitening the walls of the corridors, passages, and stairways in the north extension of the Capitol on the principal and upper floors, including labor, materials, &c.....	-----	463 00
	12	J. B. Sheridan & Co.....	Advertising proposals for stationery.....	-----	82 56
	13	Jacob Dodson.....	Washing 31 ² / ₁₂ dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	-----	23 37
29	14	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding, viz : 7,937 volumes Report Commissioner of Patents on Mechanics, part 1, 1860, at 12 ¹ / ₂ cents..... 3,008 volumes Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, at 75 cents.....	992 12 2,256 00	3,248 12

15	W. F. Price	Hack hire for the use of the Senate.....	2 75
16	Tileston & Hollingsworth	43 reams plate paper (60 pounds,) for 10,000 copies volume 11 Pacific Railroad Surveys, at \$11 40 per ream.....	490 20
		153 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams (60 pounds,) plate paper, for 11,000 copies of Lieutenant Ives's Report, at \$11 40.....	1,749 90
17	Kerr & Co.....	Baltimore Daily Exchange, for senators	2,240 10
18	Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Drawing and engraving on wood 6 outline cuts to accompany the Report of Michler, (Senate Ex. Doc. 9, 2d session 36th Congress).....	17 00
19	D. R. McNair.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons from July 1 to 17, 1861, inclusive, at \$2 per day each	18 00
		Hire of 2 saddle horses same time, at \$1 50.....	136 00
			51 00
20	G. M. Wight	Furniture, viz: 2 oak revolving chairs, at \$10.....	20 00
		1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00
		72 oak arm-chairs, at \$5 50.....	396 00
		1 office table.....	22 00
		1 lounge	44 00
		Covering large table.....	14 00
		6 leather-covered revolving chairs.....	132 00
		6 oak arm-chairs, at \$3.....	18 00
		8 cane seat stools, at \$1 50.....	12 00
		20 sets rubber sockets, at 50 cents.....	10 00
21	J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	Amount paid for hack hire and omnibus hire, for use of Senate.....	678 00
22	Y. P. Page.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	9 75
23	N. Darling and others.....	Police of Capitol for July, 1861.....	13 65
24	J. & R. Kingsland	36,744 pounds plate paper, for 10,000 copies of maps and views for volume 11 Pacific Railroad Surveys, at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	6,343 52
		2,275 pounds plate paper, for 1,550 copies of maps and profiles for Lieutenant Michler's Report on Ship Canal near the Isthmus of Darien, at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents	392 44
		222 pounds plate paper, for 1,100 copies of two geological maps for Lieutenant Ives's Report, at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents	38 29
			6,774 25
		Cash on account, July 31.....	6,750 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. July 31	25	J. Contnor.....	Upholstering, viz: Cutting, fitting, and putting down 691 yards carpet on Senate gallery floor..... Covering and cleaning 104 seats in Senate gallery, at \$1..... Putting down 575 yards matting in Senate chamber, at 10 cents..... Putting on 720 yards binding, at 8 cents..... Putting up mourning at the Senate..... Taking off backs of 9 sofas in Senate chamber, putting on new, and repairing seats, at \$4..... Taking off old and putting on new gimp, Senate gallery..... Taking out and cleaning cushions, Senate gallery..... Putting down cocoa matting, Select Committee on Printing..... Taking down 12 sets of curtains, packing away, &c., at \$2 50..... Making 3 lounges and 2 chair covers, at \$3..... Repairing chair covers..... Repairing flag and putting on one star..... Putting up 3 curtains, at 50 cents..... Cutting out 67 register holes in Senate chamber, at 25 cents..... Tacks, nails, and gimp tacks..... Moving and packing away carpets..... Cleaning 5 mats, at 50 cents.....	\$150 00 104 00 57 50 57 60 25 00 36 00 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 15 00 10 00 2 00 1 50 16 75 17 81 6 00 2 50	\$581 66
	26	W. T. Mitchell & Co.....	5½ yards green cloth, at 87½ cents..... 50 yards brown linen, at 37½ cents..... 5 yards green buize, at 75 cents..... 2½ yards green cloth, at \$4 50..... 14 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25..... 4 yards green cloth, at \$4 50..... 4 dozen palm leaf fans, at 75 cents..... 4 pieces Italian black crape, at \$6.....	4 81 18 75 3 75 9 56 17 50 18 00 3 00 24 00	99 37

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Aug. 3	38	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz: 2,000 volumes of Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, at 75 cents..... 4,500 volumes Mechanical Patent Office Report of 1861, volume 1, at 12½ cents.....	\$1,500 00 562 50	\$2,062 50
	39	T. Powers.....	Laborer on heating and ventilating apparatus during the month of July, 13 days, at \$1 50.....	-----	19 50
5	40	Isaac Ames.....	Balance due on account of stationery, (see voucher No. 574.) of which \$2,000 was paid by A. Dickens on June 30, 1861.....	-----	754 67
6	41	E. R. Jewett.....	203 copper-faced illustrations of machinery, &c., to accompany the Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1860, at \$11 98 each..... Deduct 6 per cent.....	2,431 94 145 92	
	42	George B. Corkhill.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from July 4 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 34 days, at \$6.....	-----	2,286 02
	43	Hon. W. P. Johnson.....	Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of Senate.....	-----	204 00
	44	Hon. John S. Carlile	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
	45	James L. Penniman.....	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from July 15 to August 5, 1861, inclusive, 22 days, at \$6.....	-----	50 00
	46	Frederick P. Stanton.....	On account of his pay and mileage while contesting his right to a seat in the Senate from the State of Kansas, under resolution of the Senate of August 6.....	-----	132 00
	47	Y. P. Page.....	Amount paid for newspapers for Hon. T. Polk, 1st session 37th Congress..... Amount paid for hack hire for use of Senate.....	4 50 2 00	2,000 00
	48	E. G. Chambers.....	Clerk to Committee on Territories from August 1 to August 6, inclusive, at \$6.....	-----	6 50
				-----	36 00

Aug.	8	49	Moses Hawkes.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	204 00
		50	Y. P. Page.....	Amount paid for hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills.....	5 00
		51	Charles L. Miller.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	204 00
		52	J. Goodwin.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	204 00
		53	J. M. Stanton.....	Clerk to Committee on Judiciary from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	204 00
		54	J. W. Forney.....	The Philadelphia Press, for senators.....	204 00
		55	N. C. Griffin.....	Clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	47 00
					204 00
					40,004 27
Aug.	8	56	H. J. Doolittle.....	34 days' services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, at \$6 per day.....	204 00
	13	57	L. J. Middleton.....	697½ bushels of ice, from May 1 to August 6, at 50 cents.....	348 75
	15	58	Julia A. Smith.....	For services of son, as page, from July 4 to August 6, 34 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	81 60
		59	A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing and printing maps for the Coast Survey Report, 1860, viz: No. 7, printing 6,200 copies, at 88 cents..... No. 19, printing 6,200 copies, at 85 cents..... No. 20, printing 6,200 copies, at 60 cents..... No. 21, printing 6,200 copies, at 88 cents.....	54 56 52 70 37 20 54 56
					199 02
	16	60	Asbury Dickins.....	Allowance under a resolution of the Senate of the 6th Aug., 1861.....	3,600 00
		61	J. Tyssowski.....	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from July 4 to Aug. 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	
		62	John Murphy & Co.....	3 copies Military Laws, for Committee on Military Affairs.....	204 00
		63	J. F. Callan.....	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs from July 4 to Aug. 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....	12 00
		64	John Donaldson.....	For services of son, as page, from July 15 to Aug. 6, 1861, at \$2 40 per day.....	204 00
		65	C. Brumide.....	57 days' services repairing the walls of the Senate chamber, galleries, passages, rooms, &c., from June 3 to Aug. 6, at \$10 per day.....	55 20
					570 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Aug. 16	65	C. Brumide—Continued.....	57 days' service of A. Peruchi, ditto, at \$3 50 per day.....	\$199 50	
			54 days' service of L. Odence, ditto, at \$3 per day.....	162 00	
			46 days' service of F. Kregar, ditto, at \$3 per day.....	138 00	
			42 days' service of Belshaw, ditto, at \$3 per day.....	126 00	
			22 days' service of Bishop, ditto, at \$1 75 per day.....	38 50	
			16 days' service of J. Conway, ditto, at \$1 75 per day.....	28 00	
			57 days as laborer to M. Long, ditto, at \$1 75 per day.....	71 25	
					\$1,333 25
	66	William Robinson.....	Weighing 500 tons of coal, at 5 cents per ton.....	-----	25 00
	67	F. P. Stanton.....	For mileage, 5,420 miles, (being 20 miles more than that allowed to Hon. James H. Lane,) at 40 cents.....	2,168 00	
			For 30 days' compensation as allowed by resolution of Senate of Aug. 6, 1861.....	246 57	
			Credit by cash, August 6, 1861.....	2,414 57	
				2,000 00	
	68	Sarah C. Evans.....	For son as page, July 15 to Aug. 6, 1861, 23 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	414 57
	69	Bowne & Co.....	18 dozen ivory folders, 9 by 1 inch, 9 oz. to dozen, at \$3 48.....	-----	55 20
	70	Henrietta B. Creecy.....	For son as page from July 18 to Aug. 6, 1861, 20 days, at \$2 40.....	-----	62 64
	71	S. De Camp.....	Stationery, viz : 4-quire cap minute book, full morocco, "confidential".....	-----	48 00
			Side lettering for same.....	5 00	
			Lettering manual and rules.....	50	
			3 morocco lettered projecting tabs on account of stationery.....	25	
			Printing and ruling 2 reams super-royal engrossing paper.....	1 50	
				20 00	
	72	J. Contnor.....	Taking up ten carpets in the Secretary's office, (two on each floor,) cleaning and washing floor, and packing away carpets, at \$6 for each room.....	-----	27 75
				30 00	

73	Jacob Dodson.....	Taking down curtains in Secretary's room, and cleaning and packing away in tobacco, at \$2 50 each.....	7 50	43 50
74	E. L. Cushaw and others	Repairing matting in Senate chamber at various times.....	6 00	58 00
75	L. Clephane.....			186 00
76	Eliza F. O'Brien.....	58 buckets of paste for use of Senate folding room, at \$1.....		31 83
77	A. J. Hassler.....	Laborers for July, 1861		81 60
78	John Fill.....	Excess of postage on letters and packages for senators, from April 1 to August 10, inclusive		81 60
79	Thomas W. Phipps.	For son as page from July 4 to August 6, 1861, at \$2 40.....		81 60
80	A. Spencer.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		25 00
81	W. A. Belshaw	Watchman in the crypt from 1st to 23d July, 23 days, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives)		8 25
82	T. Bastianelli	Washing 11 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....		8 69
83	John A. Steele	Watchman in the crypt from the 24th to 31st July, 1861, 8 days, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives).....		81 60
84	E. S. Bowen.....	For son as page from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$2 40.....		81 60
85	Eliza Lake.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		55 20
86	A. O. Douglass	For son as page from July 15 to August 6, 1861, 23 days, at \$2 40.....		52 80
87	M. J. Bull	For son as page from July 16 to August 6, 22 days, at \$2 40.....		81 60
88	John Hutchins.....	For son as page from July 4 to August 6, 34 days, at \$2 40.....		76 80
89	Jessup & Moore.....	For son as page from July 6 to August 6, at \$2 40.....		76 80
		do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		
		Stationery, viz:		
		50 reams Manilla paper, 28 X 32, at \$3 75.....	187 50	
		201.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	572 85	
		400.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00	
90	A. Sergeant.....	Binding, 2d session 36th Congress, viz:		1,560 35
		164 copies Senate Journal, calf, at 58 cents.....	95 12	
		783 copies Senate Journal, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62½	
		98 copies Reports, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
		783 copies Reports, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62½	
		98 copies Senate documents, vol. 8, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
		783 copies Senate documents, vol. 8, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62½	
		8 volumes bills and resolutions.....	8 00	
91	L. Washington.....	Clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....		1,097 67
				201 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Aug. 17	92	A. G. Lynch	For services of son as page from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$2 40	-----	\$81 60
	93	John Davis.....	For son as page from July 18 to August 6, 1861, 20 days, at \$2 40 ..	-----	48 00
	94	Philp & Solomon.....	Stationery, viz: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen portfolios, at \$10 82.....	\$87 46	
			3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen memorandum books, at \$3 35.....	10 33	
			8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen agate seals, at \$4 72.....	38 15	
			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen glass paper weights, at \$4 75.....	9 90	
			3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bronze clips, at \$3 90.....	12 02	
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen match safes, at \$3 90.....	4 22	
			25 dozen lead pencils, at 29 cents	7 25	
			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pencil rubbers, at 95 cents.....	1 98	
			151 dozen Phineas's large barrel pens, at 26 cents.	39 26	
			72 dozen stenographic pens, at 4 cents.....	2 88	
			96 dozen platina pens, at 4 cents.....	3 84	
			84 dozen albata pens, at 2 cents.....	1 68	
			72 dozen Perry's classical pens, at 12 cents.....	8 64	
			96 dozen Perry's elastic pens, at 3 cents.....	2 88	
			101 dozen Phineas's double spring pens, at 11 cents.....	11 11	
			3 gross Lawrence's pens, 1049, at 36 cents	1 08	
			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen gutta-percha rulers, 16-inch, at \$3 94	8 21	
			1,000 white envelopes, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, at \$13 65.....	13 65	
			30,000.....do..... 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ X 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, at 5 12.....	153 60	
			25,000.....do..... 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ X 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, at 2 95.....	73 75	
			75,000.....do..... 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ X 3, at 2 60.....	195 00	
			30,000.....do.....small note, at 2 24.....	67 20	
			20,000.....do.....No. 4, long, at 2 60.....	5 20	
			5,000.....do.....7 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, at 3 75.....	18 75	
			1,200 quills, No. 70, at \$18 75.....	39 37	
			17 reams fancy note paper, at \$2 35	39 95	

18	95	R. M. Hart	8,500 fancy envelopes, at \$2 75	23 37	1,184 28
19	96	M. A. Gadsby	12 reams white legal cap, at \$3 89	46 68	76 80
	97	Y. P. Page	5 dozen and 1½ pint black ink, at \$1 50	7 63	52 80
	98	Pettibone & Boteler	4½ dozen ivory folders, at \$4 50	21 37	12 50
			12 reams thick white Bath. gilt, ruled, at \$3	36 00	
			6 reams fancy note, at \$2 35	14 10	
			3,000 fancy envelopes, at \$2 75	8 25	
			1½ reams pink blotting paper, at \$3 70	6 10	
			1 ream note paper	2 25	
			541 skins parchment, at 26 cents	140 66	
			4 gross clerical pens, gilt, at \$1 44	5 76	
			1 large stationery case	12 50	
			1 ream commercial note paper, extra, plain	2 25	
			For son, as page, from July 6 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 32 days, at \$2 40		1,184 28
			For son, as page, from July 16 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 22 days, at \$2 40		76 80
			Amount paid for newspapers for Hon. Andrew Johnson		52 80
			Binding, viz:		12 50
			2,563 copies Mechanical Report of Patent Office, 1860, part 1, at 12½ cents	320 37	
			2,000 copies Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, at 75 c.	1,500 00	
18	99	W. Y. Fendall	Clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6		1,820 37
19	100	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 927 copies Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, at 75 cents		204 00
			Binding 3,000 copies Smithsonian Report, 1860, at 12½ cents	695 25	
				375 00	
20	101	C. W. Boteler & Son	2 dozen large tumblers	6 00	1,070 25
			1 dozen tin buckets	15 00	
			1 dozen large hair brooms	30 00	
			4 dozen tumblers	10 00	
			6 iron-bound buckets	5 25	
			6 feather dusters	3 00	
			1 feather duster	1 88	
			6 chammois skins	4 50	
			1 dozen brown pitchers	9 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Aug. 20	101	C. W. Boteler & Son—Cont'd...	7 soap boxes.....	\$5 25	
			3 feather dusters.....	5 62	
			1 silver-plated ice pitcher.....	18 00	
			6 large brown pitchers.....	4 50	
					\$118 00
22	102	John D. Defrees, Superintendent Public Printing.	Binding 1 volume Congressional Globe, 4to, half Russia.....	1 25	
			Binding 2 volumes President's Message, 8vo, half sheep, at 75 cts.....	1 50	
			Binding 39 volumes Statutes at Large, 8vo, sheep, extra title, at 62½ cents.....	24 37	
			Binding 1 3-quire cap index to reference book.....	2 25	
			Binding 50 copies Rules of Senate, 8vo, cloth, at 25 cents.....	12 50	
			Mounting 50 notices on paste board, at 12½ cents.....	6 25	
			Lettering 10 volumes Congressional Globe, at 50 cents.....	5 00	
			Ruling, faint, 460 extra headings.....	1 15	
			Ruling 1,380 headings on note paper.....	3 45	
			Cutting 3 indexes, at 25 cents.....	75	
			Lettering 3 reference books on side, at 25 cents.....	75	
			Paging 3 reference books, at 12½ cents.....	38	
			Binding 3 volumes Nebraska House Journal, 8vo, half Russia, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
			Cutting 166,000 names of senators, at 25 cents.....	41 50	
			Mounting on board "No admittance," looped with ribbon, at 25 cts.....	3 00	
			¼ ream cap paper ruled to pattern.....	37	
			1 5-quire cap post office United States Senate, half morocco.....	3 12	
			Binding 2 volumes folio Republican and Star, at \$2 50.....	5 00	
				118 29	
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	17 74	
					100 55
	103	C. S. Whittlesey.....	100 pounds French zinc, \$12; 50 pounds lead, \$5.....	17 00	

23	104	John C. Rives.....	2 gallons turpentine, \$2 20; 1 gallon boiled oil, 90 cents.....	3 10	109 66
			4 sash tools, \$1; 4 fitches, 50 cents; 4 pounds putty, 20 cents.....	1 70	
			1 palette knife, 50 cts.; 4 6-0 brushes, extra, \$5 50.....	6 00	
			4 pounds dryer, 72 cts.; 2 pounds green, 50 cts; sandpaper, 6 cts.....	1 28	
			1 ball twine, 25 cts; 2 pounds lampblack, 36 cts.....	61	
			2 pounds venetian red, in oil, 36 cents; 1 pound chrome yellow, 25 cents.....	61	
			2 dusters, \$1 25; 1 dozen sandpaper, 12 cts.....	1 37	
			6 pounds French zinc, \$1 20; 3 gallons turpentine 3 cts.....	4 20	
			2 gallons boiled oil, \$1 80; 2 varnish brushes \$1 62.....	3 42	
			2 fitches, 37 cents; 2 pounds chrome green, 50 cents.....	87	
			2 pounds dry zinc, 40 cts.; 50 pounds French zinc, in oil, \$6.....	6 40	
			6 pounds dry zinc, \$1 20; 2 gallons alcohol, \$1 60.....	2 80	
			1-gallon can, 63 cents; 2 varnish brushes, \$1 25.....	1 88	
			2 fitches, 25 cts; 2 sash tools, 50 cts; 2 quires Ft. paper, at 50 cts.....	1 25	
			2 gallons turpentine, \$2; 2 gallons boiled oil, \$1 80.....	3 80	
			2 flat brushes, \$1 75; 50 pounds white lead, \$5.....	6 75	
			6 pounds zinc, dry, \$1 20; flat varnish brush, 88 cents.....	2 08	
			50 pounds white lead, \$5; 2 gallons turpentine, \$2.....	7 00	
			do.....do.....	7 00	
			50 pounds white lead, \$5; 50 pounds zinc, in oil, \$6.....	11 00	
			2 gallons turpentine, \$2; 1 glass, 20 by 24, D. F., 80 cents.....	2 80	
			2 pounds chrome yellow, 50 cts.; 1 pound venetian red, in oil, 20 cts.....	70	
			3 camel hair pencils, 9 cents; 4 pounds burnt amber, \$1.....	1 09	
			1 gallon No. 1 copal, \$3; 100 pounds white lead, \$10.....	13 00	
			2 papers bronze, \$1 50; 1 book gold, 45 cents.....	1 95	
			5,838 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, for senators of the 2d session 36th Congress, at \$3 each.....	109 66	
			Services as an extra messenger from July 9 to 26, 1861, inclusive, 18 days, at \$3.....	54 00	17,514 00
			Services as an extra messenger from July 10 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 28 days, at \$3.....	84 00	
			Services as an extra messenger from July 12 to 29, 1861, inclusive, 18 days, at \$3.....	54 00	
			Services as an extra messenger from July 13 to 19, 1861, inclusive, 7 days, at \$3.....	21 00	
			Services as an extra messenger from July 16 to 19, 1861, inclusive, 4 days, at \$3.....	12 00	
	105	S. Andrews.....			
		T. F. Clark.....			
		D. Vaughan.....			
		S. Dean.....			
		J. W. Parsons.....			

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. August 23	105	E. Spicer.....	Services as an extra messenger from July 1 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 37 days, at \$3.....	\$111 00	
		J. J. Christie	Services as an extra messenger from July 5 to 19, 1861, inclusive, 15 days, at \$3.....	45 00	
		M. Wappick	Services as an extra messenger from July 15 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 23 days, at \$3	69 00	
		C. E. Daily.....	Services as an extra messenger from July 29 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 9 days, at \$3.....	27 00	
		O. T. Gilman	Services as an extra messenger from July 29 to August 2, 1861, inclusive, 5 days, at \$3	15 00	
		— Fridley.....	Services as an extra messenger from July 17 to August 21, 1861, inclusive, 36 days at \$3	108 00	\$300 00
		S. W. Simmons	Clerk to Committee on Patents and the Patent Office from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$6.....		204 00
28	107	John Cassin.....	Printing and coloring by hand 1,100 copies each of two geological maps accompanying the report of Lieutenant J. C. Ives's Colorado Expedition.....		275 00
		G. V. Harleston.....	Folding 8,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents	32 00	
			Folding 3,500 documents, quarto, at 60 cents.....	21 00	
			Folding 6,000 speeches, at 75 cents.....	4 50	
24	108	Henry Sly.....	Folding 1,452 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	5 80	57 50
			Folding 2,300 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	13 80	
			Folding 6,450 speeches, at 75 cents.....	4 88	
24	109	Edward Spicer	Folding 4,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents.....	16 00	24 48
			Folding 4,050 copies quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	24 30	
			Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents.....	3 00	43 30

111	Edward Burke	Folding 1,251 octavo documents, at 40 cents	5 00	
		Folding 2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents	15 00	
		Folding 5,250 speeches, at 75 cents	4 00	24 00
112	Daniel Moran	Folding 5,791 octavo documents, at 40 cents	23 20	
		Folding 2,280 quarto documents, at 60 cents	13 68	
		Folding 9,261 speeches, at 75 cents	6 94	43 82
113	T. Peters	Publications furnished Hon. J. D. Bright, 2d session 36th Congress	-----	11 25
114	Charles S. Draper	Folding 1,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents	6 00	
		Folding 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100	12 00	
		Folding 3,675 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000	2 70	20 70
115	W. P. Doty	Folding 4,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100	18 00	
		Folding 3,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents	21 00	
		Folding 5,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000	3 75	42 75
116	Richard Carter	Folding 5,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents	22 00	
		Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents	18 00	40 00
117	T. F. Clark	Folding 3,900 octavo documents, at 40 cents	15 60	
		Folding 4,175 quarto documents, at 60 cents	25 05	40 65
118	W. Wurdeman	6 cylindrical bulb thermometers, at \$3 25	-----	19 50
119	L. T. Valentine & Co.	316 reams manilla paper, 19 by 24, at \$2 per ream	-----	632 00
120	Herring & Co.	One large burglar-proof safe of crystallized iron and steel and patent Weimar lock	-----	600 00
121	A. Sergeant	Binding 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies volume 9 Senate Documents, calf, at \$1 15	112 70	
		783 copies volume 9 Senate Documents, sheep, at 75 cents	587 25	699 95
122	W. D. Spaulding	Services in office of Secretary of Senate as clerk, from August 12 to 31, inclusive, at \$4 80 per day	-----	96 00
123	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, viz: 1 ream super legal cap	4 50	
		2,000 white official envelopes, at \$7	14 00	
		1 ream packet note paper	2 75	
		1 ream commercial note paper	2 50	
		1 pearl handle penknife	2 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Sept. 2	123	Blanchard & Mohun.—Cont'd.	1 large knife	\$1 50	
			12 boxes blank cards, at \$1 50	18 00	
			2 reams engrossing paper, at \$17	34 00	
			101 packages medicated paper, at 40 cents	40 40	
			75 reams superior ruled foolscap, at \$3 50	262 50	
			10 reams superior plain foolscap, at \$3 50	35 00	
			154 reams fine ruled foolscap, at \$2 10	323 40	
			20 reams plain foolscap, at \$2 10	42 00	
			2 reams ruled packet post, at \$3 50	7 00	
			4 reams ruled commercial post, at \$3	12 00	
			160 reams ruled and gilt 4to post, at \$3 10	496 00	
			20 reams plain gilt 4to post, at \$3 10	62 00	
			20 reams small plain letter, at \$4	80 00	
			5 reams black border letter, at \$3 50	17 50	
			6 dozen blotting boards, at 40 cents	2 40	
			3 dozen quarto blank books, at \$13	39 00	
			3 dozen quarto blank books, at \$9 50	28 50	
			6 dozen reference files, at \$1 30	7 80	
			1 dozen patent letter files	9 00	
			10 dozen pairs scissors, at \$4	40 00	
			6 dozen silk taste, at \$2	12 00	
			100 dozen Gillott's eagle pens, at 15 cents	15 00	
			60 dozen electro gilt pens, at 8 cents	4 80	
			156 dozen Myer Phineas's commercial pen, at 8 cents	12 48	
			24 dozen Pratt's steel pens, at 8 cents	1 92	
			24 dozen B. Perry's steel pens, at 6 cents	1 44	
			8 dozen fancy pen-holders, at \$3	24 00	
			60 dozen steel-tipped pen-holders, at 35 cents	21 00	
			2,000 No. 80 quills, at \$25	50 00	
			15 dozen pints black ink, at \$3 50	52 50	

124	William A. Wheeler.....	45 dozen half-pints black ink, at \$1 80	81 00
		6 dozen transparent wafers, at 40 cents.....	2 40
		12 dozen motto wafers, at 40 cents	4 80
		120 pounds black sand, at 4 cents	4 80
		405 dozen Perry's 3-point pens, at 17 cents.....	68 85
		1 dozen propelling pencils	2 50
		Stationery, viz:	
		4½ dozen fancy glass inkstands	35 00
		2 dozen extra large inkstands	21 00
125	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work, viz:	
		4 mahogany knobs for table, Senate; mending sash, attic.....	2 75
		Making 4 scrubbing blocks and handles, Senate.....	2 00
		Mending rosewood table, ante-room; mending 4 inkstand boxes and making 2 new inkstand boxes.....	3 75
		Putting up hat-racks; making new pieces for lounge.....	3 21
		3 chest locks for boxes, Senate	1 25
		Mending 3 rosewood chairs, reception and ante-room.....	3 00
		Making 8 plugs, with holes in them; also mending 2 brackets for gallery doors and for windows, and putting in new spring	1 50
		Mending lock on Vice-President's door and two keys	2 25
		33 new keys, and fitting Senate desks, and 12 new locks ditto.....	12 25
		15 new knobs for desks; 2 new door keys, Committee on Printing..	3 37
		Mending hat-rack and table, Committee on Printing	1 75
		10 plated hooks for doors, Senate; mending 3 chairs, Commit- tee on Patents; mending table and chair, Committee on Com- merce; and mending 3 chairs, Committee on Revolutionary Claims.	6 75
		Scraping and varnishing seats, rehinging lids in water-closet, ladies' department, and cleaning and varnishing 4 washstands, attic.....	6 25
		Putting 19 sets of new casters on chairs, retiring room	10 00
		Repairing door, and new hinges, gallery.....	1 25
		Making and putting on 6 new labels for desks	75
		2 door keys, Committee on Foreign Relations; putting hinges on long step-ladder, and repairing lock, retiring room.....	2 35
		6 keys for case, Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and 2 mineral knobs for table.....	1 67
		1 bolt for cloak room	75
			\$1,943 24
			56 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Sept. 2	125	R. B Griffin—Continued.....	Covering one pair of doors with cloth, main entrance, and one door east.....	\$5 00	
			Repairing 5 desks and 5 mahogany sofas.....	7 00	
			2 gross of screws for desks.....	75	
			Mending, cleaning, and varnishing 20 stools, reporters'.....	9 00	
			Mending 20 Senate chairs and casters.....	16 00	
			Mending 16 chairs, committee rooms.....	9 50	
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture, viz:		
			R. B. Griffin, 25 days, at \$2 50.....	62 50	
			L. Waldschmidt, 25 days, at \$2.....	50 00	
			John Rodgers, 25 days, at \$2.....	50 00	
			Henry Smith, 25 days, at \$2.....	50 00	
			William Thompson, 22 days, at \$2.....	44 00	
			7½ gallons varnish, 1½ gallon turpentine, 2½ pounds pumice stone--	28 15	
			18 boxes for Senate.....	49 50	\$448 25
	126	M. Wappick.....	Folding 4,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents.....	16 00	
			Folding 3,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	21 00	
			Folding 2,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents.....	8 00	
	127	Richard Major.....	Drawing on wood, engraving and electrotyping 69 illustrations accompanying report of Lieutenant J. C. Ives on the exploration of the river Colorado of the West.....		45 00
	128	M. R. Shankland.....	For service as clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 29 to August 31, 1861, inclusive, 34 days, at \$4 80 per day.....		2,686 70
	129	R. Coleman.....	Laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 20.....		163 20
			Washing 10 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	37 20	
				7 50	
	130	Clagett & May.....	6 pieces of crape, at \$6 50.....		44 70
					39 00

131	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for August, 31 days, at \$2 per day each-- Hire of 2 riding horses 21 days, at \$1 50.....	248 00 63 00	311 00
132	James Dobbyn.....	Folding 4,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents..... Folding 4,375 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	18 00 26 25	44 25
133	W. J. Belshaw.....	Watchman in crypt of Capitol for August, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives)	-----	33 33
134	S. Masi.....	Attending clocks in Senate and committee rooms for three months, ending August, 31, 1861.....	-----	50 00
135	R. Griffin.....	Cleaning and repairing clocks after troops left the Capitol..... Services as driver of the Senate carryall, from July 16 to August 31, 1861, 47 days, at \$1 50	----- ----- -----	30 00
136	N. Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for August, 1861.....	-----	70 50
137	Edward Dunn and others.....	Engineers, &c., for August, 1861.....	-----	668 29
138	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for August, 1861	-----	488 50
139	W. Turner.....	Carriage hire for use of the Senate.....	-----	186 00
140	E. L. Cushaw	Watching safe in office of Secretary of Senate 19 nights, at \$1 50.....	-----	15 00
141	J. Shillington.....	1 quart stamping ink..... Dies, at \$2 50..... 1 Webster's Dictionary.....	10 00 15 00 7 50	28 50
142	J. Shillington.....	Newspapers for senators, 1st session 37th Congress.....	-----	32 50
143	J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	For son as page, from July 4 to August 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	105 50
144	J. W. Nairn	Sponge, 50 cents; chloride of lime, \$10; 50 pounds sal soda, \$4..... 3 doz. plates, \$3; 2 furnaces and roasters, \$3 50; 50 lbs. soda, \$4..... 20 lbs. sulphur, \$2 50; 175 lbs. chloride of lime, \$26 25..... 10 pounds extra large sponge, \$12 50; 12 pounds extra large sponge, \$15..... Camphor, \$1; 3½ lbs. sponge, \$4 50; oxal. acid, \$1	14 50 10 50 28 75 27 50 6 50 10 25 15 50 2 50	81 60
145	James B. Smith & Co.....	Stationery, viz: 135 gross letter envelopes, engraved, at \$1..... 14 gross small official envelopes, engraved, at \$1 25..... 7 gross large official envelopes, engraved, at \$1 50.....	135 00 17 50 10 50	116 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Sept. 5	145	James B. Smith & Co—Cont'd..	12 reams extra superfine letter paper, engraved, at \$6..... 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams extra superfine packet note, engraved, at \$4.....	\$72 00 63 00	\$298 00
	146	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 516 copies of Delafield's Report, at 75 cents..... Waste sheets for same, at \$2.....	387 00 10 32	397 32
	147	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 5,785 volumes of Report of Commissioner of Patents on Agri- culture for 1860, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	-----	723 12
	148	John Cassin.....	Printing 10,000 copies each of 8 plates, (Landscape Views,) 4to, to accompany volume 11 of Report on Pacific Railroad Surveys— 80,000 plates, at \$1 per 100.....	-----	800 00
7	149	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz: 621 volumes Delafield's Report on the Art of War in Europe, at 75 cents..... 1,975 volumes Smithsonian Report, 1860, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 1,200 volumes Report of Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, 1860, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	465 75 246 87 150 00	862 62
	150	A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing and printing maps for Coast Survey Report, 1860, viz: No. 1, 6,200 copies, at \$1 60 per 100..... No. 10, 6,200 copies, at \$1 80 per 100..... No. 15, 6,200 copies, at 92 cents per 100	99 20 111 60 57 04 31 00 81 84	380 68
	151	Captain J. N. Macomb.....	Superintendent Capitol extension: 32 pounds white lead, at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents	2 80	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon boiled oil, at 80 cents	40	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon raw oil, at 72 cents	36	

50 pounds white lead, at $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents	4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 gallon spirits turpentine		50
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds putty, at 4 cents		70
10 pounds whiting, at 1 cent		10
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Dumar varnish, at 35 cents		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 quart Japan dryer, at \$1 25 per gallon		31 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 00000 paint brushes, at \$1	2	00
2 sash tools, at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents		33 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 fitch		16 $\frac{2}{3}$
2 paint pots, at 25 cents		50
4 plates glass, 20 by 50, at \$19		\$76 00
Less 30 per cent		22 80
10 plates, 12 by 17, embossed glass, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, at 81 cents	53	20
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds yellow ochre, at 4 cents	11	47
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds Venetian red, at 5 cents		18
4 pounds ground black, at 10 cents		22 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 pounds chrome yellow, at 20 cents		40
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound Prussian blue, at \$1		80
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds chrome green, at 20 cents	1	75
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon copal varnish, at \$1 25		90
2 gallons raw oil, at 72 cents	1	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 lights oval glass, for fly doors, at \$4 75	1	44
1 000 varnish brush	9	50
1 fitch		67
5 tin pots, at 15 cents		16
1 can (old) gallon		75
1 can (old) $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon		40
3 pairs patent spring hinges, 7 by 7, at \$9		25
1 step-ladder	27	00
3 paint pots, at 25 cents	2	00
23 pounds putty, at 4 cents		75
3 pounds potash, at 10 cents		92
50 pounds white lead, at $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents		30
1 quart Japan varnish	4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin strainer		31 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 paint pot		25
5 gallons spirits turpentine, at 50 cents		25
4 gallons linseed oil, at 72 cents	2	50
		2 88

153	S. De Camp.....	2 large pallet knives, at 50 cents.....	1	00
154	Henry Weim.....	1 small pallet knife.....	1	25
		1 gold cushion.....	1	75
		15 books of gold leaf, at 42½ cents.....	6	37½
		1 straight pin and edge.....	1	50
		1 mole stick.....	1	25
		3 paint buckets, at 30 cts., 90 cts.; 4 paint buckets, at 25 cts., \$1.....	1	90
		3½ gallons turpentine, at 65 cents.....	2	27½
		8 gallons turpentine, at 50 cents.....	4	00
		4½ gallons raw oil, at 72 cents.....	3	24
		2 quarts Japan dryer, at 30 cents.....	2	60
		1 quart copal varnish.....	1	28
		1 package charcoal.....	1	22
		200 pounds white lead, at 8¾ cents.....	17	50
		3½ pounds white glue, at 60 cents.....	2	10
		5¾ pounds mineral green, at \$1.....	5	75
		2¾ pounds Naples yellow, at \$1 10.....	3	02½
		4¾ pounds Prussian blue, at 60 cents.....	2	85
		4½ pounds ultramarine, at 62½ cents.....	2	81½
		3½ pounds gum demar, at 35 cents.....	1	22½
		13½ pounds chrome green, at 20 cents.....	2	70
		16½ pounds green paint, at 10 cents.....	1	65
		6 pounds chrome yellow, at 12½ cents.....	1	75
		6 pounds Venetian red, at 5 cents.....	30	30
		3½ pounds Indian red, at 25 cents.....	87½	87½
		4½ pounds vermilion, at 25 cents.....	1	06½
		2½ pounds castle brown, at 31 cents.....	77½	77½
		12 pounds blue black, at 16½ cents.....	1	98
		6 pounds zinc white, at 7½ cents.....	45	45
		8 pounds dark ochre, at 9 cents.....	72	72
		3½ pounds white patent dryer, at 11 cents.....	38½	38½
		2 pounds red lead, at 8 cents.....	16	16
		4 pounds yellow ochre, at 3 cents.....	12	12
		35 pounds Spanish white, at 1 cent.....	35	35
		1 piece Castile soap.....	6	6
				124 05
				6 00
				204 00
		12 1-quire stitched books, at 50 cents.....		
		Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from July 4 to August 6, 1861, inclusive, 34 days, at \$6 per day.....		

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Sept. 9	155	John C. Rives.....	Reporting and publishing the proceedings and debates of the Senate from July 5 to August 7, 1861, 370 $\frac{19}{20}$ % columns, at \$7 50 per column.....	-----	\$2,782 17
10	156	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work, viz: 5 door keys and repairing 2 locks..... Repairing locks, ante-room..... 2 hooks on Senate doors..... Covering with cloth 2 tables, (committee rooms)..... Repairing lock and 3 keys, (committee room)..... Repairing caster to chair, (Senate)..... Varnishing large clock case..... Putting back to drawer, (Senate)..... 24 mineral knobs for tables, (committee rooms)..... Hanging 6 window shades..... Repairing bolt of fly-door, removing cloak pins, and 2 keys for letter boxes..... Putting in 12 lights glass in cases, (committee rooms)..... Covering case doors with silk, and 2 keys, (committee room)..... Putting up 2 shades, (committee room)..... Upright and arm to sofa, (Senate;) putting up shades, (committee rooms)..... Tacking maps on rollers..... 1 desk top, (Senate)..... Screwing down inkstands, (reporters')..... Removing desk, (Senate,) and 2 inkstands for reporters..... Putting 8 bolts on fly-doors, (gallery;) glass and shelf, water-closet..... New lock for drawer; 3 keys, (Committee Naval Affairs;) 1 key, (Committee Military Affairs)..... Putting up 4 shades, (committee rooms).....	\$4 75 50 1 00 19 00 2 50 37 1 50 25 1 75 2 25 1 25 3 00 2 25 50 2 00 25 5 25 1 00 1 25 2 00 2 00 2 98	

12	157	Noel & Saurel	Repairing case and new hinges on door, (water-closet;) mahogany shelves for desk, (Senate).....	4 00
			3 keys for case.....	75
			2 door keys and 1 drawer key.....	1 75
			1 door key and 2 drawer keys.....	1 25
			Varnishing large bookcase, (Committee on Finance).....	3 00
			Mending large gilt bracket, (Vice-President's room).....	50
			Raising chair seat, (Senate).....	25
			2 keys and fitting, repairing 4 locks, and bolt to fly-door.....	1 25
			Altering locks and furnishing 3 keys, (bath room).....	3 55
			1 key to reporter's desk; putting up shades; 2 door keys.....	2 00
			Fixing 2 bell cords, (office;) removing desk, (Senate).....	50
			1 key for key-box; 1 for desk, (Senate;) 5 door keys; and 1 set of mineral knobs.....	4 50
			Fitting key to desk, (Senate,) and making 2 scrubbing blocks and handles.....	2 25
			Repairing lock on case, (committee room,) brace for chair, (Senate,) and easing 6 doors, (gallery)	1 75
			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen filing awls and handles, 1 key for desk, and easing door, (committee room).....	2 00
			Putting up shade, (office,) removing desk, (Senate,) and 1 key to key box	1 00
			New arm and upright chair, (Senate,) and mending casters	3 75
			Making 1 walnut stool, (Committee on Finance)	6 00
			Putting up shelves, (document room)	15 00
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture in 4 committee rooms.....	12 50
			1 gallon of varnish.....	3 75
			Removing desk, 1 label, (Senate,) and making 2 keys	2 12
			1 key to case fly door, (Senate)	50
			6 boxes for paper.....	3 00
			15 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	41 25
			Glass, viz:	
			6 unstained plates, 54, 23, 11, 70.....	70 20
			12 unstained plates, 50, 20, 10, 85.....	130 20
			4 unstained plates, 46, 23, 10.....	40 00
			3 unstained plates, 50, 20, 9.....	27 00
			2 unstained plates, 46, 20, 8, 35.....	16 70
				284 10
				175 77

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861.					
Sept. 12	157	Noel & Saurel—Continued	Brought forward.....	\$284 10	
			30 per cent.....	85 23	
			10 per cent.....	198 87	
				19 88	
			Cash, 5 per cent.....	178 99	
				8 94	
			Boxing	170 05	\$172 55
				2 50	
14	158	Isaac Contrnor.....	Taking up matting in Senate chamber, taking up tacks around registers, and cleaning floors, cleaning gallery, benches, and sweeping.		
	159	John Cassin.....	Lithographing and printing maps and panoramic views to accompany volume 11 of Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, viz: Panoramic view of "Humbolt river," 10,000 copies, at \$2 per copy. Panoramic view of Valley of the Mud Lake, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per copy.....	200 00	
			Panoramic view of Madeline Pass, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per copy.....	200 00	
			Panoramic view of Sierra Nevada, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per copy.....	200 00	
			Panoramic view of Goshoot Passage, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per copy.....	200 00	
			4 maps, 10,000 each, (40,000 maps,) at \$1 60.....	640 00	
16	160	John C. Rives.....	Binding 5,412 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, 2d session 36th Congress, each copy containing 2 volumes, at 63 cts. per volume.....		1,640 00
18	161	James B. Sheridan.....	Services as temporary clerk from July 16 to August 31, 1861, 47 days, at \$4 80 per day		6,819 12
	162	James B. Sheridan	Cash paid for freight, telegraphic despatches, omnibus and hack hire.....		225 60
					50 00

19	163	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 8,255 volumes Agricultural Patent Office Report, 1860, at 12½ cents.....	-----	1,031 87
	164	M. W. Galt & Brother	2 sets stencil alphabets, and 1 set numbers, (80,) at 12½ cents.....	10 00	
			Brush and ink.....	75	
21	165	Gales & Seaton.....	National Intelligencer, for senators	-----	10 75
	166	Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding, viz:	-----	25 75
			783 copies Miscellaneous Documents, Senate, 2d session 36th Congress, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62½	
			98 copies Miscellaneous Documents, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
			783 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 5, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62½	
			98 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 5, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
27	167	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 4,012 copies Report of Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for 1861, at 12½ cents.....	-----	700 93
30	168	W. D. Spaulding.....	Services as clerk in the office of Secretary of Senate, for September, 1861, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day	-----	501 50
	169	W. J. Belshaw.....	Watchman in the crypt for session of 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by House of Representatives)	-----	144 00
	170	N. Darling and others.....	Police of Capitol for September, 1861.....	-----	33 33
	171	E. H. Brink.....	Services as watchman in the office of Secretary of Senate, 50 days, at \$2 per day	-----	668 42
	172	J. W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and carryall, from August 1 to September 30, 1861, 61 days, at \$2	-----	100 00
	173	J. W. Jones	3½ dozen towels, at \$5	17 50	122 00
			Making and taping	1 50	
	174	James H. Johnson.....	Laborer in office of Secretary of Senate for session of 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50.....	-----	19 00
	175	E. L. Cushman.....	Laborer for September, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50.....	45 00	45 00
		J. Fleischell	do.....do.....	45 00	
		J. Trumbull.....	do.....do.....	45 00	
		W. Washington	do.....do.....	45 00	
	176	Charles S. Draper.....	Folding 4,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per hundred.....	18 00	180 00
			Folding 2,100 quarto documents, at 60 cents per hundred	12 60	
	177	George T. Brown	Hire of three horses and wagons for September, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 per day	-----	30 60
				-----	180 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Sept. 30	178	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for September, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	\$45 00
Oct. 1	179	Samuel M. Smith.....	For work done on the north wing of the Capitol extension, and amount paid to men employed, by order of the President of the Senate.....	-----	330 79
	180	J. Dodson	Paste furnished folding room of the Senate from August 10 to September 28, 1861	-----	51 00
	181	M. R. Shankland	Services in copying, &c., in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for September, 1861, 30 days, at \$4 80.....	-----	144 00
	182	E. R. Jewett	968 copper-faced illustrations of machinery, &c., to accompany the Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for 1860, at \$11 98 each	-----	
			Deduct 6 per cent. for contract.....	\$11,596 44	
				695 78	10,900 66
	183	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenters' work, viz: Putting new lock on stationery room, repairing lock on desk, and opening drawers, clerk's table.....	1 25	
			New casters for chair, (Vice-President's room;) putting up shade-curtains, (Committees District of Columbia and Naval Affairs;) and easing door, (Committee on the Judiciary).....	1 50	
			2 new locks and fitting key, Secretary's office.....	1 25	
			1 set of casters on chair, (office;) one block and handle, and moving desk, (Senate).....	1 25	
			1 key for door, (post office;) putting up blank door over books, and repairing fly-door, (Senate).....	1 25	
			Making 12 paste boxes and new top for box, folding room.....	3 15	
			Repairing bookcase, Senate	1 50	
			New lock for case, (water-closet;) mineral knobs on door, (office;) easing door, (stationery room;) and handle for block.....	1 78	
			Fastening for window, (west passage;) 2 keys and 1 lock on box ...	2 00	

Putting up shade curtains, office.....	25	
Removing desks, Senate	3 75	
Building platform, Senate	13 00	
Taking up and putting down fret-work, Senate.....	4 72	
Moving iron safe to Secretary's office, putting in shelves and pigeon-holes	11 35	
23 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75	63 25	
Making doors for stationery room.....	13 97	
Making case for books, office.....	20 40	
1 large table, covered with cloth, with 8 draws, reporters' room.....	48 97	
Repairing latch on door, (water-closet;) putting mineral knobs on box, and 1 key, (office).....	1 25	
Covering table, furnishing cloth, and mending case, office.....	6 46	
1 new door key, office.....	75	
Covering with cloth 5 tables, mending same, document room.....	10 35	
Making 1 rest-board, office.....	75	
Making tray, with divisions, for safe, (office;) and 1 key for ice room.	5 75	
New lock for case, water-closet.....	75	
New lock and knobs for cellar-door, and repairing lock	1 87	
Repairing lock and 1 key, storeroom.....	1 75	
New lock on drawer, stationery room.....	87	
Taking down, mending, and putting up gauge-case, cellar.....	2 75	
4 hooks and 2 handles for windows, office	2 00	
4 packing boxes, Senate	11 00	
Cleaning furniture, viz :		
R. B. Griffin, 22 days, at \$2 50.....	55 00	
Thomas Hurdle, 22 days, at \$2.....	44 00	
B. Greenwell, 21 days, at \$2	42 00	
		381 89
Edward Dunn.....	125 00	
John Kilby	100 00	
E. Fitzsimmons	60 00	
William Cady.....	60 00	
Charles Gordon	45 00	
James Smith.....	45 00	
C. E. Lewis	45 00	
		480 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Oct. 3	185	Thomas M. Sheppard	Folding 5,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	\$20 00	
			2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	15 00	\$35 00
4 9	186 187	Catherine Lomax..... Samuel M. Smith.....	Washing 10 dozen towels, at 75 cents..... For work done on the north wing of the Capitol extension, and amount paid to men employed by order of the President of the Senate.....	----- -----	7 50
	188	C. S. Whittlesey	Paints, &c.: 1 dozen silvered white, \$3; 1 dozen Naples yellow, \$1 50	4 50	
			1 dozen yellow ochre, \$1 50; 1 dozen burnt sienna, \$1 50	3 00	
			1 dozen raw sienna, \$1 50; 1 dozen Venetian red, \$1 50.....	3 00	
			1 dozen Indian red, \$1 50; 1 dozen blue, \$1 50	3 00	
			1 dozen Emerald green, \$1 50; 1 dozen terra verde, \$1 50	3 00	
			1 dozen Vandyke brown, \$1 50; 1 dozen ivory black, \$1 50	3 00	
			1 dozen madder lake, \$3 50; 1 dozen scarlet lake, \$3 50	7 00	
			1 dozen crimson lake, \$3; 2 gallons turpentine, \$4	7 00	
			1 gallon raw oil, 80 cents; 5 pounds chernimtz white, \$3 75.....	4 55	
			50 pounds whitening, \$1 50; 3 pounds castile soap, 75 cents	2 25	
			2 pounds best rosin soap, 20 cents; 5 dozen sable fitches, \$12 50	12 70	
			4 dozen bristle fitches, \$6; 4 bottles neat oil, \$1	7 00	60 00
15	189	Samuel M. Smith.....	Painting in north wing Capitol extension, 8 days, at \$2 50.....	-----	20 00
	190	J. & R. Kingsland.....	Balance due on voucher No. 24, paid July 31, 1861, for paper for engraving.....	-----	
17	191	L. J. Middleton.....	Ice furnished for the use of the Senate from Aug. 7 to Sept. 30, 256 bushels, at 50 cents	-----	19 07
21	192	John Cassin	Lithographing and engraving maps for 11th volume Pacific Railroad Surveys, viz: 1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per 100	-----	128 00
			1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 25 per 100	200 00 225 00	

18	193	Petibone & Boteler	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 per 100	200 00	1,375 00
19	194	A. Hoen & Co.....	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 25 per 100	225 00	
21	195	H. Hammerschlag.....	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$3 per 100	300 00	
28	196	Thomas C. Rutter.....	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 25 per 100.....	225 00	
	197	A. Hoen & Co.....	Binding 2,837 copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, for 1860, at 12½ cents.....	-----	354 62
			Engraving on stone "diagram" illustrating the solar eclipse, and "map of the coast of Labrador," for the Coast Survey Report of 1860.....	-----	175 00
			2 dozen embossed paper boxes, at \$2 50.....	-----	5 00
			Freight on stationery for the Senate	-----	86 62
			Lithographing and printing maps for the Coast Survey Report for 1860, viz:	-----	
			No. 16, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 40 per 100	86 80	
			No. 29, printing 6,200 copies, at \$2 44 per 100	151 28	
			No. 38, printing 6,200 copies, at 93 cents per 100.....	57 66	
			No. 39, printing 6,200 copies, at 75 cents per 100.....	46 50	
29	198	George W. Fridley	Services as assistant messenger from Aug. 1 to Aug. 16, 1861, at \$3 per day	-----	342 24
30	199	N. Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for October, 1861, viz:	-----	48 00
			N. Darling.....	72 50	
			A. K. Arnold	45 83	
			S. J. Johnson	45 83	
			James S. Magee.....	45 83	
			Charles C. Casey.....	45 83	
			James A. Wise.....	45 83	
			J. W. Westfall	45 83	
			D. A. Clayton.....	45 83	
			John B. Brown	45 83	
			S. C. Wailes.....	45 83	
			George W. Garrett.....	45 83	
			J. Vanderhuyden	45 83	
			John Plant.....	45 83	
			L. P. Blodgett	45 83	
			A. Ritter.....	45 83	
			Samuel P. Hilton	45 83	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Oct. 30	199	N. Darling and others—Cont'd.	Aaron Coburn..... J. W. Babson	\$45 83 45 83	\$851 61
31	200	W. D. Spaulding.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for October, 1861, 31 days, at \$4 80.....	.....	148 80
	201	Taylor & Maury.....	Cushing's Manual, and binding.....	.....	6 50
	202	Hudson Taylor.....	200,000 document envelopes, at \$3 20 .....	.....	640 00
	203	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 3 horses and wagons for Oct., 1861, 31 days, at \$2 per day each.....	.....	186 00
	204	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for October, 1861.....	.....	186 00
Oct. 31	205	W. P. Doty.....	Folding 5,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100..... 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	20 00 12 00	32 00
	206	J. L. Clubb.....	Collecting, arranging, and making inventory of books in book rooms of office Secretary of Senate, 2 months, at \$100 per month .....	.....	200 00
	207	W. B. Jennings.....	Folding 4,600 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100..... 4,750 quarto documents, at 60 cents.....	18 40 28 50	46 90
	208	W. J. Belshaw.....	Watchman in the crypt for October, 1861, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by the House of Representatives).....	.....	33 33
	209	John W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and carryall for October, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 per day.....	.....	62 00
	210	John Kilby.....	Engineer in charge of heating apparatus for October, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum	100 00	
		E. Fitzsimmons.....	Fireman, at \$2 per day	62 00	
		W. Cady	do.....	62 00	
		Charles Gordon	Laborer, at \$1 50 per day	46 50	
		James Smith.....	do.....	46 50	
		Charles E. Lewis.....	do.....	46 50	363 50
	211	James H. Johnson.....	Laborer in the office of Secretary of Senate for October, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	.....	46 50

Nov	4	212	R. Griffin	Services as driver of Senate carryall for October, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day	46 50
		213	Catherine Lomax	Washing 9 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen	6 75
		214	W. D. Spaulding	Cash paid for hacks for the use of senators and officers of the Senate, at the funerals of Hon. E. D. Baker and Asbury Dickens	17 50
		215	Adeline Sergeant	Binding 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 783 copies volume 4, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62½
				98 copies volume 4, calf, at 58 cents	56 84
				783 copies volume 1, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62½
				98 copies volume 1, calf, at 58 cents	56 84
		216	M. R. Shankland	Services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of Senate for October, 1861, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day	700 93
		217	E. R. Jewett	513 copper-faced illustrations of machinery, &c., to accompany the Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for 1860, at \$11 98	148 80
				Deduct 6 per cent	6,145 74
					368 74
		218	R. B. Griffin	Carpenters' work, viz: Putting glass in door, (stationery)	75
				New sides and rims for wheelbarrow	4 00
				Repairing back to seat, (gallery)	87
				Removing 2 mirrors, (ladies' department,) and 4 wall nails	3 75
				500 cherry labels, (Post Office)	11 50
				Removing table and case, (document room)	5 87
				Repairing lock and 1 new key for closet, (gallery)	1 50
				Tacking on silk, (V. P. chamber)	75
				Easing 6 windows, (passage)	1 25
				Repairing lock, (V. P. chamber,) and 2 new keys	2 00
				One packing box for Senate	2 75
				Repairing locks on case	1 25
				Putting casters on lounge and chair, and easing chair, (office)	1 75
				Key to water closet	75
				Altering top to desk, (Senate)	1 75
				1 case for cloak room	8 50
				1 box step, (V. P. chamber)	75
				1 door key, (Post Office)	75
				500 file sticks for Senate	10 00
				2 packing boxes	5 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Nov. 6	218	R. B. Griffin—Continued..... R. B. Griffin..... H. Smith.....	Shelving old stationery rooms for books..... Cleaning and varnishing furniture, Senate, viz: 16 days, at \$2 50 16 days, at \$2 1 gallon varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon spirits turpentine, 2 pounds pumice stone.	\$145 62 40 00 32 00 5 25	\$288 86
9	219	Bowne & Co	Stationery, viz: 6 dozen ivory handle erasers..... 25 dozen propelling pencils, at \$4 37..... 48 dozen red tape, No. 23, at 24 cents 49 dozen red tape, No. 19, at 20 cents 60 dozen Perry's large, at 29 cents 5,000 white adhesive envelopes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$, at \$8 61 5,000 white adhesive envelopes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, at \$6 29	17 88 109 25 11 52 9 60 17 40 43 05 31 45	
12	220	A. Hoen & Co.....	Less freight from Philadelphia	240 15 1 81	238 34
			Lithographing and printing maps for Coast Survey Report, 1860, viz: No. 2, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 70 per 100..... No. 8, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 60 per 100 No. 13, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 51 No. 25, printing 6,200 copies, at \$1 55	105 40 99 20 93 62 96 10	394 32
	221	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding 2,870 copies Report of Commissioner of Patents, (Agriculture,) 1860, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 1,374 ditto, Mechanical, volume 2, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents	358 75 171 75	530 50

14	222	John Cassin.....	Lithographing and printing maps for eleventh volume Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, viz:	225 00	1,175 00
16	223	W. Webster	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 25 per 100	225 00	
18	224	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	do.....do.....	225 00	15 50
20	225	Charles Eckhard	do.....do.....	225 00	34 89
	226	Pettibone & Boteler	1 map, 10,000 copies, at \$2 50 per 100	250 00	15 00
			do.....do.....	250 00	
23	227	Catharine Washington.....	Hauling 62 loads ashes, at 25 cents.....		897 37
			Newspapers.....		
			1 dozen automatic inkstands.....		
			Binding 7,179 copies of the Report of Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for 1860, at 12½ cents		
			Washing, viz:		
			3 pairs curtains, Secretary's room.....	15 00	
			2 pairs curtains, President's room.....	10 00	
			2 pairs curtains, ante-chamber.....	10 00	
			2 pairs curtains, Vice-President's chamber	10 00	
			2 pairs curtains, reception room	10 00	
26			Deduct	55 00	50 00
				5 00	
	228	S. Masi.....	Attending all the clocks in the office Secretary of the Senate, Senate chamber, and committee rooms, for three months, ending November 30, 1861.....		
	229	Isaac Ames	Stationery, viz:		
			6 dozen leather despatch boxes, at \$34 per dozen	204 00	
			400 dozen red tape, No. 13, at 12 cents.....	48 00	
			6 dozen visiting cards, in cases, at \$2 50.....	15 00	
			6 dozen visiting cards, in cases, at \$3.....	18 00	
			24 dozen carmine and blue pencils, at 90 cents.....	21 60	
			4 pounds black rubber, at \$1.....	4 00	
			½ dozen scrap books, at \$12.....	6 00	
			4 dozen glass inkstands, at \$6.....	24 00	
			2 dozen flat inkstands, 5-inch, at \$6 75.....	13 50	
			2 dozen pen-racks, at \$2.....	4 00	
			3 dozen screw top inkstands, at \$12.....	12 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Nov. 26	229	Isaac Ames—Continued.....	50 reams cream wove commercial note paper, ruled and gilt, at \$2 50..... 50 reams cream wove commercial note paper, plain and gilt, at \$2 50. 50 thousand cream wove envelopes, at \$2 30..... 2½ dozen scrap books, at \$12..... 24 dozen swan quill pens, at 50 cents..... 6 dozen Rhoad's shears, at \$10 50..... 5 thousand cream laid card envelopes, at \$3 50.....	\$125 00 125 00 115 00 30 00 12 00 63 00 17 50	
			Deduct for freight.....	857 60 27 75	\$825 85
	230	Samuel M. Smith	Painting in the north wing of the Capitol extension, 19 days, at \$1 75 per day..... Services of one man, 2½ days, at \$1 50 per day.....	33 25 3 75	
	231	James Sherley	8 parts of the Rebellion Record, at \$50 cents	-----	37 00 4 00
29	232	Charles H. Anderson	Stationery, viz: 288 dozen Anderson's D pens, at 5 cents..... 60 dozen Perry's pens, at 5 cents	14 40 3 00	
30	233	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for November, 1861.....	-----	17 40
	234	R. Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for November, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	225 00
	235	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 3 horses and wagons for November, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 each..... Hire of 1 horse and wagon, 15 days, at \$2..... Hire of 2 saddle horses, 15 days, at \$1 50 each.....	----- 180 00 30 00 45 00	45 00 255 00

236	W. D. Spalding.....	Services as clerk in the office Secretary of the Senate for November, 1861, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	144 00
237	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office Secretary of the Senate for November, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 per day	60 00
238	W. P. Doty	Folding 11,025 octavo documents, at 40 cents per hundred	44 10
239	N. Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for November, 1861.....	668 29
240	Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 10 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	7 50
241	Joseph Brown.....	Services as chief engineer of the heating and ventilating apparatus for October, 1861	125 00
242	M. A. Williams	3 dozen damask bordered towels, at \$6 50	19 50
		Making, &c.....	2 00
243	W. J. Belshaw.....	Watchman in the crypt for November, 1861, at \$800 per annum— (half paid by the House of Representatives).....	33 33
244	J. H. Johnson	Laborer in the office Secretary of the Senate for November, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day	45 00
245	W. B. Jennings.....	Folding 10,500 8vo documents, at 40 cents per hundred.....	42 00
246	Joseph Brown.....	Engineer in charge of heating and ventilating apparatus for November, 1861.....	125 00
	J. Kilby.....	Assistant engineer.....	100 00
	E. Fitzsimmons.....	Fireman	60 00
	W. Gasey.....	do.....	60 00
	James Smith.....	Laborer	60 00
	Charles Gordon	do.....	45 00
	C. E. Lewis.....	do.....	45 00
			495 00

RESOLUTIONS
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

The chairman of the Committee on Commerce in relation to changing the port of entry from Port Townsend, in the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory, to Port Angelos, in said district and Territory.

[To accompany bill S. No. 241.]

MARCH 20, 1862.—Submitted by Mr. TEN EYCK, from the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1862.

SIR: Satisfactory evidence having been furnished me that the port of entry for the district of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, is disadvantageously located, and that the interests of the government and the convenience of the commercial community frequenting the waters in that part of the country will be much better served by the establishment of Port Angelos as the port of entry for the said district in place of Port Townsend, I have the honor to recommend the change, and to submit herewith the draft of a bill relating thereto for your consideration and that of your committee, and for such action as you may deem proper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER,

Chairman Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. FICK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1862.

B. MAGOFFIN,

By the Governor,

NATHANIEL J. BROWN, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,
IN
Relation to the proposed tax on tobacco.

MARCH 24, 1862.—Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the proposed tax on tobacco.

Whereas the congressional Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill to raise internal revenue for the support of government and the payment of interest on the public debt, in which leaf tobacco is taxed three cents per pound, and all its manufactures five cents, which bill is to go into operation on the first of May; and whereas it is computed that at least seventy millions of pounds of tobacco are held in the State, which would be subject to taxation to the amount of \$2,100,000, falling with great severity upon portions of our State which are suffering from the present war, and discriminating most prejudicially against the agricultural interests of the State; therefore—

1. *Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the tax, as proposed by the bill now pending in Congress, is greatly disproportionate to the tax on other property, and ought to be reduced.

2. *Resolved,* That owing to the great difference in the value of different qualities and grades of tobacco the tax on it ought to be *ad valorem*, and not specific.

3. *Resolved,* That our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives requested, to act upon the matter in accordance with views presented in these resolutions.

4. *Resolved,* The resolution heretofore passed by this legislature on this subject, approved March 15, is rescinded and repealed.

5. *Resolved,* That the governor be requested to send copies of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 17, 1862.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor :

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

MEMORIAL

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA,

PRAYING

A review of the tax bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives, with a view to a reduction of the proposed tax on manufactures.

MARCH 24, 1862.—Read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

[Extract from the minutes.]

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,
Philadelphia, March 19, 1862.

At a special meeting of the executive council of the Board of Trade held this day, the foregoing report of the committee on national finances and taxation was fully considered, and, after amendment, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as the memorial of this board, and was also ordered to be printed for distribution.

LORIN BLODGET, *Secretary.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia respectfully and earnestly memorializes your honorable body to review the schedules of taxes on manufactures and the products of industry proposed to be levied in the bill now pending, and to consider whether changes are not necessary in order to attain the primary purpose of the government in raising revenue, and to preserve the business and industry of the country from serious injury. The appended report of this board presents the facts urged on your attention by the various and important interests we represent, and embodies the reasons which compel us to believe that rates of taxation so high, on manufactures particularly, will be impossible of collection, and will, if levied, so far silence for the time the leading branches of manufacture as to greatly reduce the revenues expected to be raised.

With the most earnest desire to aid the government in obtaining

revenues, and at the same time to preserve all interests and pursuits in such activity as can alone enable any class to bear heavy taxation, we solicit a review of the schedule of taxes, and a consideration of the facts submitted in the appended report.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

By order of the Board of Trade.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL C. MORTON,
President.

LORIN BLODGET, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March 19, 1862.*

REPORT.

The committee on national finances and taxation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade have had under consideration a bill reported by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, March 3, 1862, in the House of Representatives, (No. 312,) entitled "A bill to provide internal revenue, to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt," and beg leave to report:

The absolute necessity of raising by taxation sufficient means to sustain the national government, to suppress rebellion, and to maintain the integrity of the Union must be conceded by every honest man. There is no just cause to doubt either the ability of the people or their willingness to do their part. They will be found in every way equal to the occasion. It remains only to be desired that the contemplated taxation shall be levied and raised in the fairest manner, so as to press as equally as possible upon every man in proportion to his means; and whilst aiming at simplicity of method, and certainty of result, at the same time carefully avoiding all injury to that productive industry in every form which affords the means to bear the public burden.

The bill before us appears in several respects to have been modelled after, or to bear much resemblance to, some of the particulars of the British system of revenue. This system has grown up during a long series of years, embracing a vast variety of details, some of them apparently unimportant in result, but subjecting the public to manifold annoyances of continual recurrence. The general tendency of financial improvement in England appears to be in the direction of gradually dropping the more insignificant items, and of concentrating their assessments upon the more productive fields of taxation.

The public necessities in 1842 compelled Sir R. Peel to the adoption of the income tax, which, originally a temporary measure, has now become one of their principal sources of revenue.

It is the self-evident axiom of a prominent writer that "the citizens of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the

government as nearly as possible in proportion to their available revenue." Mr. Hubbard, chairman of a committee of the House of Commons, (1861,) appointed to inquire into the mode of collecting, &c., the income and property tax, says, also: "I affirm that a tax should leave the *power of expenditure* by the persons taxed relatively unchanged." The meaning of which will more plainly appear by reference to his plan, a synopsis of which is appended to this report.

An income tax is obviously the most fair of all modes of taxation; but it is liable to serious objections. It is inquisitorial in its essence, and offensive in its operation. No man in trade can answer precisely what his income was last year, or will be during the present year. It is always liable to the contingencies of bad debts, variations in values, and other derangements. A sensitive and honest man would be pained by the moral impossibility of an accurate statement, and still more, and perhaps injured, by the public exposure of his private business. A dishonest man would have no such sentiment, and there can be small check upon his readiness to conceal the truth and to defraud the revenue.

We shall have occasion to apply these general observations to some of the particulars of the bill before us, (No. 312.)

It was stated by Mr. Morrill, of the Committee of Ways and Means, that it is expected to produce \$102,000,000 annually. Of this sum, independently of the proposed income tax, there is charged upon manufacturing industry no less than \$75,000,000, or thereabouts. Besides this, the manufacturers are to pay license fees and their quota of income tax, whilst the mercantile classes escape altogether, excepting on their income and profits, and a trifling license fee. And the agricultural interest, which is three times as large as that of manufactures, is also almost wholly untaxed, except on the single article of tobacco.

It can hardly be that the Committee of Ways and Means have duly considered the probable effect of this measure on the manufacturing industry of the country. The whole value of manufactures in the United States now sums up about \$1,900,000,000—nineteen hundred millions of dollars.

This committee issued a number of circulars asking for information, and have been attended by many of our leading manufacturers. After a careful inquiry, we are satisfied that a net annual profit of ten per cent. upon the fixed and floating capital invested is in excess of the real result, whilst six or seven per cent. net annual return, especially in extensive works, is probably nearer the truth. From the evidence before us, it appears that in large manufacturing establishments the fixed and floating capital invested is often greater than the value of the whole annual production. But estimating the profit at ten per cent., the whole income of the manufactures in the United States will be one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, (\$190,000,000.) Of which this bill, by a tax of three per cent., (with the specific taxes proposed upon gross productions and sales,) demand seventy-five millions, (\$75,000,000;) to this add three per cent. for

income tax, and we have \$78,500,000 (out of \$190,000,000) proposed to be obtained from manufactures alone.

We are strongly inclined to question the accuracy of Mr. Morrill's estimates of the revenue to be derived under this bill. Thus, the tax on crude petroleum, or rock oil, is estimated to produce \$2,500,000. But the production of the oil wells is 75,000 barrels a week, or annually 3,900,000 barrels. This tax on crude oil at \$2 per barrel, would produce \$7,800,000.

The taxes on incomes and salaries are estimated at \$8,000,000. Of this the manufacturers are to pay \$3,500,000, leaving \$4,500,000 for contribution by all the other classes of the community, on incomes derived from the fixed investments from mercantile, professional and agricultural profits, salaries and the like.

This committee cannot believe the country is so poor.

We have no doubt the income tax of three per cent., if fairly collected will yield nearer \$18,000,000 than \$8,000,000.

These examples are enough to test the accuracy of the estimates of Mr. Morrill.

But if Congress should pass a bill levelled like this, chiefly at the productive industry of manufacturers, how is the tax to be paid?

A large proportion of manufacturers are persons of moderate means, who get their bread by labor, and who desire to lay by something for old age.

Congress cannot fairly act on the supposition that they are taxing great capitalists only. They are dealing with large interests, divided into many parts; and if they levy upon the manufacturers nearly one-half of their incomes, they may cripple an interest essential to the independence of the country.

It is no doubt the expectation of the projectors of this tax that the manufacturers would save themselves by advancing the prices of their commodities, and that this taxation would be paid by the consumers. Undoubtedly this may partially be the result in business where there is little competition; but there is an inexorable law of trade which must be remembered. Prices depend upon the relation between production and consumption—not often on duties or taxes. If production is in excess, prices go down. If consumption is in excess, prices go up. If prices go up, consumption is checked. The manufacturer may be compelled to seek some other means of support and crowd the ranks of other labor. There can be no doubt that such a plan of taxation would injure the manufacturing industry of the land. It would be inequitable and destructive to all the interests (private and public) involved. A tax of this nature upon manufactures would, in many cases, necessitate an alteration in the tariff of the United States. But although an advance of the tariff would relieve many large interests, a great proportion of our manufacturers are independent of foreign competition. The domestic rivalry is often more formidable.

The British have steadily pursued their own manufacturing supremacy and national aggrandizement by avoiding, as far as possible, all duties upon raw materials, the products of foreign countries, ne-

cessary to their own labor, and by levying specific duties upon manufactured articles from abroad that might interfere with their own industry. It would be well if the United States had always adhered to that system.

But in many cases under the existing tariff the duties upon the raw material and the finished product are alike; and a tax of three per cent. upon the home manufacture would operate as a direct bounty to the foreigner, to the prejudice of the American manufacturer.

Several particular instances of this nature have been specified to us; and whilst we cannot go far into details, it may be well to mention a few such cases in manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, lead, soap, and the like.

In heavy cotton goods the foreigner cannot compete with us, but in fine bleached shirtings the present duty admits English goods. A tax of three per cent. on home manufactures would probably give the foreigner an advantage, if not a monopoly. In woollen goods the same effect will be occasionally produced.

The same result would occur in the articles of iron, whether rolled, bar, sheet, and galvanized, iron gas pipes, and boiler tubes; also in white paint, and some other manufactures of lead.

In the iron manufacture, and in some others, a reduplication of the tax in several hands, and upon every stage of its production, (if that is what is intended,) would greatly enhance the cost, injure trade, and very likely prevent exportation, because no system of drawbacks could place the American manufacturer of machinery on a par with the British in the markets of the West Indies and South America, in which we now maintain a competition.

It is obvious also that a tax of three per cent. will bear hardest on the smaller capitals invested in separate branches of the same manufactures, and less heavily upon the larger establishments, who may work all the several branches within themselves, from the raw materials to the finished product. It strikes also at that superiority in manufactures most desirable, and best attained by a subdivision of labor.

Upon the list of manufactured articles subject to specific taxation anomalies were to be expected. It may be better that the parties concerned should represent special cases to the committees of Congress; yet it may be remarked that, by the evidence before this committee, the list of specific taxation in some cases is alleged to be unequal and oppressive.

On some articles of paper and pasteboard the duty of 3 mills per pound is equal to 18 per cent. on the value; on others only 3 per cent. It would produce probably as good an effect if the duty should be all alike, without discriminating.

The specific tax on gas, to be paid by the companies, would probably destroy many of them. They are generally under contract with the municipalities, which cannot be interfered with by State laws or charters where they are located. They should be enabled to place the tax on the consumer, and in all cases where contracts (prior to the passage of the law levying the tax) have been made for the

delivery of goods subsequent thereto the purchaser or receiver of the goods should pay the tax.

On white lead, (worth about \$140 to \$150 per ton, of 2,000 pounds,) the proposed tax, of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound, is about 3 per cent.

On oxide of zinc, (zinc paint, worth about \$60 to \$80 per ton, of 2,000 pounds,) the duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound would be equal to about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value.

On sulphate of barytes, (worth \$25 to \$28 per ton,) the duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound would be about 40 per cent. Alcohol, now costing 42 to 52 cents per gallon, will by the operation of the specific tax be advanced to 75 or 85 cents per gallon.

The license taxes should in no case be cumulative or reduplicated upon the same dealer, and the plan should be simplified.

The proposed taxation upon natural oil is worthy of note. The crude petroleum, or rock oil, is taxed at 5 cents, and refined oils 10 cents a gallon. It is believed the duty should be placed, not upon the *crude*, but upon the *refined* oil alone, and that a drawback should be allowed upon its exportation. With such a drawback, it is thought there could be sent from Philadelphia alone to England 150,000 barrels of refined oil per annum. It is to be remembered that we have not a monopoly of this spontaneous gift of nature. The wells at Enniskillen, in Canada, (forty miles east of Detroit and fourteen from Lake Erie,) are now said to be producing upwards of 20,000 barrels per week, and they have great expectations of increase.

It has been suggested to us that, instead of this heavy taxation upon productions, a moderate tax of 1 per cent. upon all articles sold by producers and of one-half per cent. upon sales made by dealers of every description might be effective and sufficient. This plan is worthy of favorable consideration. Retailers of food selling less than \$—— might be excepted, and possibly some others.

The system of drawbacks (section 109) requires careful revision, and the list should be extended, and these allowances should be settled and repaid at the places where the taxation occurs, so as not to require a reference to Washington on every separate occasion.

In section 73 (lines 192 to 198) it is proposed to tax all articles produced under a patent *five* per cent. in lieu of three, which is charged on other manufactures.

But it is extremely doubtful whether there are ten patents in the United States that produce any gain to the holders, much less two per cent. beyond the ordinary profits of capital and labor. In very many cases a patent, touching any important manufactures, is an actual injury to its owner. It generally involves him in litigation; it produces contests in prices and hostilities in trade. The anticipated profits, except in a very few instances, are not realized, and that which the law calls its protection is a miserable mockery.

We condemn the proposed discriminating duty, unless it be intended to abolish the patent laws altogether or to compel a surrender of a large majority of patents.

The 85th section of the bill (relative to deductions from the income

tax) is very inaccurately expressed. The language might be rendered plainer.

In view of the annoyances to which the public, and more especially men of business, are likely to be subjected by means of stamp duties and other petty taxation in a great multiplicity of details, it could be desired that the entire subject should be simplified. To be sure, the problem is not an easy one.

There seems to be no good reason why a poll-tax of \$2 should not be adopted, as proposed in Mr. Phelps's bill.—(H. of R., No. 225, January 17, 1862.)

This committee have heretofore suggested a tax of five per cent. on transportation of all sorts, upon freights, and fares. This would produce \$12 or \$15,000,000. It has been omitted in this bill, except on passengers.

It has been advanced in England as an unimpeachable principle that "you shall not in the same action tax both the income and the property or the capital which yields the income." After a tax upon gross production or sales there should be no tax upon the income resulting from that production. Either one system or the other ought to be adopted.

If the country must be subjected to the annoyance of an income tax, (which, after all, is the fairest basis of taxation,) the greatest care should be taken to assess it, as nearly and certainly as may be, upon equitable principles, and then to place upon it the chief burden of the revenue.

In England, where the inquisitorial nature of this tax is keenly felt, they do not suffer the publication of private details. There seems to be no necessity for the exposure contemplated and directed in the fifteenth section of the present bill, by advertisements and lists open to public examination.

Besides the impropriety of taxing productions and sales, and then again the resulting income, it is obviously unfair to tax incomes derived from other *industrial sources* (which are liable to accidents, uncertainties, losses, and final cessation) at the same full rates as those incomes which are derived from fixed, invested property, liable to few contingencies or deductions, and which pass, as estates, by inheritance.

A professional income of \$10,000 a year, and a revenue of like amount accruing from invested capital, will be seen to afford a very different available "power of expenditure," to use the words of Mr. Hubbard, of the British House of Commons. The man of industry occupies his time in work. He must consider his own necessities and those of his family when he himself shall have ceased to be able to provide for them. The capitalist has his leisure, his enjoyment, and may spend all his income, leaving the principal of his estate unimpaired to his successors.

Mr. Hubbard offered a proposition (not adopted) to assess industrial incomes generally at two-thirds of their net amount, and fixed incomes at their full value, with deductions in certain cases. Some

of his views must undoubtedly be adopted in any just system of income taxation. A synopsis of his plan is appended.

In Great Britain, the income tax for the year ending April 5, 1861, was, according to the report of the commissioners of the inland revenue, July, 1861:

1. On incomes of £150 (about \$720) a year, and upwards, 10*d.* in the pound. Equal to, about four and one-sixth per cent. (4.1667) on the whole amount.

2. On incomes between £100 and £150, (say between \$480 and \$720,) 7*d.* (seven pence) in the pound. Equal to about 2.82 per cent.

3. Incomes below £100 (\$480) appear to have been exempted that year.

The income and property tax in 1859-'60, paid in Great Britain by all classes, (numbering 98,437 persons,) was £17,820,413, which is about eighty-five and a half millions of dollars.

In 1860-'61 the income tax is said to have been reduced to 9*d.* in the pound; and the property tax for occupiers of land in England was 4½*d.* on the rent, and 3*d.* in Scotland and Ireland.

In the United States incomes (of persons above the condition of daily laborers) are probably lower than in England. At the same time, owing to the cheapness of food and land, the same amount of income will command more of the conveniences of living. There is more uniformity of moderate condition among our people. Hence there is no good reason why all incomes up to the amount of *six hundred dollars* (\$600) should be entirely exempted. That point of exemption might be properly reduced to four hundred dollars, and incomes below that might be free.

After having fairly adjusted the rates at which the different varieties of income should be assessed, and any *allowances*, then it may be suggested that—

1. Wherever the limit of exemption may be fixed, the proposed tax should be charged upon the whole of the assessed value of the incomes without deduction.

2. And upon all incomes (derived from interests in the United States) of citizens living abroad, unless in public employment, or under duress, (fugitives or offenders against morality, justice, or law excepted,) then two per cent. additional might be assessed beyond all the foregoing rates.

This bill proposes to charge nothing upon agricultural productions. Even the specific duty upon flour is said to have been stricken out, when it could well bear the specific duty (sec. 73, line 179) of ten cents a barrel, and its equivalent upon grain, manufactured or unmanufactured.

It is to be observed that in Great Britain and Ireland *tithes* are by law paid to the clergy of the established church. These tithes are the tenth part of the gross annual product of lands and of the stock thereupon, and also of fisheries and corn mills. It is computed in England that the tithe, or tenth of the whole product of land, taken specifically, in kind, is equivalent to one-seventh (or more than fourteen and one-fourth per cent.) of the net profit of agriculture.

Surely, in the United States, this large and important agricultural interest must be able and willing to contribute their share towards sustaining the country in its hour of trial.

Finally, in view of the many exemptions from excessive public burdens which the nation have so long enjoyed; in view of the material wealth which a beneficent PROVIDENCE has profusely showered upon our land, there can be no rational doubt of the ability of our people to bear a liberal assessment upon their properties and incomes. We believe it will be willingly submitted to, since it is not to be used for any purposes of ambition. Nay, the hope may be indulged that the contribution will be thankfully yielded by those of us who have so long sought to avoid this struggle, and who believe this burden has been placed upon us by an ALLWISE RULER to carry out his high behests.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17, 1862.

[Signed by the committee.]

A true copy :

LORIN BLODGETT,
Secretary Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Synopsis of Mr. Hubbard's plan of amendments to the British income tax, laid before a select committee of the House of Commons, 1861.

Those who have taxable incomes are divided into a "first class" and a "second class," according as their income accrues without their personal exertion, or as they have to work in order to obtain it, and therefore must provide against the cessation of the power to work. At the same time, on income derived from property a deduction is made for the outgoings, so as to arrive at the net income *available for expenditure* and proper for taxation.

First class—incomes derived from property.

Present schedule.	Property.	To be assessed.	Proposed allowances.
A	Land let, land occupied. Rent charge Rent charge with cure of souls.	Rack-rent or rent by valuation. Amount thereof Amount thereof	For insurance and repairs, $\frac{1}{12}$ of rent. Without deduction. On £100 for contingent duty of the cure.
	Houses let, houses occupied.	Rack-rent or rent by valuation.	For insurance and repairs, $\frac{1}{6}$ part of rent.
	Mines, metallic	Rents or royalties	One-fifth part of rent.
	Mines, earthy; quarries.	Rents or royalties	One-tenth part of the rent.
	Manors, fisheries	Amount of rents	No allowance.
	Public companies:— railway, canal, mining, dock, gas, &c., banking,	On the dividends	None.
D	Trading and manufacturing. Money lent or invested, viz:		
C	Exchequer bills and bonds. Annuities: perpetual, terminable, life, years.	On annual interest Annual interest on capital unpaid.	No allowance. None.
D	Loans of all kinds	Annual interest rec'd	None.
E	Public pensions	On amount thereof	None.
D	Foreign possessions, property, and securities.		

Second class—industrial incomes.

Present schedule.	Sources of profit.	To be assessed only on—
B	Farms	Two-thirds of the net profits.
A	Mining adventures	Do. do.
D	Manufacturers, trades, shipping, professions.	Do. do.
D	Salaries, stipends, and superannuated allowances.	Do. do.
E		

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate of the United States, in relation to the construction of iron-clad steamers, &c.

MARCH 26, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 25. 1862.

SIR: In my report of July 4, 1861, submitted with the President's message to Congress, I had the honor to present to the consideration of that body and the country the matter of iron-clad steamers for naval purposes. A sum of money was appropriated at that session to build "one or more armored or iron or steel clad ships, or floating steam batteries." This appropriation, intended as experimental, resulted in ordering three armored vessels of different constructions. One of these three has been built under a contract with this department, and arrived at Hampton roads in time to be of great service to the country in driving into port the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, which was in the possession of the rebels, and had by them been clad in armor. This memorable engagement is the first which has taken place between vessels protected with iron, and the results to be deduced from it are so important that I feel impelled to submit some general views in writing to your committee.

Firstly. Steam has become such an indispensable element in naval warfare, that vessels propelled by sails only are considered useless for war purposes. The last sailing vessel built for the navy was the *Constellation*; commenced in 1853 and completed in August, 1855.

Secondly. Steam vessels of war, unless protected from the enemy's shot and shell, can make but feeble resistance to, and must surrender when assailed by an iron-clad vessel.

Thirdly. The navy, as it exists at present, cannot successfully contend against a power employing iron-clad vessels, and consequently cannot meet the requirements of the country.

Fourthly. I deem it imperative that we should forthwith commence

the construction of armored vessels on a scale commensurate with the great interests at stake.

Fifthly. The department, under date of February 20, 1862, advertised for plans, which are now being received, developing the ingenuity and skill of our countrymen, and I have faith they will produce models for a class of vessels for home defence and for sea service that will secure to our country equality if not pre-eminence in naval construction.

Sixthly. The heaviest ordnance in present use is not sufficiently heavy and powerful to break and destroy the armature now placed upon vessels; we shall therefore be compelled to increase the calibre of our guns until a size be attained which will crush any armature that can be borne by a vessel. I have already given orders to construct fifteen and twenty-inch guns, but their manufacture is attended with great difficulties, and requires the highest skill to attain success. There are but few establishments in the country willing to undertake the manufacture of these guns, and they can produce but a small number. It is therefore earnestly requested that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made to extend the grounds and to build furnaces at the Washington navy yard, where some of the lathes and turning machines are already in operation. In that event the anchors and cables now manufactured at that yard should be transferred to some other station, leaving nothing to be manufactured but guns, ordnance stores, and matters pertaining thereto. A civil assistant to the ordnance of the yard, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and one clerk at \$1,400, and one clerk at \$1,200 per annum, are recommended.

Seventhly. The department proposes to construct a few vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy armament, for the western waters; also a class for harbor defence, and to operate upon the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, which shall be, as far as possible, invulnerable, each armed with 15-inch guns; and, finally, it proposes to attempt an ocean steamer, possessed of the same sailing and armored properties, armed with guns of 20 inches calibre. The two latter classes also to be used as rams.

Eighthly. Assuming that an enemy can always construct guns and vessels similar to our own, and that he can also attack us upon the seaboard with a superior naval force concentrated at the point selected to be attacked, and that forts, however skilfully constructed, and whatever the calibre of the guns mounted thereon, cannot be relied upon to sink every iron-clad vessel which attempts to pass the line of fire at high speed, it becomes absolutely essential that we should resort to mechanical means to clear our ports at the points where the forts are constructed. The attention of our people once invited to such a project, will no doubt give us a simple plan to do this at will, without injury to the harbor or hindrance to commerce.

Ninthly. I ask the committee to consider the important subject of procuring iron plates for the armature of vessels. It is believed there are but few, if any, mills in the country capable of rolling plates over two inches in thickness, and these cannot be produced in very large quantities. The demands of the government will be likely to raise

the price of these plates, so as to render the vessels more expensive than under ordinary circumstances would be the case. Under these circumstances shall the government, under proper restrictions, advance money to some well-known establishment to enable the proprietors to put up the necessary buildings and machinery? Shall one of the navy yards be selected in which to erect the works called for under the change in naval armament; or shall a new point be selected and the foundation laid for an establishment meeting all the requirements of an iron navy? Forging for heavy shafting is also requisite, and some measures in regard to such an establishment seem indispensable in connexion with the other plans suggested. The qualities of iron that may be used for armature is a matter of great importance, the iron produced at some mines being capable of vastly greater resistance to projectiles than others. An investigation, with practical tests as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of government, would be highly useful. I would also request an appropriation of \$100,000 for targets and experimental practice.

Finally. I would ask that the sum of \$30,000,000, including the appropriations already made the present session, be appropriated for iron-clad vessels, heavy ordnance, and plating any naval vessels already in the service should such a course be deemed advisable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

Chairman Naval Committee, U. S. Senate.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a tri-weekly mail route from Des Moines City to Council Bluffs, in said State.

MARCH 26, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 12.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Iowa, That the senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to use their utmost exertions to procure the establishment of a tri-weekly mail route, at the earliest period possible, from Des Moines City, via Adel, Panora, Guthrie Centre, Bear Grove, Exira, Buck Creek, Newtown, and Keg Creek, to Council Bluffs.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution.

RUSH CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO. R. NEEDHAM,

President of the Senate.

Approved March 14, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled resolution on file in my office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and af-
fixed the great seal of the State of Iowa, at Des Moines,
this 14th day of March, 1862.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary of State.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE

The establishment of a national system of public lands, and the preservation of the same, is a subject of great importance to the people of the United States. The Commission on the subject of public lands, created by the act of March 3, 1897, has the honor to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives its report on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN D. RUSSELL,
Chairman of the Commission.

Approved March 14, 1902.
SAMUEL J. RICKWOOD,
Secretary of the Senate.

State of Iowa
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original
filed in my office.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this 14th day of March 1902.
Elijah Sells,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a tri-weekly mail route from Des Moines to Magnolia, in said State; a tri-weekly mail route from Des Moines, Iowa, to St. Joseph, Missouri; a daily mail route from Eddyville, Iowa, to Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory; and a daily mail route from Eddyville to Des Moines City, in said State.

MARCH 26, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the establishment of the following mail routes, to wit: A tri-weekly mail route from Des Moines, Iowa, via Boone, Adel, Redfield Panora, Guthrie Centre, Bear Grove, Exira, Harlan, to Magnolia, in Harrrison county; a tri-weekly mail from the City of Des Moines, via Indianola, Osceola, Mount Ayr, Iowa, thence, via Albany and Rochester, to St. Joseph, in Missouri; a daily mail from Eddyville, via Centreville, Corydon, Leon, Mount Ayr, Bedford Clarinda, to Sidney, Frémont county, Iowa, thence to Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory; a daily mail from Eddyville, by way of Knoxville, to Des Moines, Iowa.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

RUSH CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
T. W. WOOLSON,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved March 10, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled resolution on file in my office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 14th day of March, 1862.

ELIJAH SELLS.

REUBEN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

T. W. JOHNSON,

President of the Senate

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

Appointed March 10, 1862

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

The organization or construction of one federal or United States circuit, for judicial purposes, out of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.

MARCH 26, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to favor the construction of one federal judicial circuit from certain States.

Resolved by the senate and the house of representatives of the State of Iowa, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives requested, to favor and support the organization or construction by the Congress aforesaid of one federal or United States circuit, for judicial purposes, out of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate forward to each of our senators and representatives at Washington a certified copy of these resolutions.

RUSH CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN R. NEEDHAM,

President of the Senate.

Approved March 10, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

Done at Des Moines, this 14th day of March, 1862.

[L. S.]

ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION

THE REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN FAVOR OF

Notice to the British government by the government of the United States of their intention to rescind the so-called reciprocity treaty at the expiration of the time limited by its terms.

MARCH 28, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE in relation to the reciprocity treaty.

Resolved, as the sentiment of this legislature, That it is the duty of the national government of the United States to give notice to the British government that the reciprocity treaty (so-called) will be rescinded on the part of the United States at the expiration of the time to which its operation is limited by its terms, to the end that, if any, a new arrangement may be made with the British government which shall be more just and equal, and properly guard and protect the great interests of this State, which are injuriously affected by the present treaty.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 18, 1862.*

Read and passed.

J. G. BLAINE, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *March 19, 1862.*

Read and passed.

J. H. GOODENOW, *President.*

Approved March 19, 1862.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, March 25, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original
as deposited in this office.

JOSEPH B. HALL,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN FAVOR OF

Taxation for the support of the government of articles in the hands of vendors and manufacturers and not in the hands of consumers.

MARCH 28, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES relating to the collection of internal revenue.

Resolved, That so much of the revenue necessary for the support of the government of the United States as is to be derived from internal duties and taxation should be levied on articles of commerce while in the hands of the vendors or manufacturers, and that the rule that no duty or tax should be assessed or collected on any article in the hands of the consumer should be rigidly observed. That in the judgment of the legislature a system of duties and taxes might be adjusted on the foregoing basis so as to produce the amount of revenue required from this source without being felt as burdensome by the people, and at comparatively moderate rates of expense for the collection, while a system which should provide for a less considerable taxation on articles in possession of the manufacturer, producer, or vendor would, by rendering necessary the taxation of numerous articles in common use and a duty on stamps, be felt as grievously onerous to the tax-payer, would swell to an enormous extent the cost of collecting the revenue, cause the country to be overrun with tax-gatherers, and would be odious to the people.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolve be forwarded to our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to use their influence to procure such amendments to the bill pending in Congress as will make it conformable to the ideas therein expressed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 19, 1862.*

Read and passed.

J. G. BLAINE, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *March 19, 1862.*

Read and passed.

J. H. GOODENOW, *President.*

Approved March 19, 1862.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, March 25, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as deposited in this office.

JOSEPH B. HALL,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN FAVOR OF

The United States co-operating with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such system.

MARCH 31, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES in relation to extending pecuniary aid to States abolishing slavery.

Whereas the President of the United States recently submitted to the consideration of Congress the following resolve: "*Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such system:*" Therefore—

Resolved, That the people of Maine cordially approve the suggestion contained in the above proposition, and will cheerfully furnish their proportion of any sum required to effect the object contemplated by the President.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be requested to vote for the speedy emancipation of all slaves in the District of Columbia, making reasonable and just compensation for the losses of loyal citizens resulting from such emancipation.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to the President of the United States, and to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

In the house of representatives, March 19, 1862, read and passed.
J. G. BLAINE, *Speaker.*

In senate, March 19, 1862, read and passed.
JOHN H. GOODENOW, *President.*

Approved March 19, 1862.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, March 25, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original,
as deposited in this office.

JOSEPH B. HALL,
Secretary of State.

THE REGISTER OF MAINE

The United States is a free country, and the rights of every citizen are protected by the laws of the land. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws and to support the government.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws and to support the government. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws and to support the government.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws and to support the government. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws and to support the government.

Resolved, That the people of Maine cordially approve the action taken contained in the above proposition, and will cheerfully sustain their proportion of any sum required to effect the object aimed at by the President.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be requested to vote for the speedy emancipation of all slaves in the District of Columbia, making reasonable and just compensation for the losses of loyal citizens resulting from such emancipation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to the President of the United States, and to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

In the house of representatives, March 18, 1862, read and passed.
J. G. BLAKE, Speaker.

In senate, March 19, 1862, read and passed.
JOHN H. GOODENOW, President.

Approved March 19, 1862.
ISRAEL W. WASHBURN, Jr.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TO THE

Chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs, transmitting a communication from H. B. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, to the President of the United States, in relation to Indian affairs in that State, recommending the adoption of measures for their improvement.

APRIL 1, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 31, 1862.

SIR: The President has sent to me a communication from Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in relation to Indian affairs in that State, with a request that I shall give the subject special consideration.

As the remedy for the evils complained of can only be attained by the legislation of Congress, I beg leave to refer to you a copy of the bishop's letter for your consideration.

I respectfully suggest that the most effectual remedy for the evils complained of will, in my judgment, be attained by such legislation as shall accomplish the following objects:

1. To consolidate and place the Indians upon reservations of sufficient extent to furnish each head of a family or single man a quantity of land sufficient to raise the means of subsistence, and so remote from the white settlements as to prevent communication with them.

2. To destroy entirely the present vicious system of trading with the Indians, and to provide that all debts and obligations of every kind contracted by Indians shall be null and void.

3. That the government, instead of paying the Indians the annuities provided for by treaty in money, shall pay them in goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, at cost prices.

4. To furnish them with suitable persons to reside upon their reservations, to instruct them in agriculture, and furnish suitable education to their children.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

To the President of the United States :

The sad condition of the Indians of this State, who are my heathen wards, compels me to address you on their behalf. I ask only justice for a wronged and neglected race. I write the more cheerfully because I believe that the intentions of the government have always been kind, but that they have been thwarted by dishonest servants, ill-conceived plans, and defective instructions.

Before their treaty with the United States, the Indians of Minnesota were as favorably situated as an uncivilized race could well be. Their lakes, forests, and prairies furnished abundant game, and their hunts supplied them with valuable furs for the purchase of all articles of traffic. The great argument to secure the sale of their lands is the promise of their civilization: "You red men are poor; you have no houses, no cities, no fire canoes, or fire horses; you are not rich like white men—sell us your land and our great father will send you teachers to help you to become like us." The sale is made, and, after the dishonesty which accompanies it, there is usually enough money left, if honestly expended, to foster the Indian's desires for civilization. Remember, the parties to this contract are a great Christian nation and a poor heathen people.

From the day of the treaty a rapid deterioration takes place. The Indian has sold the hunting grounds necessary for his comfort as a wild man; his tribal relations are weakened; his chief's power and influence circumscribed, and he will soon be left a helpless man without a government, a protector, or a friend, unless the solemn treaty is observed.

The Indian agents who are placed in trust of the honor and faith of the government are generally selected without any reference to their fitness for the place. The congressional delegation desire to reward John Doe for party work, and John Doe desires the place, because there is a tradition on the border that an Indian agent with fifteen hundred dollars a year can retire upon an ample fortune in four years.

The Indian agent appoints his subordinates from the same motive, either to reward his friend's service, or to fulfil the bidding of his congressional patron. They are often men without any fitness, sometimes a disgrace to a Christian nation; whiskey sellers, bar-room loungers, debauchees, selected to guide a heathen people. Then follow all the evils of bad example, of inefficiency, and of dishonesty. The school a sham; the supplies wasted; the improvement fund squandered by negligence, or curtailed by fraudulent contracts. The Indian bewildered, conscious of wrong, but helpless, has no refuge but to sink into a depth of brutishness never known to his fathers. There have been noble instances of men who have tried to do their duty, but they have generally been powerless for lack of the hearty co-operation of others, or because no one man could withstand the corruption which had pervaded every department of Indian affairs.

The United States has virtually left the Indian without protection. Thefts, murders and rapes are common, and no one pays more atten-

tion to them than if they were swine. I can count up more than a dozen murders which have taken place in the Chippewa country within two years past. I have heard of a woman violated by a party of white devils where death followed, but there is no law to protect the innocent or punish the guilty. The sale of whiskey, the open licentiousness, the neglect and want is fast dooming this people to death, and as sure as there is a God much of the guilt lies at the nation's door.

The first question is, can these red men become civilized? I say, unhesitatingly, yes. The Indian is almost the only heathen man on earth who is not an idolater. In his wild state he is more brave, honest, and virtuous than most heathen races. He is a man with warm home affections and strong love of kindred and country. The government of England has, among Indians speaking the same language with our own, some marked instances of their capability of civilization. In Canada you find by hundreds civilized and Christian Indians, while on this side of the line there is only degradation and death. Every effort made here has brought its reward.

1. *The first thing needed is honesty.* There has been a marked deterioration in Indian affairs since the office has become one of mere political favoritism. Instructions are not worth the price of the ink with which they are written if they are to be carried out by corrupt agents. Every employé ought to be a man of purity, temperance, industry, and unquestioned integrity. Those selected to teach in any department must be men of peculiar fitness, patient, quick perception, enlarged ideas, and men who love their work. They must be something better than so many drudges fed at the public crib.

2. The second step is to frame instructions so that the Indian shall be the ward of the government. They cannot live without law. We have broken up, in part, their tribal relations, and they must have something in its place.

3. Whenever the Indian desires to abandon his wild life the government ought to aid him in building a house, in opening his farm, in providing utensils and implements of labor. His home should be conveyed to him by a patent and be inalienable. It is a bitter cause of complaint that the government has not fulfilled its pledges in this respect. It robs the man of manhood, and leaves him subject to the tyranny of wild Indians, who destroy his crops, burn his fences, and appropriate the rewards of his labor.

4. The schools should be ample to receive all children who desire to attend. As it is, with six thousand dollars appropriated for the Lower Sioux for some seven years past, I doubt whether there is a child at the lower agency who can read who has not been taught by our missionary. Our mission school has had fifty children, and the entire cost of the mission, with three faithful teachers, every dollar of which passes through my own hands, is less than seven hundred dollars per year.

5. In all future treaties it ought to be the object of the government to pay the Indians in kind, supplying his wants at such times

as he may require help. This valuable reform would only be a curse in the hands of a dishonest agent. If wisely and justly expended, the Indian would not be as he now is, often on the verge of starvation.

6. There ought to be a concentration of the scattered bands of Chippewas upon one reservation, thus securing a more careful oversight, and also preventing the sale of fire-water and the corrupt influence of bad men. The Indian agent ought to be authorized to act as a United States commissioner to try all violations of Indian laws. It may be beyond my province to offer these suggestions; I have made them because my heart aches for this poor wronged people. The heads of the department are too busy to visit the Indian country, and even if they did, it would be to find the house swept and garnished for an official visitor. It seems to me that the surest plan to remedy these wrongs, and to prevent them for the future, would be to appoint a commission of some three persons to examine the whole subject and report to the department a plan which should remedy the evils which have so long been a reproach to our nation. If such commission is appointed, it ought to be composed of men of inflexible integrity, of large heart, of clear heads, of strong will, who fear God and love man. I would like to see it composed of men so high in character that they are above the reach of the political demagogues. For myself I would like to see such men as William Welsh, Philadelphia; E. C. Larned, Chicago; S. H. Treat, Springfield. Mr. Welsh has long labored in the cause of Christian philanthropy, and is one of our foremost citizens. But I have no choice as to men, if the end can be reached.

I have written to you freely, with all the frankness with which a Christian bishop has the right to write to the chief ruler of a great Christian nation. My design has not been to complain of individuals or make accusations, bad as I believe some of the appointments to be; they are the fault of a political system rather than individual. When I came to Minnesota I was startled at the degradation at my door. I gave these men missions; God has blessed me, and I would count every trial I have had as a way of roses, if I could save this poor people.

It would touch your heart as it has my own, if you could hear their artless plea for help.

May God guide you and give you grace to order all things, so that this government shall deal righteously with the Indian nations in their charge.

Your servant, for Christ's sake,

H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

FARIBAULT, RICE COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
March 6, 1862.

SIR : I would not add a feather's weight to the heavy burdens of your heart, but I must plead to some one for my poor heathen wards, who have none else to plead for them. Where shall a Christian bishop look for justice if not to you, whom God has made the chief ruler of the nation ?

I wrote to your predecessor, but no notice was taken of it. Will you not take a half hour to read my plea, and so instruct the department that something like justice may be done to a people whose cry calls for the vengeance of God.

Assuring you, sir, of my high regard, and every day praying God to guide and bless you, I am your servant, for Christ's sake,

H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States.

...and the ...
...the ...
...the ...

But I would not add a leather's weight to the heavy burden of your heart, but I must leave to you and to the Indian people who have made me a guest for their ...
...the ...

I wrote to your ...
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Assuring you of my ...
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RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a law creating a new collection district from the northern portion of the district of San Francisco, to be called the district of Humboldt, with a port of entry at Eureka, on Humboldt bay, and ports of delivery at Trinidad and Crescent City.

APRIL 2, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

RESOLUTION in favor of a new collection district in the State of California.

Whereas our predecessors have at different sessions of the legislature memorialized Congress to create a new collection district in the northern part of this State; and whereas the necessity for such new district is every year becoming more urgent, in order to accommodate the trade and business of our northern coast, particularly the export of lumber from Humboldt bay, as well as to encourage vessel-building on said bay; and whereas a measure so essential to the proper development of the resources of that section should no longer be delayed: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and assembly of the State of California, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the passage of an act creating a new collection district from the northern portion of the district of San Francisco, to be called the district of Humboldt, with a port of entry at Eureka, on Humboldt bay, and ports of delivery at Trinidad and Crescent City.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEORGE BARSTOW,
Speaker of the Assembly.
J. F. CHELLIS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted January 29, 1862.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Department of State.*

I, William H. Weeks, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of an original resolution now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1862.

WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State,
By A. A. H. TUTTLE, *Deputy.*

RESOLUTION is first of a new collection district in California.
The Legislature and predecessors have at different times in the past memorialized Congress to create a new collection district in the northern part of this State; and it is the necessity for such new district as every great becoming necessity, in order to accommodate the trade and business of our northern coast, particularly the export of lumbering Humboldt bay, as well as to encourage vessel-building on said bay; and whereas a measure so essential to the proper development of the resources of that section should no longer be delayed: Therefore
Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the passage of an act creating a new collection district from the northern portion of the district of San Francisco, to be called the district of Humboldt, with a port of entry at Eureka, on Humboldt bay, and ports of delivery at Trinidad and Crescent City.
Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit this copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEORGE HANSTON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

J. M. CHAPMAN,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 23, 1862.

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, transmitting, for the consideration of said committee, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 31st ultimo, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

APRIL 2, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your committee, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 31st ultimo, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, with papers explanatory of the same, it being understood that the Indian appropriation bill is now pending before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 31, 1862.

SIR: Referring to my report of the 2d November last, transmitting the annual estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, with certain specified exceptions, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your examination, additional estimates, with papers explanatory of the same, for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and also for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1863, and have to request that if you concur therein you will cause them to be transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, it being understood that the Indian appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, is now pending before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

Estimates of funds required for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes and for making treaties, not heretofore estimated for.

No.	Purposes for which required.	Am't required.
	To carry into effect the treaty of February 18, 1861, with Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas river, viz : (see papers marked 1.)	
1	Article 1. For surveying the exterior of the reservation, and dividing the same between the two tribes, estimated to be three hundred and fifty miles, at an expense of \$10 per mile for surveying, (see treaty).....	\$3,500 00
2	Article 4, 2d section. For the first of fifteen instalments of annuity of \$30,000, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, \$15,000 per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, (see treaty).....	30,000 00
3	Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see treaty).....	30,000 00
4	For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas river for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, (see treaty).....	5,000 00
5	Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see treaty).....	5,000 00
	For Indian service in California :	
7	For compensation of eight supervisors for the reservations in California, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at \$1,800 each, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, authorized by act of June 19, 1860.	14,400 00
8	For salaries of clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs for the northern and southern districts of California for three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, at \$1,800 per annum...	2,700 00
9	For the same service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.....	3,600 00
10	For the purchase of farming tools, work animals, and cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food for Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, for the northern district of California, (see accompanying papers marked 10 and 11).....	100,000 00
10½	Same for southern district of California, (see accompanying paper marked 44).....	37,500 00
11	For the purchase of land and farms of settlers at "Smith River valley," together with buildings, improvements, mills, stock, and farming implements, for a new reservation for the northern district of California, (see accompanying papers marked 11 and 10, with map of the proposed reservation)	60,000 00

Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.

No.	Purposes for which required.	Am't required.
	For Indian service in Nevada Territory :	
12	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory—purchase of oxen, cows, ponies, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles ; for the pay of blacksmith and support of blacksmith shop, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see annual report, page 115, Doc. No. 2 ; also page 107, Doc. No. 40, and accompanying paper No. 12--	\$60,000 00
	For the Indian service in Colorado Territory :	
13	For liquidation of agency debts contracted under late Agents Head and Colley, and for the pay of employés to the close of 1861, (see accompanying papers marked 13)	7,500 00
14	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory for the half year ending 30th June, 1862	20,000 00
15	For the general expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, (see annual report, Doc. No. 35, page 101)	50,000 00
	For the Indian service in Utah Territory for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863 :	
16	For interpreter for Shoshonees, (see accompanying papers marked 16 and 17)	1,000 00
	For interpreter for Utahs	1,000 00
	For interpreter for Ruby Valley agency	500 00
	For interpreter for Fort Bridger agency	500 00
	For interpreter for Spanish Fork agency	500 00
17	For erection of agency and Indian houses	5,000 00
	For irrigation of Indian lands	3,000 00
	For purchase of goods, stock, provisions, and for the contingent and general expenses of the Indian service in Utah for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863	32,000 00
18	For the purpose of negotiating treaties with the Navajoe, Apache, and Utah Indians, and the extinguishment of their title to such lands in New Mexico as may be outside the limits of such reservations as may be needed for such tribes, or so much thereof as may be needed for that purpose, (see accompanying papers marked 18)	30,000 00
19	For the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Chippewas of northern Minresota, and the extinguishing of their title to the lands in that vicinity, or so much thereof as may be needed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00
20	For defraying the expenses of negotiating a treaty with the Shoshonees or Snake Indians, or so much thereof as may be needed, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00
21	For defraying the expense of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Utah, and extinguishing their title to the lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary therefor, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, (see accompanying papers marked 21)	45,000 00
22	For defraying the expense of negotiating a treaty with the Nez Percés Indians of Washington Territory, and for the payment in full for that portion of their reservation north of Clear Water river, if the same shall be considered necessary	50,000 00
23	For payment of admitted claims for labor and supplies for Omaha mills, for which there are no funds applicable thereto, (see accompanying papers marked 23)	955 67½
24	For payment to Ta Sah, or White Cow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers, (see papers marked 24)	630 00
25	For pay of assistant engineer for Omahas for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, (see accompanying papers marked 25)	600 00

Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.

No.	Purposes for which required.	Am't required.
	For pay of assistant miller for Omahas for the same period.....	\$300 00
26	For this amount in the hands of late agent W. W. Dennison, unaccounted for, belonging to the Ottoes and Missouriias.....	18,970 07
27	For salary of an agent for the Grand river and Uintah bands of Ute Indians in Colorado Territory, (see accompanying papers marked 27).....	1,500 00
28	For furnishing loyal Indians that have been driven from their homes in the south with food and clothing, and aiding them to return to their homes, and for relief of suffering Indians elsewhere, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or so much thereof as may be needed, (see papers marked 28).....	200,000 00
29	For the payment of interest on \$870,000 on abstracted bonds up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, (see Schedule No. 29).....	131,400 00
30	For the payment of interest on \$1,714,300 of non-paying stock, held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, (see Schedule No. 30).....	255,872 50
31	For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, (same as reference for No. 35).....	21,500 00
32	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (same).....	35,000 00
33	For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employes, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (same).....	35,205 46
34	For buildings of agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, (same as for No. 35).....	10,750 00
35	For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (see "Special Estimates of Appropriations, called session July 4, 1861," pages 54 and 55, also 33, '4, and '5).....	12,000 00
36	For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (applicable to No. 35).....	12,000 00
37	For the salaries of three agents on the Upper Mississippi and the country adjacent thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, (see accompanying papers marked No. 37).....	4,500 00
38	For carrying into effect the sixth section of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, approved February 28, 1859," to satisfy the claims of the half-breeds to the proceeds of the lands in the Nemaha reserve excluded from such reservations by the McCoy survey of 1838, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 401, and accompanying papers marked No. 38).....	19,621 67
39	For this amount required to reimburse the Blackfeet and other Indians in dry goods, clothing, hardware, and guns which were lost in shipment.....	14,404 77
40	For salaries of two agents, \$1,500 each, and two sub-agents, \$1,000 each, for Indians in New Mexico, (see accompanying papers marked No. 40).....	5,000 00

Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.

No.	Purposes for which required.	Am't required.
41	For defraying the expense of negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, now resident in Kansas, and other tribes in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, and extinguishing their titles to the lands, to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior, (see Annual Report, page 28).....	\$50,000 00
42	For deficiency in the contingent fund of the Indian department (owing to the unusual demand upon the same) for the balance of the half year ending June 30, 1862	15,000 00
43	For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet the necessary expenses in negotiating a treaty with the Kioways, Comanches, and other Indians who roam near the Arkansas river west of the one hundredth degree west longitude, numbering, as near as can be estimated, 10,000 souls, (see Executive Document, 1st session 36th Congress, vol. 9, 1859 and 1860, Ex. Doc. No. 61, page 1; also accompanying papers marked No. 43).....	-----

No. 1.

FORT WISE,
Colorado Territory, March 1, 1862.

SIR: Little Raven, the principal chief of the Arapahoes, paid us a visit this week for the purpose, as he said, of inquiring if the great father had given their agent any instructions in regard to their late treaty. I informed him that I had received no late instructions, and he wished me to say to you that spring would soon be here and his people would be returning from their fall and winter hunt, and would expect their treaty carried out according to a grant. If their great father expected them to commence farming, that facilities would be expected them to do so, that for himself and a few others were willing to lead off.

I replied that their great father, the President of the United States, never neglected his children or forgot his promises, and although he had much to do and was very busy chastising a few of his white children for bad behavior, yet I would, at his request, owing to his good behavior and loyalty, write to the Commissioner on the subject, all of which is most respectfully suggested.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a slip which I cut from an old paper, and respectfully call your attention to it, believing, that from the prolific production of the wild artichoke, which abounds in all the rich bottoms on this river, that it might be preferable to the potatoe, from the fact that it is *perennial*, and from another fact that they are so prodigal. If potatoes were furnished them they would soon lose the seed.

They are fond of the artichoke, and in the fall and spring literally dig up the bottoms searching for it, as it is excellent as a vegetable.

Indeed I have sometimes to resort to it myself. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,

U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.*

Nos. 10 and 11.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District California, December 31, 1861.

I very deeply regret, at the close of this year, that I am compelled to chronicle the sad tidings to your department of the entire loss of Klamath Indian reservation, or rather the loss of *everything* that was on it, consisting of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, peas, beans, &c., &c., caused by the recent unparalleled freshet in that part of the State.

The aggregate amount of grain and vegetables housed on said reservation this fall was nearly ten thousand bushels, all of which is swept into the ocean; and about two thousand Indians are thus rendered entirely destitute of the means of support through the winter. Several hundred Indians have recently been removed to said reservation from the Humboldt country, where Indian disturbances have been so much complained of.

The amount of loss sustained by this overflow can as well be ascertained by reference to the property returns in your department as otherwise, consisting principally in a large quantity of fencing, and buildings containing all the supplies raised upon the farms the past season, farming tools, and seed grain *newly supplied*.

The total loss on the Klamath reservation will not fall short of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and now I must take the responsibility of purchasing fresh supplies for 2,200 Indians at that place, or they will either perish for lack of food or return to their old haunts, and renew a war (perhaps to their own extermination) by the recommencement of depredations on the settlers' stock, which they must *do from necessity or die*.

In connexion with this sad affair I must add another. Towards the last of September I contracted for about 350 or 400 head of tame American cattle, for the use of the Indians on the Mendocino and Round Valley, or *Nome Cult*, reservation, and in November I started one-half of them to the former, and the remainder to the latter. Those going to Mendocino were stopped by high water, and those to Round Valley were overtaken on the top of the mountain in a most terrific snow storm. The men in charge became justly alarmed for their own safety, and fled to the valley, leaving the cattle, which

it was impossible to control; about fifty, I am informed, thus perished in the storm.

During the past fall months I have succeeded in collecting on the reservations at least one thousand additional Indians, and in and about equal numbers on each, viz: Mendocino, Round Valley, and the Klamath, numbering now as follows: Round Valley, 2,100; Mendocino, 1,600 or 1,700; and Klamath, 2,200; and about 300 in the vicinity of and on Nome Lackee reservation. From the latter I have removed all the animals, and other movable property, to Round Valley, or *Nome Cult*, and have just discharged the supervisor and other employés, leaving the building and the few scattered Indians in the watch care of one man alone.

My reasons for abandoning Nome Lackee were fully explained in my report of July last, since which time my views have been more fully confirmed in the propriety of so doing. Again I beg leave to call *immediate attention* to the *great importance* of providing ways and means of paying the settlers on the Nome Cult a fair valuation for their farms and improvements, *and remove them at once entirely out of the valley.*

Since my last report several persons have entered what they are pleased to call "swamp" and "overflowed lands" on this reservation, and have thus taken possession of, and even purchased, some 500 acres of the best land, (within our enclosure,) under cover of the law granting to the "States" the swamped and overflowed lands. Now these settlers are becoming more numerous every year, and are already exceedingly annoying, both to the employé and the Indians. A liquor establishment is kept in said valley, at which place the troublesome white men become intoxicated, then come on to the farms, threatening the employés and abusing the Indians; and recently they massacred 108 Indians in that vicinity, under the plea that *they*, or some others, had stolen and killed some of their hogs and cattle; and on two other occasions, within the last two years, several other Indians have been murdered in the most inhuman and cold blooded manner. Counsel, the best I can find to consult, say that we cannot compel these men to abandon this valley, from the fact that one of my predecessors invited and encouraged settlements in said valley, when he was superintending agent of Indian affairs. Of this I know nothing except through information of others; but one thing is certain, that a great number of cattle are being brought into this valley by the settlers, are devouring the grass upon which the government animals have to subsist; that our fences are thrown open in a clandestine manner, and thus the crops are constantly exposed to destruction.

I state the above facts to give additional weight in respectfully urging the necessity, *without any longer delay*, of providing means to pay for and a commission to fix upon valuation of their improvements, so as to immediately remove them from the valley, and, in *connexion* with this, an enlargement of said reservation, as suggested in my July report, which will secure to the Indians their fisheries and a hunting ground, all of which is wholly unfit for cultivation or settlement for white people, but well adapted for the purpose needed.

The moneys arising from the sale of the Nome Lackee reservation would go far towards paying for the whole of the farms and improvements on the Nome Cult reserve; and without a large sum of money to fence up the Nome Lackee it can never be worth anything hereafter as a reservation, which is now run over with the stock of the surrounding country and becoming thickly settled.

In the month of October last I apprehended three kidnappers, about 14 miles from the city of Marysville, who had nine Indian children, from three to ten years of age, which they had taken from Eel river, in Humboldt county. One of the three was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the testimony of the other two, who stated that "*he*" was not interested in the matter of taking "the children." After his discharge the *two* made an effort to get clear by introducing the *third* one as a witness, who testified that "it was an act of charity on the part of the two to hunt up the children and then provide homes for them, because their parents had been killed and the children would have perished with hunger." My counsel inquired "how he knew their parents had been killed." "Because," said he, "*I killed some of them myself.*" Suffice it to say I found good homes for the children, who are now doing well, and their kidnappers each were placed under \$500 bonds to appear and answer.

The fact is kidnapping Indians has become quite a business of profit, and, I have no doubt, is at the foundation of the so-called "*Indian wars.*" To counteract this unholy traffic in human blood and souls I have appointed a number of special agents in the country through which the kidnappers pass when carrying the Indians to market in the settlements, with instructions to watch for them; and thus I think that a temporary check has been put to their commerce.

I shall make an effort this winter, in a memorial to the State legislature, to have the law repealed authorizing the "indenturing of Indians," under cover of which all the trouble exists.

I have just completed a division of the "Indian goods" which you shipped from New York, with which I shall immediately proceed in person and distribute that portion I have in my charge among the Indians on the several reservations within my superintendence.

My colleague and myself made an *equal* division of the goods, each claiming to have the largest number of Indians to provide for. But this matter will in due time be settled by the number of Indians which will be brought upon the reservation, and the amount of produce our respective returns will show.

In the meantime I entertain a hope that it will beget a rivalry between each superintending agent by trying to excel in production of crops from year to year; and in this, if we do our duties faithfully, it will evidence itself very soon in the improvement of the Indians throughout the State.

It will be seen now, that with the recent increase of over 1,000 Indians by removal there is an aggregate of about 6,000 Indians on all the reservations, full as many as there are means to support through the winter and until another harvest shall arrive. I am most reluctantly compelled, therefore, to refuse to increase the

number for the present, although I have almost daily applications to do so, urged in the strongest manner, except I am placed in additional funds for that purpose.

There are about six or seven thousand more Indians who should be removed and immediately provided for, as a security against, and prevention of, further "*Indian wars and troubles*," which must otherwise result from their starving condition.

Allow me again to urge the *imperative necessity* of providing the superintending agent with *means* to employ *a clerk*. It cannot be otherwise than that he must neglect many of the important interests and duties connected with the Indian service without such provision is made.

He cannot be in his office and attend to answering the numerous correspondents he has on official business, and at the same time personally direct and superintend the affairs on the several reservations, where his presence is constantly necessary.

Many communications of much interest have to be passed by for lack of such needed assistance.

I am happy to say that the health and general condition of the Indians on all the several reservations has greatly improved within the last few months. This is attributable, in the main, to the introduction of employés on the reservation, who bring their wives along with them, whom I employ in teaching the female Indians how to cut and make up their own clothing, and also instruct them in many other arts of domestic economy. Eight of my employés have their wives on the reservation, and the moral effect of this policy is acknowledged by all to be salutary. Only one of the old employés have I retained; he is an excellent man, and has given proof of his fitness for the position he has.

I am fully convinced of the great impropriety and evil of such frequent changes in officers and employés. The Indians are no politicians, and they cannot conceive why it is that the good, industrious, sober, and virtuous are so frequently exchanged for those of the opposite character.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the present condition of Indian affairs, taking into consideration the loss on the Klamath reservation, (which less than from thirty to forty thousand dollars will not make good,) the restocking of each reservation with more farming tools, work animals, and a *sufficiency* of cattle for beef, milk, and together with two suits of clothes for each Indian per annum, will demand *not less* than the sum of *one hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum alone* for the northern district; and with that sum of money per annum, there will then and then only be a security against wars and difficulties in the future; and there never was anything more truthful than the saying, "It is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintendent and agent Indian affairs, Northern District Cal.

HON. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Northern District of California, San Francisco, February 14, 1862.

SIR : Having just returned from a visit to Klamath, the northwestern Indian reservation in this State, I hasten this special report concerning the disastrous flood at that place, and the action I have taken in relation to losses, and the necessary changes attendant upon the same.

On my arrival at that place on the 15th of January, I found fields of bare cobble stone on one side, and sand three feet deep on the other, which had taken the place of nearly every acre of arable land on the reservation, thereby totally destroying every hope of any success in the future. Every panel of fencing, every Indian village, and every government building, (over 30,) except a barn, including the mill and threshing machine, together with all the harvested crops and stores belonging to the service; the farming and blacksmith's tools; hogs, fowls, and part of the cattle—all swept into the Pacific ocean, an account of which will appear more fully in the property returns at the end of the quarter.

In this condition was the Klamath reservation, and no blame can be attached to those who located it there, for the "oldest inhabitant" among the Indians had never before witnessed such a flood. The employés and Indians being almost destitute of food and shelter, no time was to be lost in their immediate removal.

Having previously travelled throughout every part of the northern district and made necessary inquiries in regard to suitable locations for Indian farms, where they would be most secluded from white settlements, and after fully satisfying myself that no such place can be now found on government land in the whole State, for every valley is occupied by white settlers, and among all of those "Smith River valley," from all accounts, presented the greatest advantages; hence I visited that place, and finding it impregnable to floods, furnished with an abundance of fine timber and living springs, about twenty well improved farms under excellent fence, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c.; two valuable water mills, flour and saw, young orchards, numbering several thousand trees, and about three thousand more in nurseries.

Upon inquiry I found the few settlers not only willing but very anxious to sell to the government at any price they could get, and at what I consider a very low rate. Nearly all their farms are under mortgages, and they are anxious to have them released, so that they can go to the new mines, from which they hear such fabulous accounts of gold.

This valley is in the extreme northwest corner of the State, completely encompassed by ranges of mountains on the east and north and the Pacific ocean on the south, with an entrance at the southeast end, in the direction of Crescent City, which place, when first laid out, was expected to be the port of entry to Northern California; but, failing in that, the place has gone down, and consequently every person wishes to sell and leave.

There are no places for white people to settle within twenty or thirty miles east or fifty miles north; consequently, deeming it an auspicious opportunity, I have finally succeeded in negotiating a purchase of all the arable land in the valley, on the north side of the river, about five thousand acres in all, and nearly one-half of it under excellent fence and in a state of high cultivation.

This negotiation on the part of the United States, of course, is subject to approval or refusal; hence I submit the same to you for your recommendation, or otherwise, as you may deem proper and right.

In view, however, of the ratification of the purchase, I have used the precaution of securing deeds from all but two or three persons, who were absent at that time. These deeds are in the hands of responsible persons, to be passed over to the United States for record when the money is paid and the incumbrances removed. In connexion with this negotiation I have caused a map to be made, including with the purchase an addition of thirty-five thousand acres, entirely mountain and grazing lands, finely calculated for an Indian reservation. (Please find accompanying a traced copy of the map, also blank copy of the deeds.) These mountains contain an abundance of elk, deer, and other game highly esteemed by the Indians.

After having accomplished the negotiation I at once removed one of the tribes from Klamath, called there the Humboldt Indians, numbering between four hundred and five hundred. These were so anxious to remove that they actually travelled through snow, rain, and mud, barefooted, over a distance of forty miles, to where they expected to find something to eat. On the journey two of the squaws each brought forth an *heir*, travelling on the next morning with the newcomers on their backs, as though nothing of the kind had happened.

One condition of the purchase (but not expressed in the deeds) is that when said purchase money is paid all the farming tools, together with all the crops unharvested, are to pass over to the government, and immediate possession given. So sanguine, indeed, are the settlers that the purchase will be ratified, that several have given me full possession already, and gone off to the mines. Five dollars per acre is the lowest *rent* it can be obtained at, and should the purchase fall through I am to pay that same rent for all the land I cultivate; whereas you will observe that the entire cost of the valley, containing five thousand acres, is only about \$59,500, and would be less than twelve dollars per acre. All the improvements are nearly new; the mills alone cost over \$12,000; and it is estimated that there are two millions of cedar or redwood rails, eleven feet long, in the fences.

Believing there is sufficient arable land in the proposed purchase to maintain all the Indians in the northern district who cannot be conveniently removed to Nome Cult or elsewhere, I have requested Brigadier General Wright to remove all the Indians he may succeed in taking with his troops to Smith River valley, where I have purchased a moderate supply of beef, cows, hogs, vegetables, &c., at a

price less than the freight would be from San Francisco to the other reservations.

I have procured seed, and will try to cultivate three or four hundred acres, so that there will be an ample supply for all the Indians that may be removed there this year. It is important, however, that while American cattle can be bought at from \$12 to \$16 per head, that a good supply be secured, as the late immense losses by floods will soon cause an active rise in the price of cattle.

I have two or three rough carpenters engaged helping to construct Indian houses. Two men, with Indian assistance, build one every day.

I am arranging them in villages, which they prefer, with a lot of ground attached to every house for a family. These lots, 80×160 , are to be set with fruit trees and berries, and properly cultivated.

It is a fact notorious to every observer of Indians in this country, that those who have been reared and always lived in the interior, and used to feed on fresh fish, hare, squirrels, acorns, and grasshoppers, as their staple articles of food, will never willingly be confined to a reservation on the coast, and *vice versa*, those raised on the coast and accustomed to sea fish and weed, cannot be induced to remain in the interior; hence the propriety of suiting their homes to their early training and liking.

At Smith river there are all the advantages of a salmon fishery, seals, &c., and my object is to have them imitate the white men both in farming and their domestic concerns, and as far as I have tried this experiment it seems to please and gladden the heart of every Indian.

The government cannot but see, if they give the matter the least consideration, that an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars to secure this location will accomplish *more* than \$200,000, to pay the expenses of fitting up *new farms*, buildings of every kind, new mills, planting orchards, &c., all of which are indispensable to the service, and all of which are now on this place, ready for use. Good buildings for the employés, barns to stow away the products, mills to prepare the materials for bread, and building Indian villages.

Hoping that my course will be approved and recommended by yourself, and that the money will be ready to secure the purchase by or before the time the harvests are ripe, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YORK, *Pennsylvania*, January 28, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I submit in writing the substance of my remarks in regard to the Mojave Indians, (Ah-nuck-ha-vas, as they call themselves,) who live upon the banks of the Colorado river,

in the vicinity of Fort Mojave, (Lieutenant Beall's crossing, about three miles above the 35° of north latitude,) and thence down along the river for a hundred miles.

There are four bands in the Upper Valley, represented by chiefs Ir-e-ta-bah, the head chief, Hum-siek-a-holt, Cop-e-tan, and Pike-co-may-o. Below "the Needles" is a larger valley, with much the greater proportion of these Indians, under an old chief called Homan-a-ton.

The map prepared by Lieutenant Ives, United States army, who surveyed the Colorado river, will give an accurate idea of the location of these Indians.

The military report of Captain Sitgreaves and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman, United States army, gives some idea of the independence and daring spirit of these people.

These Indians are disposed to be friends of the whites, which is of much importance, as the miners have explored and found promising veins of silver, gold, &c., within three or four miles of the river, about latitude 36° north. In May, 1861, about twenty miners crossed at Fort Mojave to prospect the mountains on the eastern side of the river; the result of their prospecting is not known, but I have ascertained that the Mojave Indians, agreeably to their promise to me, treated these miners on their return (after we had left that post) very kindly, and assisted them in every way.

The fight with Brevet Major Armistead, United States army, was an attempt on their part to chastise the troops because some of the hostages which they had given to Colonel Hoffman, and which were taken to and confined in the guard-house at Fort Yuma, were shot by the garrison at that place.

These are the finest looking, the most intelligent, sprightly, and quick in comprehending the uses of tools, &c., of all the Indian tribes I have yet met. They can be more readily prepared for citizenship than any other Indian nation that I have seen.

The strip of land occupied by the Indians on the banks of the Colorado will never be of much value to white people, owing to the great proportion of alkali land, the scarcity of grazing land, and the forbidding deserts for a hundred miles or more on the east and west of it. With our mode of cultivating the soil, it would sustain many more people than now inhabit the river banks. The Ham-i-pies on the east, and the Pah-utes on the west, could be amalgamated with the Mojaves without much difficulty.

But I must not be misunderstood. The Mojaves are a large community; they subsist entirely by cultivating the soil, and gathering the mesquit beans for food. Their instrument for tilling is much more simple and much less serviceable than our garden hoe; hence hoes, axes, and spades, would be to them an invaluable gift.

They were promised, or at least they so understood it, by several officers of the federal government, that they should be furnished with a supply of agricultural implements, but they have never received any.

The soil in the river bottoms, in most places, is strongly impreg-

nated with alkali, but grows melons, pumpkins, &c. Here and there are spots free from alkali, where other vegetables are grown. The river overflows its banks in June, and thus dissolves the nutriment in the soil, and as the water retires the Indians follow it up by planting corn, peas, melons, pumpkins, beans, &c., which grow with surprising rapidity. By November this crop is gathered, when they plant (not sow) their wheat, which is ready to be harvested by the time of the overflow. Thus they gather two crops in the year.

While the present rebellion continues, the United States government should not be expected to do much for this neglected nation. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that about 200 strong, well-made hoes, 100 axes, 200 axe-helves, 100 spades, and 6 dozen hatchets be sent to them and distributed after taking a census of them.

When, however, the finances of the Indian department will permit, I would particularly recommend that an honest, intelligent and industrious practical farmer be sent to live among them as a local agent and instructor in the use of the plough, oxen, &c. An indifferent agent would do more harm than good. One whom the Indians will esteem will be sure to be listened to, and the young sent to him for instruction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. O. HALLER,

Major 7th infantry, late com'dg post of Fort Mojave.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,

Acting Com'r of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 12.

Extract from a letter in the report of Superintendent Nye, of Nevada Territory, by Agent Wasson.

“The remaining provisions sent out by you for the Indians I placed in charge of Mr. G. W. Jacobs, the road agent, who will see that they are properly issued to the Indians from Ruse river to Robert's creek, and we estimated that the supply would be ample for their necessities until spring. In view of the vast number of wild Indians in the eastern portion of the Territory who were not included in the estimate of expenses of this superintendency for the present year, and the increasing necessity for prompt action to keep them quiet, from the fact of the rapid settlement of that portion of the Territory by the whites, and for the protection of the overland mail and telegraph lines, as well as the overland emigration, I would most respectfully suggest that this Congress be urged to make at least as large an appropriation for this service as for the Pah-ute and Washoe tribes. I would also humbly recommend two more Indian reservations, one to be located near Graully ford, on the Humboldt, and the other in the neighborhood of Ruse river.”

No. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1862.*

DEAR SIR: By the returns of the several agents of the Colorado superintendency, you will know that the agencies of Messrs. Head and Colley are greatly in arrear. No payments for salaries or contingencies to Major Head have been made since the establishment of his agency within Colorado, nor are there any funds assignable to the expenses of the superintendency or agencies.

A balance of \$4,700, sent to me in December last, has been assigned to the payment of pressing arrearages of old standing. The sum of \$7,500 is necessary, to bring up the payment of salaries and contingencies of urgent necessity to the end of the year 1861.

Large accessions of Comanche Indians, who have arrived from Texas, and are upon the Upper Arkansas in a destitute condition, demand an increase of means and vigilance to restrain both them and the resident Indians of the Territory, rendered jealous and turbulent by this increase of strangers.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GILPIN,

Governor and Superintendent of Colorado Territory.

CHARLES E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 25, 1862.

SIR: I herewith enclose for your information a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, directing its Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expenses of holding treaties with the Indians of Utah, which resolution was transmitted to this office on the 18th instant by the Hon. C. Aldrich, chairman of said committee, accompanied with a request that the views of this office be given upon the subject mentioned in said resolution.

The necessity and propriety of, as well as the reasons for, negotiating treaties with various Indian tribes, including those above mentioned, are stated in the late annual report, upon pages 19, 20, and 21; also upon pages 29 and 30, to which I respectfully refer.

As to the amount necessary to be appropriated for the purpose contemplated, I am of the opinion that it should be at least \$45,000. The superintendency in question is large, and the Indians within its limits are widely scattered, so that the convening and holding councils with them will necessarily be attended with considerable expense, which will be materially increased in consequence of the re-

moteness of the country and the consequent expense of transporting such presents, consisting of clothing, provisions, &c., as are usually distributed upon such occasions.

I enclose herewith certain copies of correspondence recently received at this office from Governor Dawson and others, and from Superintendent Doty, which throws much light upon the subject under consideration, and will, in my judgment, be of utility in enabling the House Committee on Indian Affairs to arrive at correct conclusions.

I respectfully recommend that this report, together with the accompanying papers, be transmitted to the Hon. C. Aldrich, chairman, &c., in response to his communication of 18th instant above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 40.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, December 26, 1861.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find a petition of citizens of New Mexico praying for the appointment of Indian agents in that Territory; also, a resolution of the House, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making such appointments.

At the request of the committee I refer the same to you, with a request that you will favor the committee with your views in relation to the expediency and necessity of making them; and, if you think it advisable, the committee desire you to draw up and furnish them with a "bill."

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CYRUS ALDRICH,
Chairman.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 11, 1861.

On motion of Mr. WATTS,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of an Indian agent for the southern Comanches, one for the Mescalen Apaches, and two sub-agents for the Navajoe Indians, and report by bill or otherwise.

Attest :

EM. ETHERIDGE,
Clerk.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, would respectfully represent : That, in consequence of the position assumed by the State of Texas in regard to the federal government, this Territory is left without any means of treating with the Comanche Indians.

The Territory of New Mexico never having had an agency for them, and now that Texas has assumed a hostile position towards the government, there is no one who is authorized to treat with them, and see that the citizens in this Territory are not imposed upon by them.

It is a notorious fact that there are several bands of these Indians who make their home in this Territory, and are at all seasons in striking distance of the frontier settlements ; and, moreover, they are now at open war with the government, and have, within the past few weeks, taken a large amount of stock from the eastern frontier settlements.

Your petitioners would, therefore, respectfully request that there be an agency established on the eastern frontier, and an agent appointed who shall live on the frontier, and be acquainted with the manners and customs of the Comanches.

We are fully of the opinion, that had there been an agent for them previous to this time many of the late troubles might have been avoided.

We would respectfully ask an early hearing on this, to us, most important matter. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Alexander Hatch,
William T. Shepherd,
Levi J. Kerthly,
José Peedad Tafolla,

José de La Cruz Sisnevós,
R. J. Hamilton,
Herman Shultz,
Barney McGerne,

John Pat'k O'Brien,
 Masters Ryan,
 José Benito Bala,
 Domingo Ganna,
 Mariano Salgado,
 Pedro Bustos,
 José de La Cuz Aragon,
 B. J. Latz,
 Gxa. Goxio Gallego,
 Cristoval Samora,
 Bartola Sanches,
 Sow Selis Vlibaazid,
 Sow Madrid,
 Anostario Ducan,
 Miguel Ramon Saens,
 Mariano Archuleta,
 Nicholas Mestola,
 Medo Areagon,
 Andseey Bala,
 Francisco Ayrodacadtz,
 Teodos. Salaz,
 Manuel Ayradaca,
 Tore Guivine Anoyo,
 Pederero Apodaca,
 José de La Crus Apodaca,
 Nicolas Martin,
 José Rael,
 Nerpomoieno Ijallcogo,
 Simon Gareip,
 Simon Romeme,
 Pie Mal do he Seso,
 Gregorio Lucero,
 Jesus Maesa,
 Cisto Chaves,
 Nofio Gallego,
 Teadoro Sandoval,
 Pablo Xamuni,
 José Mario Urroz,
 Refugia Torrez,
 Manuel Montoga,
 Juan de Dias Lucero,
 Juan Becute Lucero,
 Felipe Madrid,
 Juan José Martin,
 Placido Apodaca,
 Micars Aoyo,
 Osio Oxguello,
 Manuel Flores Ipo,

Juan Zantesto Apodaca,
 José Miguel Apodaca,
 Dendero Apodaca,
 Tomas Salas,
 Miguel Anto. Martins,
 Jesus Samora,
 Condalaxio Gayegor,
 Andres Sail,
 Esquipula Gallego,
 Encarnacion Samora,
 Gabriel Gonzales,
 José Filipe Madrid,
 James Tinabrer,
 José des Gerijnola,
 José Miguel Archuleto,
 Tomas Valeyagone,
 Jesus Chobiz,
 Ramon Zareia,
 D. W. McCormick,
 John O. Stines,
 C. G. MaLure,
 G. Gwyn L. Blane,
 Aug. M. Hart,
 H. Jomren,
 Geo. Maxwell,
 Tecolott,
 José Miguel Saneleer,
 Nareiro Saneher,
 Franco. Sanerleer,
 Rafael Rail y Zalamie,
 M. Desmoines,
 P. H. Le Blanc,
 O. Jeoffrion,
 José Ygnacio Esquibel,
 Trinidad Romero,
 John Earl,
 Thomas A. Smith,
 Julian Wadal,
 Tenidad Apodaca,
 George Clinton,
 Alexander Kelly,
 Stephen Boice,
 John Doled,
 Mary Harp,
 Richard Tate,
 Rodney Barnes,
 Wm. Moetemae.

Nos. 16 and 17.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Great Salt Lake City, January 31, 1862.

SIR: It does not appear from the files of this office whether the late superintendent furnished to the department an estimate of the items of expenditure for this superintendency for the year 1862, and to the 30th June, 1863. I therefore herewith submit such estimate, prepared from the best information I can obtain, as the purchases must be made and shipped very early in the spring in order to reach this country before the feed upon the prairies in the fall is gone. The amount required to be appropriated, and the objects to which it shall be applied, will, of course, be determined and specified by the Commissioner.

If I shall be authorized to make the purchases, I should buy the provisions and seed-grain in this Territory, and endeavor to obtain the goods and farming utensils in San Francisco, and ship them to Los Angeles. The animals ought to be purchased at Los Angeles, because they can be obtained there for a third of the price they will cost in the Territory. With the wagons, oxen, and mules, the goods could be taken to the places which may be selected by the Commissioner in the south for the permanent location of the Utahs, and which would not, probably, be more than two or three hundred miles from Los Angeles. Those required for the Sho-sho-nees could be taken from these places to their country (to points which I hope will be remote from the white settlements) by the teams intended for their use. The expense and risk will be a hundred fold less than by the eastern or Nebraska river route; for I learn that the trains which can be trusted with goods from St. Joseph to this city will charge twenty cents a pound freight during the coming season, and after they are here those intended for the Utahs (which will be much the largest quantity) must then be carried two or three hundred miles further south, and nearly on the road to Los Angeles, where I feel confident you will authorize the purchase of the stock. We find the Indians must be fed with beef or pork, in small quantities at a time, during the winter—the starving season—and that this must continue until they can have an opportunity or be made to produce something for themselves, which they profess great anxiety to do. The agents can have the cattle in charge, and deliver them as the necessities of the tribes require. They can thus be furnished with beef for one or two cents per pound, whereas I am compelled to pay from seven to fifteen a pound.

If the goods are purchased in New York or the east, by the Commissioner or myself, I suggest the inquiry whether it will not be cheaper and safer to transport them by the New York and San Francisco lines, by Panama railroad, to Los Angeles, than by the overland route, to the points where they will be required. If I am correctly informed, the freight and insurance will not be one-half as much as the freight alone from Missouri river.

If the superintendency is removed temporarily to Los Angeles, as heretofore suggested, (and for which there now appears to be an urgent necessity,) the superintendent might, under your instructions, retain them there in security, and forward them as the condition of the Indians might require and the circumstances of the country admit. The people of this Territory have formed a State government, and propose to sustain it, whether admitted by Congress into the Union or not—a subject which I have heretofore taken the liberty to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, and beg leave again to earnestly press upon his attention as liable to involve the officers of the department in immediate difficulties and perils.

There are so many subjects of importance connected with the Indian affairs in this Territory, and in the country south of this, upon which it is impossible for me to express myself fully in writing, that I have no hesitation in offering the opinion that it would be for the interest of the government to order me to proceed to Washington as early in the spring as the roads can be safely travelled, to confer with the Commissioner and to purchase the goods for the superintendency, if the Commissioner should deem it preferable to procure them in an eastern market, and I therefore make the application accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,

Superintendent.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, January 24, 1862.

SIR: Your letter dated November 16, 1861, was not received until to-day. It informs me the price heretofore paid by the department for a set of the Statutes at Large, and the opinion of the office that the service of an interpreter will not be required permanently, and recommending the employment of one or more at such times as their assistance may be required, at the rate of \$500 per annum.

Competent and proper men cannot be employed in this country for this sum in this way. Not a day has passed since my arrival here that I have not been called upon by Sho-sho-nee or Utah Indians, and often by both; and there can be no doubt that the superintendent will require the aid of an interpreter in those languages almost daily throughout the year. These languages are spoken by few white men, and without a competent and reliable interpreter it is impossible to hold satisfactory communication with the Indians, or be certain that the interests and wishes of government are faithfully represented. Five hundred dollars may be an adequate salary for an interpreter in the vicinity of the Missouri, where living is cheap; but in this Territory more than double is paid for all the necessaries of life beyond what is paid there. The best men to whom I have applied to interpret consider their services worth a thousand dollars a year. I

would recommend that the law be changed so as to authorize the superintendent to employ interpreters for the Sho-sho-nee and Utah tribes for such compensation as he may, with the approbation of the Commissioner, agree with them to pay, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum.

I avail myself of this occasion to bring to your notice the fact that no provision appears to be made for interpreters to each of the agencies in this Territory; and also that no funds were remitted to me for pay of an interpreter to the superintendency or agencies; and therefore respectfully ask that the proper remittance may be made for the fourth quarter of 1861 and the first quarter of 1862.

An interpreter is required at Ruby Valley and at the agency of Mr. Mann, at Fort Bridger; and another at the agency at Spanish Fork, where Mr. Hatch informs me he has one now employed and in charge of the farm house to preserve it from total ruin.

Ruby Valley is in the Humbolt mountains, about three hundred miles west of Salt Lake City, on the mail-route to San Francisco; and Fort Bridger is also on the mail-route, about two hundred miles east of this place. They are proper sites for agencies, as the Indians assemble in large numbers at these points, so long as the mail and emigrants on this route require protection. But the various bands of the Utah nation ought to be located, away from the mail line, further south, and I hope to receive instructions soon authorizing me to make such locations under treaty stipulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Superintendent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Estimate of goods, farming utensils, stock, seed grain, provisions, and expenditures required for the Indians in Utah Territory for the year 1862, and the first and second quarters of 1863.

100 rifles, (cheap.)	12 dozen butcher knives, 6 and 7 inch.
20 double-barrel shot guns.	12 do. scalpers.
500 lbs. powder (keg and canisters.)	4 do. knives and forks.
100 M gun caps, G. D.	6 do. iron spoons.
2 dozen gun tubes.	2 do. shears.
2 do. gun worms.	12 gross pegging awls.
25 bags shot, (assorted sizes.)	2 do. sewing awls.
500 pounds lead, in bars.	100 fire steels.
10 nests brass kettles, 1 to 5 gallon.	500 gun flints.
20 do. tin do. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 do.	10 gross Limerick trout hooks.
10 do. camp do.	25 dozen fish lines for trout hooks.
10 dozen tin pans, 1 quart to 3 gallons.	25 pounds of brass wire, Nos. 8 and 9.
2 do. tin dishes.	10 gross of brass tacks.
12 do. tin cups, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, pints, quarts.	10 packs of brass finger-rings.
1 do. frying pans, short handles, medium.	100 papers of coarse needles.
	50 do. buckskin needles.

12 gross flat brass buttons, assorted sizes.	1 piece black broadcloth, Indian cloths.
5 kegs cut nails, 4, 8, 12, and 20 penny.	5 pieces blue drilling.
6 boxes of window glass, 8 by 10.	12 do. bed ticking.
1 dozen of 4-inch butts.	20 do. calico, assorted colors.
1 do. 3-inch butts.	2 do. red flannels.
2 gross of 1½-inch screws.	2 do. white flannels.
6 sets strap hinges, wrought iron.	20 do. brown shirting.
200 pounds bar iron.	5 do. brown sheeting.
100 do. steel.	10 do. hickory shirting.
3 breaking ploughs.	12 dozen cotton handk'fs, ass'd pt.
10 light cast steel ploughs.	12 do. black silk do.
3 cultivators.	1 do. worsted gartering.
3 sets of harrow teeth.	10 pounds linen thread, colored.
100 handle hoes.	10 do. cotton do., do.
50 do. grubbing hoes.	12 dozen calico shirts.
2 dozen shovels.	12 do. hickory do.
2 do. spades.	12 do. red flannel overshirts.
1 do. iron rakes.	10 do. felt wool hats.
6 do. wood rakes.	12 do. pairs boots, thick.
6 do. hay scythes and snathes.	12 do. pairs shoes, brogans.
6 do. cradle scythes & cradle frames.	12 do. woollen socks.
1 box scythe stones.	6 do. coarse combs.
6 dozen narrow axes.	6 do. fine-tooth combs.
6 do. half axes and hatchets.	50 pounds vermilion.
3 hand saws.	6 dozen zinc mirrors, round.
3 cross-cut saws.	20 pounds beads, ass'd colors and sizes.
3 buck saws.	4 boxes tobacco, cheap plug.
3 nail hammers.	500 pounds sugar, in sacks.
3 horse wagons and double harness.	2 sacks coffee.
1 ambulance and harness.	1 box green tea.
3 ox wagons.	6 boxes palm soap.
18 ox yokes and bows.	12 do. sperm or adamantine candles.
12 ox chains.	2 do. clay pipes.
50 pairs 4-pt. blankets.	
50 do. 3-pt. do., blue.	
50 do. 3-pt. do., red.	
50 do. 3-pt. do., green.	
50 do. 3-pt. do., white.	
50 do. 2½-pt. do., blue.	
50 do. 2½-pt. do., red.	
50 do. 2½-pt. do., green.	
50 do. 2½-pt. do., white.	
50 do. 1½-pt. do., blue.	
50 do. 1½-pt. do., red.	
50 do. 1½-pt. do., green.	
50 do. 1½-pt. do., white.	
10 pieces linsey, check.	
5 do. blue strouding, Indian cloths.	
5 do. scarlet do., do.	
1 piece blue broadcloth do.	
	STOCK.
	12 yokes oxen.
	20 cows.
	8 span of mares.
	8 span of mules.
	50 sheep.
	12 breeding hogs.
	50 fowls.
	SEED GRAIN.
	100 bushels seed wheat.
	100 do. seed corn.
	50 do. seed beans.
	50 do. seed peas.
	100 do. seed potatoes.

Provisions for Indians visiting the superintendent and agents, and for destitute and starving Indians, to June 30, 1863.

1,500 bushels wheat.
500 sacks flour.

100 beef cattle.

NOTE.—About one-fourth only of the above provisions will be required after June, 1863, by which time the Indians will produce something for their own use.

For irrigation, (unless the Indian settlements are made on or near Colorado river,) say three dams and ditches, \$3,000.

For pay of laborers, expense of erecting three agency houses and fifteen Indian houses, \$5,000.

Stationery for offices of the superintendent and agents.

3 reams foolscap writing paper.	6 pen-holders.
6 do. letter do.	4 penknives.
6 do. note do.	1 dozen black lead-pencils.
3 quires large envelope paper.	3 rolls red tape
6 bottles of black ink.	1 box letter envelopes.
6 boxes steel pens, (Perry & Co.'s elastic, not Gillott's.)	1 box foolscap envelopes.
	Blank accounts, vouchers.

An appropriation of forty thousand dollars during the present session of Congress, it is estimated, will be required for the above purpose and for the current expenses of the superintendency in selecting, with the approval of the Commissioner, proper places for settlement, locating and collecting the several tribes, &c.

An early appropriation is necessary to enable the department to make the purchases and get them into the country before winter sets in, unless the route by Los Angeles is adopted.

All of the stock should be bought at Los Angeles.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Superintendent U. T.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington City.

No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with the number of Indians in Oregon, Washington Territory, and New Mexico, and in reply thereto, I have to state that from the report of Ed. R. Geary, late superintendant of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington, dated October 1, 1860, it appears that there were then in Oregon 7,000 Indians, and in Washington 31,000.

From the data in this office it appears that there are in New Mexico 41,200 Indians, classified as follows, viz :

Utah Agency	1,600
Apaches	10,500
Pueblos	10,000
Navajoes	10,000
Tucson Agency	9,100
Total	<u>41,200</u>

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN S. WATTS, *House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 17, 1862.

SIR : For your information I herewith transmit a bill now pending, by which it is proposed to make an appropriation for the purpose of making treaties with the Navajoes, Apache, and Utah Indians, and contemplating the extinguishment of their title to such lands in New Mexico as may be outside the limits of such reservations as may be needed for said tribes. I also transmit a memorial of the territorial legislature of that Territory upon the same subject.

My views as to the propriety of the policy proposed to be inaugurated by the passage of said bill, and the negotiation of treaties in pursuance of its provisions, are stated at length in my annual report, (pp. 19 and 20,) to which I respectfully refer, and will only add thereto the remark, that each day serves to strengthen the conviction that the policy indicated should at once be adopted. In view of the remoteness of the Indians named, the consequent expense of transportation, and the fact that they are estimated to number 22,100, I respectfully suggest that the amount to be appropriated should be at least \$30,000. Should you concur herein, I recommend that the said bill and memorial, together with this report, be transmitted to the honorable C. Aldrich, chairman of House Committee on Indian Affairs, by whom the bill and memorial were left at this office.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE.
Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Nos. 23 and 24.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *March 23, 1861.*

SIR : I would respectfully, but earnestly, ask attention to the claim of Webber, Betz, Miller, and others, against this agency for labor performed in the mill some years ago.

The creditors are, in some of the cases, very poor and needy, and keep up an incessant inquiry of me as to their claims.

For these reasons, I would ask to be informed the decision of the department in the claims reported, as well as the probable time of their liquidation.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. GRAFF,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. M. ROBINSON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

FORT CALHOUN, N. T.,

December 10, 1861.

SIR : As Congress is now in session, and the estimates for appropriations will shortly be submitted by the different departments, I hope I will be excused for again calling your attention to some claims, the justice of which has been admitted by your office, but which have not yet been paid for want of a fund out of which to liquidate them.

1. S. C. Webber's claim for services in erecting the mill upon the Omaha reservation, from May 10 to October 1, 1858, amounting, with the expenses agreed by the agent to be paid in going from and returning to St. Louis for the purpose of erecting the mill, \$456 50. This claim I have been urging upon the department since June, 1859, but owing to the frequent changes in the agency of the Omahas since then, my report upon the claim was so long delayed, that now, more than three years after the rendition of the services, the amount is still unliquidated.

2. J. J. Miller's claim for services in erecting the saw-mill, amounting to \$202. (By a letter from Mr. Mix, Acting Commissioner, bearing date August 16, 1861, I am informed that your office acknowledges the justness of this claim, but will estimate therefor to the next Congress to the amount only of \$146 25 (corrected) for labor only, not for board. You will excuse me for protesting, respectfully, against the injustice which such an estimate would inflict upon this claimant. His contract with the agent of the government made provision for his board as well as labor, and if he was obliged to furnish himself with the board which the government had contracted to do, there is certainly no good reason for discriminating between his claim for board and labor under the contract. Such discrimination bears especially hard upon this claimant, who is very poor, and has been patiently waiting the action of the government for nearly three years, until the amount due from it will be received almost as a charity, as no interest is allowed upon these claims. I submit whether that equal justice which the government is supposed to mete out to all its subjects does not require that the full amount which is found and reported to be due to its employés, after full investigation, should be paid without even a trifling deduction, made on some *technical* or *obscure objection*, after a lapse of three or four years from the time

the debt became due. By reference to Agent Graff's letter, of date July 20, 1860, reporting upon this claim, (of which a copy is now before me,) I see that he reports that he "considers the claim of James J. Miller, for \$202, just and unpaid, and recommends payment of it." Now for what reason his claim is reduced in your office to \$146 25 I cannot imagine.)

3. The claim of Ta Sah, or White Cow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers near Desoto, in this county, (Washington,) in 1855, valued at \$630.

The meritorious nature of this claim has been acknowledged by your office, and it was estimated for at the last Congress, but for some reason failed to receive an appropriation; and I was informed by a letter from your office, addressed Hon. W. E. Niblack, dated 12th February, 1861, (a copy of which was enclosed to me under cover of a letter from you, of date March 19, 1861,) that it was "not deemed proper or respectful to Congress to estimate again for an appropriation which that body declined to make at the session referred to." The objection would not apply, I presume, to the present Congress. It is very desirable that this appropriation should be obtained, to reward the Omahas for the good faith they have kept with the government and with individuals who had claims for depredations by any of their tribe, for all of which, when well established, they have promptly and honorably made reparation from their annuity. The reason of the failure of the government to reciprocate in its promptness to reimburse them for their losses from the whites, under the laws and treaties of the United States, cannot be explained to them. I have endeavored several times to do so with this old chief, who is the orator, and one of the most intelligent of his tribe, but the simple fact that he is not paid, when his tribe is called upon to respond for all depredations committed by individuals upon any of the whites, and that, too, at the first payment succeeding the complaint, is the only thing he can understand about it. Be good enough to give this claim your attention, and the benefit of another estimate to be submitted to the present Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. DOANE.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, August 28, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in letter of Commissioner of 2d August, I gave due notice to all having claims to appear here to-day. With one exception, the parties appeared in person or by their attorney.

James J. Miller and Adam Kerns, reported by me 20th July.

John S. Betz,	\$173 25
Joseph Lafleche,	12 55
Firdinand Berthern,	35 25

These accounts were well and fully established, and having been under the administration of Agent Wilson, also having his certificate attached, I cannot hesitate to recommend their payment.

Joseph Lafleche, \$161 67.—This account includes items charged in foregoing; some for board on private account; hence I would recommend no action on the same.

Sidney C. Webber.—With this is transmitted affidavit of John Cooper, deficient in signature, but being duly acknowledged would not lose its force; also affidavit of claimant.

In making a decision, or forming an opinion as to its correctness, I am inclined to believe it correct and unpaid. The best witness for either point could be ex-Agent Robinson; if within reach his testimony should have been produced. The additional item introduced in the affidavit of Mr. Webber is corroborated by accompanying account of Lafleche for same board, (\$57 75,) and filed as against the department. Should the account, with this item, be allowed, let it be done in name of Webber, and I will see myself to Mr. L. (one of my chief,) being paid.

A few weeks since I saw Mr. Wilson, late agent, who stated that the accounts certified by him on 30th November, 1859, were "correct and unpaid." He also expressed some surprise that in letter of Commissioner, of May 23, 1860, it was said "all the indebtedness which accrued under him had been settled."

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. GRAFF,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 16, 1861.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that there being on hand no fund out of which the claim of J. J. Miller, for services performed as carpenter for the Omahas, can be appropriately paid, this office acknowledging the justness of said claim, as reported by Agent Graff, through Superintendent Robinson, on the 27th July, 1860, will estimate therefor to the next Congress to the amount of \$146 25, (corrected,) for labor only, and not for board.

As to the claim of S. C. Webber, I can only refer you to the letter addressed to you on the 17th of May last, in which you were informed that an appropriation would be asked from the next Congress for its liquidation.

In regard to both claims referred to, I have now to add that this office, after asking the appropriation for their payment, will have done all within its province, until Congress deems it proper to act

favorably to its request by placing the money at its command, when the indebtedness will be liquidated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

GEORGE W. DOANE, Esq.,
Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.

[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 17, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to inform you that this office acknowledges the meritorious character of the claim of S. C. Webber, for services in erecting the mill upon the Omaha reservation, but as there is no fund out of which the same can be paid, an appropriation will be asked from the next Congress for its liquidation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

GEORGE W. DOANE, Esq.,
Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.

No. 25.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *October 21, 1861.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the necessary steps had been taken to remit to me, at Decatur, the sum of \$29,300.

By reference to the tabular statement therewith enclosed, I observe that the only persons employed in or about the mill, for whom remittances are made, are the engineer and miller, no reference being made to the payment of the other hands, viz: assistant engineer and assistant miller.

When I took possession of the mill I found five men employed therein, as follows: engineer, assistant engineer, miller, and two assistants. On the first of last July I wrote the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Joseph for instructions in reference to the employés at the mill; in reply to which, under date of July 13, I was informed "that the supplemental act of the 12th June, 1858, to the treaty with the Omahas of the 16th March, 1854, provides for an engineer and assistant at \$1,800 per annum, and an assistant miller at \$300 per annum." In conformity therewith I employed an assistant engineer and one assistant miller; thus undertaking to carry

on operations at the mill with four instead of five men, as has been allowed heretofore. If I am now to reduce my force to two employés (less than one-half the number heretofore employed) the mill cannot be run. It requires at least four men to work the mill, and when in operation not one of them can be absent a moment from his post.

In view of the fact that many of the members of the tribe are now building houses and doing more than they ever have before in making improvements, fencing, &c., it would be very unfortunate to close operations at the mill; they would not understand it. Under all the circumstances, I have thought best not to dismiss, for the present, either the assistant engineer or assistant miller, but to await definite instructions.

Referring to my request for remittances for the first and second quarters of 1861, you inform me that late Agent Graff's accounts for the first quarter show a balance in his hands for the use of said quarters. You further intimate that when my predecessor's accounts for that portion of the second quarter at which he ended and at which I commenced are received at your office, you will more clearly discern the hope I express. The facts are, I took possession of the agency on the 1st of July; (I have, therefore, no account to render for any portion of the quarter of 1861 ending the 30th of June;) immediately thereupon most of the employés informed me that they were in great want of their salaries for the first and second quarters of the present year. When I referred the matter to the late agent, he informed me that no payments had been made for 1861; that he had no funds in his hands; that none had been sent to him; that he had been advancing from his own, and that the department were indebted to him. He told me that my course would be to write to the department for remittances to meet the amounts which the employés claimed, and which, he said, was due them. This I have done; it seems, however, under a misapprehension of the facts.

Claims are often presented to me for settlement which have grown out of transactions of the late agent, which the claimants tell me were to be settled when remittances were made for the first and second quarters of 1861.

There must be near \$4,000 indebtedness incurred by the late agent on account of the agency, which was to have been paid upon the receipt of funds for first and second quarters of 1861.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, December 24, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st October, stating that in the last remittance made no funds were pro-

vided for the pay of assistant engineer and assistant miller, and that you were advised upon making inquiry of the superintendent, "that the supplemental act of the 12th of June, 1858, to the treaty with the Omahas of the 16th of March, 1854, provides for an engineer and assistant at \$1,800 per annum, and assistant miller at \$300 per annum." I have to state in reply that there are no funds applicable to pay for assistant miller and assistant engineer, and hence cannot authorize you to employ them. The appropriation referred to in June, 1858, was made upon a special request submitted to Congress for that year, and there does not appear to have been a subsequent appropriation for that object; but in view of the necessity of the service as represented by you in your communication, I will ask Congress to make an appropriation during the present session; and if made, will advise you at such time as the appropriation shall be carried upon the books of the treasury.

With reference to the claims which may be presented to you for settlement, you are hereby directed to transmit to this office for adjustment all which may have been contracted anterior to your entering upon the duties of the agency, accompanied with such remarks as you may be enabled to make tending to throw light upon their adjustment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

O. H. IRISH,

Indian Agent, Decatur, Burt county, Kansas.

No. 27.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 19, 1862.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of creating an Indian agency for the Grand River and Uintah bands of the Ute Indians, in Colorado Territory.

Attest :

EM. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk.*

No. 28.

LEROY, COFFEE COUNTY, KANSAS,

February 21, 1862.

DEAR SIR : According to instructions, I left Leavenworth on Friday, the 14th, for Fort Roe, on the Verdigris. I arrived at Lawrence same

day. I found the Kaw river filled with ice. I succeeded in getting my horse over the river on Saturday at eleven. I made the Sac and Fox agency, a distance of 40 miles that night. I there found myself ice-bound again. The Osage or Meredozine river was impassable on account of ice. I exchanged my horse for one on the south side of the river. I got to this place on Monday evening. Here I found the Neosho impassable on account of ice. I had to change horses again, and get one on the south side of the river. I got to the Indian encampment on the Verdigris on Tuesday evening after dark, where I found W. G. Coffin and Agents Snow and Cutter with the Indians. I would here remark that there is but little poetry in the duties of an Indian agent among the refugees. I spent the entire day in the encampment. I was prepared to see a set of poor, needy, and dependent creatures, but, sir, history will never correctly chronicle the extreme suffering of these Indians. They have been driven from their homes without being able to bring anything away of either clothing, stock, or provisions; and here I will remark, so cold a winter has never been known in this latitude. I saw among the Creeks more than thirty that have been frozen in their flight. The toes of some were dropping off; some had their hands frozen; some their ears; others their noses. One case I will here relate: a boy, half-blood, (negro and Indian,) 14 years old, one of his feet had just sloughed off about the middle or at the instep. The other will come off at the ankle; he is nearly naked; his clothing consists of a piece of a check shirt. The mother and two children, one of them as naked as it was born, are under an old sheet for a tent. The father was killed. The weather is extremely cold, with snow one inch thick. The river frozen so that it can be crossed on the ice. Most of the women are without shoes; a great many of the children entirely naked; many of the mothers with only a rag to cover their loins. I saw one lodge in which there were four women. They said the men were all killed in battle. I named a lodge; not more than one in ten have tents. They put hides, bark, grass, and everything that is possible to shield them from the wind and storm. There is a very considerable amount of sickness in camp; more among the Creeks than the Seminoles. There are a greater proportion of the Creeks frosted than of any of the other tribes. Their ponies are dying; they have lost half; about 2,000 have died, and from appearances one-half of the remainder will not live, or more than half of them, until grass comes. Superintendent Coffin had made an enrolment a few days before I came of the numbers of each tribe. His list shows of the Creeks, 4,305; Seminoles, 1,095; Quapaws, 176; Eushes, 544; Delawares and Iron Eyes, 106; Chickasaws, 69; Kickapoos, 636; Keechies, 75.

There have arrived, since the enrolment, about 300. There are at Walnut, 60 miles south of Fort Roe, 368, which are being brought down; at a camp 16 miles above, on the Verdigris, 360; and at a camp on the Cottonwood, 40 miles above this place, on the Neosho river, about 500; fragments of all the tribes, making a total of 8,572. And if any reliance is to be placed in what the Indians say, there will be

in a short time over 3,000 more, or as soon as they can come. This is a large number to be supplied in a country that has not a large surplus. The Indians are all anxious to join our army. They are burning for revenge, and expect to go south with our army, and if they are not permitted will be sorely disappointed. Agent Cutter has enrolled 900, and with the bands to come in, 1,000 to 1,200 Creeks are ready to start in a day; the finest body of men I ever saw.

Agent Snow, about 225 Seminoles. I find the Creeks, or a majority of them, as far or further advanced in civilization as the Shawnees. Many of them have been wealthy; have their slaves with them in camp, although to all appearances they treat them as their equals. I visited the old General Opothlyoholo, a venerable and wealthy man before the war. He has a part of a tent for covering, surrounded by bark and grass to keep out the wind. He was eating his beef and hominy out of the kettle and a few plates, on a piece of ingrain carpet, snatched when they left. Washington was never more revered by the American people than Opothlyoholo is by the Creeks. The Seminoles have more property than the Creeks, and are not suffering so much. And here I would remark that Superintendent Coffin is using all the power and energy he has to administer to the comfort of the Indians. Agent Snow is untiring in his efforts to supply their wants. Colonel Coffin has ordered all the agents to the encampments to assist in taking care of the Indians. Major Coalman has not arrived. Elan has not been at camp, although requested by Superintendent Coffin; and if ever the services of the agents are needed, it is now, at their encampment. Colonel Coffin and the agents and myself are here for the purpose of arranging for wood and camping grounds, for the purpose of moving the Indians nearer the supplies and of aiding them. I think their supplies could be more equally distributed, and would not cost so much. The Sacs and Foxes are willing to take part of them. Myself and Agent Fuller will go up the Neosho to-morrow--Colonel Coffin will go down the river--to see whether we can get grounds for them to camp upon; as I said above, it would be better for the Indians. It would be economy for the government, as corn can be had for 25 to 30 cents per bushel, while where they are now it cannot be supplied at any price in a short time. It now costs 50 cents per bushel. I have purchased or contracted for 1,800 bags of meal, at 55 cents per bushel, while the government paid 72 cents. I have contracted for 700 head of cattle at from \$2 75 to \$3 per hundred, gross--a number sufficient to feed them one month. I have ordered 3,000 pairs of shoes, one-third men's, one-third women's, one-third children's; 5,000 yards of cheap prints; 4,000 yards of cheap cottonade. I made the orders after consulting with Colonel Coffin. More is actually needed, and if we have to keep them long, it will have to be doubled. I do feel that the government should organize them and put them into the army, and not only send them down, but a sufficient force with them, to drive the enemy from their country and place them on their lands, and do it immediately. If it is delayed the time for planting will soon be here. That time passed, and the government will have to support

them another year, which in this country can't be done, unless at a very great expense. My impression is that two months' supply of beef, with the demand for the army, will exhaust the supply of beef in southern Kansas. After that, supplies will have to be shipped to them. It is impossible for me to form anything like a correct idea of the expense per month. It cannot be less than \$30,000 per month.

I have given you a short statement of facts, such as I have been able to gather in the last three or four days, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern refugee Indians.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT ROE, VERDIGRIS RIVER,
Kansas, February 13, 1862.

SIR: Having now been here long enough to make a pretty thorough examination of the Indians here, I send you the enclosed census of those now here; and in one or two days' journey of this place they are constantly arriving from 20 to 60 per day, and sending runners for provisions to be sent to the destitute on the way, and for transportation for the sick and feeble and helpless. The destitution, misery, and suffering amongst them is beyond the power of any pen to portray. It must be seen to be realized. There are now here over two thousand men, women and children, entirely barefooted, and more than that number that have not rags enough to hide their nakedness. Many have died, and they are constantly dying. I should think, at a rough guess, that from twelve to fifteen hundred dead ponies are laying around in the camp and in the river; on this account, so soon as the weather gets a little warm, a removal of this camp will be indispensable. There are perhaps now two thousand ponies living; they are very poor, and many of them must die before grass comes, which we expect here from the first to the tenth of March. We are issuing a little corn to the Indians, and they are feeding them a little, and we hope will save most of them. I sent down, just before leaving Leavenworth, five wagon loads of blankets, clothing, shoes, boots, and socks, which are all distributed except some we have retained for those that are constantly coming in; that are, if possible, more destitute than those here, and that supply will not furnish the half of them with a pair of shoes and a blanket, or its equivalent in coarse clothing; and I think I shall send my clerk with this to Leavenworth, and an order to Thomas Carney & Co. for as much more. I don't propose to furnish them with anything in the way of clothing but a pair of shoes, socks, and blanket, or its equivalent in other coarse clothing; less than this looks like cruelty. And tobacco, which to an Indian is about as essential as food, *more so than*

clothing. As you are aware, the funds at my command are exhausted, and a considerable debt incurred besides. The money I had drawn on my salary and that of my clerk, O. S. Coffin, to the amount of thirty-two hundred dollars, I had fortunately deposited on call in Leavenworth; this I drew and brought with me, and it is very fortunate that I did so, as Captain Turner, General Hunter's commissary that he sent down to attend to the subsistence department, had left, and they had issued the last of their supplies the day I got here. I sent immediately an agent back to Neosho with money to purchase cattle, pork, corn, and meal; and the three government teams here I sent to load back with such as could be procured at once. We have been picking up what we could get around here, and have kept them pretty well supplied with corn and meat, and think now they will not suffer until other supplies reach here from Neosho, the first of which we look for this evening. The calculation is to turn over what we have bought and contracted for to General Hunter's commissary when he returns, as we did before on his arrival. If Hunter does not send some one here to attend to the subsistence, I shall very soon be entirely without funds, with no resources left but credit, which I can probably get from Thomas Carney & Co., of Leavenworth, for what I may want from there, as I have already drawn upon them beyond my funds in the way of clothing.

I consulted with them, and they agreed to honor my draft. I gave Carney & Co. an order on the express company for the funds on the 6,080 and 2,790 requisitions that have been so long pending in the Treasury Department. I shall send an order for those funds by O. S. Coffin, and if they have come to hand, it will do me a short time, if not, I shall have to appeal to General Hunter.

George C. Snow, agent of the Seminoles, is here, and about as big a job on his hands as ever he had, I suppose. Dr. Cutler has not arrived yet. Your suggestion to get the different tribes of Indians in camp to themselves, and under the care of their respective agents, is an excellent one, and I shall carry it out as fast as they arrive.

Mr. Coruthe had not received his commission when I left Leavenworth, and I advised him to stay until it arrived, supposing at the time that there were none of his tribes here, but I find the Uchre Joneys and Keechlyrs, all of which belong, I suppose, to the Wichi-taw agency. Relying upon your verbal information of his appointment, I have sent orders to him to report here as soon as possible, as he is badly needed, and when his commission and bond comes get the bond filled up and file it there. I have no official notice of the appointment of an agent for the Cherokees, and of course have no right to order him here, nor do I know his name. I respectfully ask that you notify him to report here without delay, as the agents are all needed now, if ever. I beg leave to submit the opinion that, if each tribe of Indians are placed under the immediate control of their agents, and I had the funds to buy provisions and place in the hands of the agents, they can be much more economically subsisted than they are now under the management of the War Department, I feel

very sure for one-third less. Enclosed you will find an estimate for them, which is based upon the army regulations. The cash price for a day's ration is 30 cents per day. I have made the estimate at 15 cents per day, or one-half, and I feel confident that, leaving off coffee and sugar, it can be done for that, transportation included, which is another heavy charge in the War Department. The Indians here are suffering very much for want of medical attention. I respectfully ask authority to procure a physician for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT ROE,

Verdigris River, Kansas, February 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following estimate for subsisting the loyal Indians, now here and in the neighborhood for the balance of the present and all of the next quarter, or 135 days. There are now here and in a short distance, that will be here in a very few days, eight thousand. Say two thousand will leave by the end of the present quarter with the army, and that, I think, is a large estimate. The estimates are based on feeding them mainly on meat, meal, and corn, with a small allowance of flour, coffee, and sugar to the old, sick, and infirm, and tobacco; and, in addition to what they have had, of four dollars per head for shoes and clothing. If reports from Indians can be relied on at all, we may reasonably expect three thousand more here from the Indian territory by the middle of March, for whom I have made no estimate yet. I shall be disappointed if they are not here.

Eight thousand Indians, 45 days, at 15 cents per day.....	\$54,000
Six thousand Indians, 90 days, at 15 cents per day.....	81,000
Shoes, clothing, &c., for eight thousand, \$4 per head.....	32,000
	167,000

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, on \$870,000 of abstracted bonds, up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, amounting to \$131,400.

Stocks.	Description.	Per cent.	Tribes.	Time.	Amount.	Total amount.	Interest.	Total interest.
Missouri.....	Coupon bonds	6	Cherokee national fund	30 months	\$50,000	.....	\$7,500	
			Delaware general fund	do.....	280,000	.....	42,000	
			Iowas	do.....	15,000	.....	2,250	
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	25,000	.....	3,750	
North Carolina.....	do.....	6	Cherokee national fund	do.....	6,000	\$370,000		\$55,500
			Delaware general fund	do.....	175,000	.....	26,250	
			Iowas	do.....	40,000	.....	6,000	
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	74,000	.....	11,100	
Tennessee.....	do.....	6	Cherokee national fund	do.....	5,000	295,000		44,250
			Cherokee school fund	do.....	7,000	.....	750	
			Delaware general fund	do.....	14,000	.....	1,050	
			Iowas	do.....	20,000	.....	2,100	
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	97,000	.....	3,000	
North Carolina.....	do.....	6	Cherokee national fund	33 months	7,000	143,000		21,450
			Cherokee school fund	do.....	8,000	.....	1,155	
			Delaware general fund	27 months on \$44,000;	45,000	.....	1,320	
			Iowas	33 months on \$45,000.	2,000	.....	7,395	
				33 months .....		.....	330	
						62,000		10,200
						870,000		131,400

RECAPITULATION.

Tribes.	Stock.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	\$68,000	\$10,305
Cherokee school fund	15,000	2,370
Delaware general fund	514,000	77,745
Iowas	77,000	11,580
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	196,000	29,400
Total amount of abstracted bonds and interest..	870,000	131,400

Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, arising from non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the time being, (one bond of the State of Indiana for \$1,000 that is now in the possession of Hon. G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, is included,) up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, on investments amounting to \$1,714,300, producing \$255,782 50 interest.

Investment in—	Description.	Per cent.	For—	Time.	To amount of.	Total investment.	Interest.	Total interest.
Arkansas.....	Certificates	5	Chickasaw orphans' fund	Balance since 1841.....	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	.....	\$1,425 00
Florida.....	Coupon bonds	7	Cherokee national fund	30 months on \$1,000, 24 months on \$6,000.	7,000 00	.....	\$1,015 00	.....
			Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	7,000 00	.....	1,015 00	.....
			Delaware general fund	24 months	59,000 00	.....	8,260 00	.....
			Iowas.....	do.....	22,000 00	.....	3,080 00	.....
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	37,000 00	.....	5,180 00	.....
Georgia	do.....	6	Cherokee national fund	30 months	1,500 00	132,000 00	.....	18,550 00
			Delaware general fund	do.....	2,000 00	.....	225 00	.....
Indiana	do.....	5	Chickasaw incompetents.....	Balance since 1841*	2,000 00	3,500 00	.....	525 00
			Pottawatomies' education fund.....	do*	68,000 00	.....	8,500 00	.....
Missouri.....	do.....	5½	Cherokee school fund.....	30 months	10,000 00	70,000 00	.....	9,000 00
			Creek orphan fund.....	do.....	28,000 00	.....	1,375 00	.....
			Kansas school fund.....	do.....	18,000 00	.....	3,850 00	.....
			Senecas and Shawnees.....	do.....	7,000 00	.....	2,475 00	.....
			Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	5,000 00	63,000 00	.....	8,662 50
		6	Chippewa and Christian fund.....	do.....	5,000 00	.....	750 00	.....
			Choctaw school fund	do.....	19,000 00	.....	750 00	.....
			Choctaw general fund.....	do.....	2,000 00	.....	2,850 00	.....
			Creek orphans' fund	do.....	28,000 00	.....	4,200 00	.....
			Kansas school fund.....	do.....	2,000 00	.....	300 00	.....
			Menomonees	do.....	9,000 00	.....	1,350 00	.....
			Osages' school fund.....	do.....	7,000 00	.....	1,050 00	.....
			Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork.....	do.....	8,000 00	.....	1,200 00	.....
			Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....	150 00	.....
			Ottawas and Chippewas.....	do.....	10,000 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
			Pottawatomies' education fund.....	do.....	5,000 00	.....	750 00	.....
			Senecas and Shawnees	do.....	3,000 00	.....	450 00	.....
North Carolina.....	do.....	6	Delaware general fund	24 months .....	.....	104,000 00	.....	15,600 00
		6	Cherokee national fund	30 months	7,000 00	10,000 00	.....	1,200 00
			Cherokee school fund	do.....	13,000 00	.....	1,050 00	.....
			Iowas.....	do.....	4,000 00	.....	1,950 00	.....
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	2,000 00	.....	600 00	.....
				do.....	.....	26,000 00	300 00	3,900 00

*For this balance no appropriation has been made by Congress.

Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Investments in—	Description.	Per cent.	For—	Time.	To amount of.	Total invest-ment.	Interest.	Total inter-est.
South Carolina	Coupon bonds	6	Cherokee national fund	36 months	\$117,000 00	.....	\$21,060 00	.....
		6	Cherokee school fund	do.....	1,000 00	.....	180 00	.....
			Delaware general fund	do.....	1,000 00	.....	180 00	.....
			Iowas	do.....	3,000 00	.....	540 00	.....
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	do.....	3,000 00	.....	540 00	.....
Tennessee.....	Certificates	5	Cherokee national fund	30 months .....	.....	\$125,000 00	.....	\$22,500 00
		5	Creek orphan fund.....	do.....	20,000 00	.....	2,500 00	.....
			Menomonees	do.....	19,000 00	.....	2,375 00	.....
			Ottawas and Chippewas	do.....	1,000 00	.....	125 00	.....
			.....	do.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Virginia.....	Certificates	6	Cherokee national fund	do.....	90,000 00	.....	13,500 00	.....
			Choctaw general fund	do.....	450,000 00	.....	67,500 00	.....
			Creek orphan fund	do.....	41,800 00	.....	6,270 00	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	Coupon bonds	6	Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	12,000 00	.....	1,800 00	.....
			Creek orphan fund.....	do.....	28,500 00	.....	4,275 00	.....
			Ottawas and Chippewas	do.....	3,000 00	.....	450 00	.....
City of Wheeling.....	do.....	6	Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	123,000 00	.....	18,450 00	.....
			Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	6,750 00	.....
			.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	25,200 00
Richmond and Danville* ..	do.....	6	Creek orphan fund.....	do.....	.....	168,000 00	.....	525 00
		6	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	33 months .....	.....	3,500 00	.....	.....
		6	Delaware general fund	27 months on \$41,000, 33 months on \$80,000.	121,000 00	10,000 00	18,735 00	1,650 00
			Iowas	33 months	17,000 00	.....	2,805 00	.....
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	41,000 00	.....	6,765 00	.....
Louisiana†	do.....	6	Cherokee national fund	32 months	7,000 00	179,000 00	1,120 00	28,305 00
			Cherokee school fund	do.....	2,000 00	.....	320 00	.....
			Delaware general fund	do.....	4,000 00	.....	640 00	.....
			Iowas	do.....	9,000 00	.....	1,440 00	.....
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	do.....	5,000 00	.....	800 00	.....
					.....	27,000 00	.....	4,320 00
					.....	1,714,300 00	.....	255,782 50

* Interest on the above-mentioned stocks payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1.

† Interest on these Louisiana and North Carolina stocks payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1.

‡ Interest on these stocks payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1.

Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, &c.—
Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Cherokee national fund.....	\$53,595 00
Cherokee school fund.....	25,840 00
Cherokee orphan fund.....	6,750 00
Creek orphan fund.....	21,620 00
Chippewa and Christian fund.....	750 00
Chickasaw incompetents.....	500 00
Chickasaw orphans' fund.....	1,425 00
Choctaw general fund.....	67,800 00
Choctaw school fund.....	2,850 00
Delaware general fund.....	29,315 00
Iowas.....	8,465 00
Kansas school fund.....	2,775 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	15,235 00
Menomonees.....	3,725 00
Osages' school fund.....	1,050 00
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork.....	1,200 00
Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf.....	150 00
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	2,075 00
Pottawatomies' education fund.....	9,250 00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	1,412 50
Total amount of interest July 1, 1863.....	255,782 50

No. 37.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, December 12, 1861.

SIR : I had the honor on the 11th to lay before Governor Jayne of Dakota Territory, the draft of the enclosed paper. The recommendations contained in it met his approval, but he was called to New York before the paper was prepared, and I therefore submit it direct to you.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the department the benefit that would result from some such change as I recommend in the Upper Missouri agency, both to the government and to the very large number of Indians comprised in the great basin of the Upper Missouri river, and I therefore ask your favorable attention and consideration to a matter that seems to me to be of so much importance, particularly to my constituents, the people of Dakota Territory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. S. TODD,

Delegate for Dakota Territory.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, D. C., December 11, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to invite your attention to the condition of our Indian relations upon the Upper Missouri river.

A residence of six years in Dakota Territory, and an intimate knowledge of the character, condition, and wants of these Indians, enables me, I believe, to offer a few suggestions for your consideration, which will tend to strengthen the influence of yourself and the Indian agents there over them, and better curb the restless and discontented spirit in many of the bands which has recently manifested itself.

The agency known as the Upper Missouri is entirely too large, embracing as it does all the country lying between the Minnesota and Missouri rivers on the east, and extending west of the latter river to the boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territory, and north and south from Fort Pierre to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The tribes included in this area are the Yanctonnais, Aricarees, Assinaboines, Crows, Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Sioux, Uncpapas, Sans Arc, Minne-con-jou, and Brulis.

It is quite out of the question that any one agent can give that attention to these Indians which the importance of their relation to the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, and Utah require.

It is well known to the government agents and all others having any knowledge of these Indians, that there exists a bad state of feeling towards the white settlements rapidly approaching them in

the bands of Yanctonnais, resting directly upon Minnesota and Dakota, and the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, and Uncpapa Sioux; and it is far better to remove any cause of apprehension that may exist in the minds of our people, and any cause of dissatisfaction on the part of these Indians by kindness and justice, than to trust to the more difficult and expensive mode of force.

I am satisfied that the influence of the government and its agents will be far greater and happier by dividing this immense agency into *three*, as follows, viz: Let the Upper Missouri agency embrace the two powerful tribes of the Crows and Assinaboines and the Aricarees, with the agency at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The East Dakota agency, east of the Missouri river, embrace the Yanctonnais Sioux, with the agency in the neighborhood of Fort Clark, or some other convenient point; and the West Dakota agency embrace all that country west of the Missouri river to the boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territory, with the agency at the forks or mouth of the Cheyenne river, which will include the Brulis, the Sans Arc, Uncpapa, Minne-con-jou, Blackfeet, and Gros Ventres.

You are aware that the Brulis, a powerful and dissatisfied band of Sioux, are the owners of the country through which pass the great highways to Colorado and Utah Territories, over which so many thousands of our countrymen annually pass, and millions of property is conveyed; besides this, the great overland mail to California and Oregon passes over these highways.

I cannot too earnestly ask your co-operation in attempting to bring about this change, for I feel sure we both are impressed with the important bearing this will have upon the well-being of Dakota, and the protection it will give to our frontier settlements, as well as the good effect it will have upon the Indians themselves.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. S. TODD,
Delegate for Dakota Territory.

Hon. WM. JAYNE, *Governor of Dakota,*
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Washington City.

No. 38.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March 21, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that within the strip of land excluded by McCoy survey of 1837 and 1838 from the Nemaha half-breed reserve in Nebraska, the limits of which reserve are defined by the 10th article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, there has been sold the approximate quantity of 13,724.33 acres. Of this quantity 470.45 acres were sold at the public sale held from August 8 to 13, 1859, under the President's proclamation dated March 22,

1859, and the balance at private sale. The amount of cash received for the lands sold at public and private sale approximates \$10,327 50 for 8,262 acres. The residue of 5,462.33 acres was located *prior* to February 28, 1859, with military bounty land warrants, in payment of pre-emption claims based upon settlements made *since* June 12, 1858, which locations this office has held to be valid, as per enclosed copy of the letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to the register and receiver at Brownsville, Nebraska, dated March 15, 1859. The first sale in said strips of land was made in 1858.

It appears from information obtained from the Office of Indian Affairs that the entire area of the tract in question is about 17,000 acres. The quantity already sold, as aforesaid, is about 13,724.33 acres, leaving a balance of about 3,275.67 acres yet to be disposed of. At the rate at which the sales have been made since the date of the public sale, this balance will be absorbed in about twelve months. I do not think, therefore, that any departure from the present mode of disposing of these lands is necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 27, 1862.

SIR: Under the sixth article of the "act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations," approved February 28, 1859, (Statutes at Large, vol. 11, p. 401,) it was provided that there shall be retained out of the proceeds of the public lands excluded from the Nemaha half-breed reservation in Nebraska, a sum equal to the amount of the deficiency claimed by the half-breeds under the 10th article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 15, 1830, estimating the same at \$1 25 per acre, which sum of money shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of such half-breeds as may be found entitled thereto.

On the 10th January last a report from this office to the Secretary of the Interior suggested the propriety of adopting some special means of expediting the sale of the lands that have been regarded as within the Nemaha half-breed reserve in Nebraska, but owing to the small amount still undisposed of, and the probability of its speedy absorption, it was not deemed proper to sanction the appointment of any special agent to expedite the sale of the residue.

By reference to a communication of the General Land Office, herewith, of 21st March, 1861, it appears that from the tract in question, containing 15,697.34 acres, there had been sold at that date the approximate quantity of 13,724.33 acres, of which 5,462.33 were

located prior to the approval of the aforesaid act, (February 28, 1859,) with military bounty land warrants in payment of pre-emption claims based upon settlement since June 12, 1858, which locations were held valid by the General Land Office.

From enclosure dated March 12, 1862, it appears that the land still unsold approximates 2,000 acres, and that the expiration of twelve months brings us no nearer to the fulfilment of the aforesaid act. This is accounted for partly by the disturbed condition of the country, and partly by the fact that money alone is received in payment of these lands; but were the residue sold and the money received therefor the department would still be unable to comply with treaty and statutory provisions, from the fact that 5,462.33 acres were located with warrants and not with money.

From these considerations, the obvious necessity of a speedy adjustment of the provisions referred to, as evidenced by numerous communications from parties interested now on file in this office, and the fact that the lands referred to were purchased and paid for by land warrants, the lawful and just indebtedness of the government, in compliance with the laws thereof, I respectfully suggest that you recommend to the chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, that an appropriation be made of \$19,621 67, the proceeds arising from the sale of 15,697.34 acres at \$1 25 per acre, to meet the requirements of the act of Congress above referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. C. B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March 12, 1862.*

SIR: In reply to the letter from the Acting Commissioner of the 1st instant, requesting the amount of land unsold in the Nemaha half-breed tract, between the treaty line and the McCoy survey, I have to state that it is estimated that the remaining unsold lands amount to some two thousand acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 43.

FORT WISE, C. T., *March 1, 1862.*

SIR: Yesterday the Santa Fé mail passed here, and for the third time reported that the Kiowas, who are encamped on the Arkansas below here, had levied black mail, by robbing the coach and passengers of their provisions.

The two first times, I *particularly* investigated the matter, and thought they were forced to it by having the small pox and being unable to reach the buffalo country. In every instance, however, I reported the depredation to the commanding officer, Lieutenant Warner, United States army, and we were of the same opinion, and, as the amount taken was so small, was overlooked.

But in this case we deem it best to furnish an escort to the mail, which Lieutenant Warner readily furnishes to-morrow's coach, and will continue to do so, although his command is only forty-two infantry, the Colorado volunteers being ordered, and now preparing, to leave for United States.

Another reason may have prompted those Indians to such a course ; they have been driven from their southern homes by the Texans, and long wished and expected to make a treaty with the United States government. I have put them off from time to time, until they are now being reinforced by their friends, the Comanches. Together with hunger and small pox they are driven to desperation, and I fear, unless something is done soon, that their success will embolden them to further depredations ; still I hope for the best.

I have not had it in my power to investigate any of the late charges brought against the Kiowas, from the fact that the distance is so great and the want of facilities to do so, but am satisfied that wrong has been done them.

I am, therefore, anxious to have orders from you on this subject as well as all others, and, always willing to serve my country to the best of my ability, having already done all I could to satisfy them, and, until recently, have been able to do so, for the Kiowas as well as all other Indians in this agency have behaved well up to near this time.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I most respectfully remain your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

I have heard nothing of Governor Gilpin, superintendent of Indian affairs, for over two months, although I have written him several times.

A. G. BOONE.

No. 44.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 2, 1862.*

DEAR SIR : I am informed by Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory, Mr. Vail, who has had a special agency to the Ute Indians the past year, and numerous other well-informed persons from Colorado, that, without a treaty arrangement with the tribes of said Ute Indians in Colorado, there will be imminent danger of hostilities between them and the numerous mining settlements

rapidly occupying their Territory, and which must extend to a bloody Indian war, unless a timely precaution against it is adopted. I trust your department will need no argument to show the economy and humanity of an early treaty with said Indians, and that the necessary steps for the purpose will be promptly taken.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN EVANS.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I think it is my duty to call your attention to the situation of the various bands of the Ute Indians in Colorado Territory.

Their number is variously estimated from twelve to twenty thousand. With one-half of these Indians at least there is no treaty, and hence they are without agents. They occupy all that part of Colorado Territory west of the sunny range of the Rocky mountains, comprising about one-half of said Territory. Already rich gold mines have been discovered within their country, and large numbers of miners have already occupied these mines, and I am justified in saying that a much larger number of miners and prospectors and explorers will go into their country the ensuing summer, searching for gold and other precious metals—overrunning the entire country now occupied by these bands of the Utes. It is needless, perhaps, for me to say to you that these Indians as yet have been but little contaminated by associations with the white men; that they are a numerous, brave, and warlike tribe, but as yet entirely friendly with the whites of the Territory. Yet, inasmuch as their country will be overrun by the *miners*, and nothing can prevent it, and as apprehensions are entertained of the friendly disposition of the Mormon community immediately on the west of this Indian country, I do most seriously apprehend great danger of an open rupture between our people and these Indians, unless some early preventative is administered by you. I need not attempt to draw a picture of the horrors of a war of extermination with these numerous and hardy Indians of the Rocky mountains, nor need I suggest the economy of choosing to treat with them, and feeding them in preference to fighting them at the present time.

For these various considerations I am induced to ask and most seriously urge upon your department the propriety of treating with the Ute Indians of Colorado Territory in such manner as to extinguish their title to the mineral lands of Colorado, and to preserve the public peace therein.

Very respectfully,

H. P. BENNETT,
Delegate from Colorado.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I have been among these Indians during the past summer in the northwestern part of Colorado Territory, and I fully corroborate the statements and suggestions and recommendations of the foregoing.

Respectfully,

HARRY M. VAIL,
Special Indian Agent.

No. 44.

WASHINGTON, *April 2, 1862.*

SIR: The following is the estimate of funds which will be required for the Indian service for the southern district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863:

Pay of superintending agent.....	\$3,600
Pay of clerk to superintending agent.....	1,800
Pay of three supervisors.....	5,400
Pay of twelve employés.....	7,200
Travelling and incidental expenses.....	3,750
Removal and subsistence of Indians, purchase of cattle for beef, milch cows, agricultural implements, wagons, blacksmith's tools, pay of physicians, &c., &c., &c.....	30,050
Purchase of fifty mules for farming purposes, &c.....	7,500
Total.....	59,300

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. H. WENTWORTH,
Superintending Agent Southern District of California.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE REGISTER OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR 1891

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TORONTO: 1891

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RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of one or more iron-clad gunboats, or other adequate means of defence, for the protection of the city of Philadelphia and all the important region of country bordering upon the Delaware.

APRIL 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1862.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of resolution adopted by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolution.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN, *Governor.*

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

President of the United States Senate.

RESOLUTION relative to the defences of the Delaware river and bay and the harbors thereof.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met.

SECTION 1. That it is the sense of the people of this State that it is due to the great national interests involved in the navigation of the Delaware, and especially due to the patriotic and loyal people who have contributed so largely to the general defence, that no time shall be lost in providing such securities for their metropolis and the great interests connected therewith as shall remove all apprehension of injury from sudden invasion by either domestic or foreign enemies.

SECTION 2. That, looking to the dangers by which our harbor so recently threatened in our seaboard frontier from the introduction of new and formidable means of maritime offence, it is the opinion of this legislature that the immediate construction of one or more iron-clad gunboats or such other means of defence as may be adequate to

the occasion is an essential measure of precaution for the protection of the city of Philadelphia and all the important region of country bordering upon the Delaware.

SECTION 3. That in case of any difficulty arising out of the possible pecuniary embarrassment of the general government the State of Pennsylvania will lend its credit in aid thereof for such proportion of any expenditure which may be required for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one million of dollars, as would correspond with her federal members, as compared with the other States bounding upon the same national highway, and especially interested with herself in the protection thereof.

SECTION 4. That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, with the request that the same may be laid before their respective bodies; and that his excellency the governor and the chairman of the committee on federal relations of the senate and house, respectively, be requested to proceed in person to the federal capital, with a view to a conference with the proper departments and the appropriate committees of Congress in relation thereto.

JOHN ROWE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. V. LAWRENCE,

Speaker of the Senate pro tem.

Approved the twenty-sixth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

A. G. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss :

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

Harrisburg, March 17, A. D. 1862.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original act of the general assembly, entitled "resolution relative to the defences of the Delaware river and bay and the harbors thereof," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused
[L. s.] the seal of the secretary's office to be affixed, the day and
year above written.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

REMONSTRATING

Against a stamp tax on newspapers or the interdiction of free exchanges

APRIL 3, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION requesting senators and representatives in Congress to oppose any stamp tax on newspapers, or any interdiction of free exchanges.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators and representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to oppose the passage by Congress of any act imposing a stamp tax on newspapers or the interdiction of free exchanges.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the governor to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 15, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Secretary's Office, } ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing resolution has been compared with the original enrolled resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this seven-
teenth day of February, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a naval depot and national armory in said State.

APRIL 9, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS in relation to the establishment of a naval depot and national armory in Wisconsin.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the great lakes through which runs the dividing line between the United States and Canada are of great national interest. A few years ago the borders of these inland seas were almost uninhabited by white men, and only a few bark canoes floated in their expanse of waters; now, States rich and populous occupy the southern portion, and a commerce not insignificant compared with the entire external commerce of the nation has grown up on these waters between different States, and between them and Canada. That these lakes, which, a few years ago, were looked upon only with wonder, as exceptions to the ordinary formations of nature, have now, whether considered as the nurseries of this commerce or as a most important boundary of the Union, undefended against a possible enemy, become of great national importance.

That Wisconsin is one of these new States, having almost her entire commerce through these inland seas, and as such she asks that timely measures may be taken by Congress for the protection of this commerce and for the defence of these rich and populous districts; that if, among other means, Congress should deem that the establishment of a naval depot and national armory on the waters of these lakes or their tributaries is expedient for national protection and defence, the legislature respectfully suggests that for these national purposes localities should be selected with sole and exclusive view to the ends to be accomplished.

That with the sole and exclusive view to the selection of a locality

best adapted for the purposes of a naval depot, the legislature recommend the city of Milwaukie, in this State, as such point, and in support of this recommendation, they submit the following facts to the consideration of Congress :

Lake Michigan is the only one of the great lakes lying entirely within the United States. Milwaukie has, by combining an entrance protected by the points forming the bay, a channel straight and direct, and not disturbed by moving sands; full depth at the entrance and within, and a vast space inside which, with the aid of dredging, could furnish basins, or an inner harbor of over one hundred acres in area, within a short distance of the entrance to the harbor. And the harbor alone, of all the harbors on the lake, is open the whole year; it is accessible not only late in the fall and early in the spring, but through the whole winter.

The land that the government would require is now worthless marsh, and the cost to the government would be little or nothing. The high lands of the bay and surrounding the city renders it more easily fortified. The city is in the midst of a timbered country, and charcoal and ship timber are to be had at reasonable expense.

It is a manufacturing city of 45,000 people, and would furnish the various artisans required, particularly in ship-building and iron-work. In health it equals or surpasses any northern city, and the numerous gardens in its vicinity, and the rich agricultural country which there has its market, furnishes provisions of the best quality at the cheapest rates.

By railroads now built and in operation, Milwaukie has easy railroad communication with all the principal cities in the Union.

Your memorialists, believing that the interests of the federal government will be promoted thereby, respectfully ask that the proposed national armory may be located on some one of the rapids on the Lower Fox river, in one or other of the counties of Brown, Outagamie, or Winnebago.

1. Because there are now constructed across said rapids permanent dams, with a fall in the aggregate of one hundred and seventy-five feet, over which run 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, creating an available natural motive power amply sufficient, and which, together with abundant lands for the erection of all suitable buildings, will be freely donated by [to] the government.

2. Because upon such lands are to be found abundant quarries of stone for lime, clay for brick, and quarries of building stone, already opened, the beauty and durability of which has been already tested in the building of locks and other structures; wood for fuel, and every variety of timber used in the erection of buildings or the manufacture of arms, is so abundant in the immediate vicinity as now to have but a nominal value. Labor and all articles of fuel are as cheap and plentiful as in any of the northern States, and more so than in many, because these rapids are all upon the only direct line of steamboat navigation that connects the waters of the great lakes with the Mississippi river; a line of navigable waters, made so by the aid of a grant of land from Congress, in daily use by steamers of 250 tons

burden during the season of navigation. They have direct railroad connexion with the whole railway system of the country.

3. Because there are large beds of iron ore within a few miles of them, while they have immediate railway communication with the iron ores now used in the State; they are in direct water communication with the iron and copper ores of Lake Superior, and the lead mines of Wisconsin and Illinois, and will soon, by means of a railroad already building, have direct railway communication with Lake Superior. They are at once nearer the great ore beds and the bread-growing region of the northwest than any other proposed location outside of the State of Wisconsin, and at the same time are in the midst of everything else needed for the purposes of such a manufactory.

And, finally, because they are so far inland as [to enjoy] to be safe from any naval attack, while they enjoy the full benefits of water navigation.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the proposed naval depot may be located as [at] the city of Milwaukie, and that the proposed national armory may be located at such point on the Fox river, in one or other of the counties of Brown, Outagamie, or Winnebago, as shall be deemed most eligible for that purpose.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

EDWARD SOLOMON,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. S.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this first
day of April, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,
APPROVING

The course of the President of the United States in the administration of the government.

APRIL 9, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That we tender to Abraham Lincoln the expression of our cordial approval and thanks for the manner in which, amidst unparalleled difficulties and embarrassments, he has administered the government of the United States from his inauguration to the present time; and that as we have given to him our unwavering support in the past, so for the future, retaining an abiding confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism, we pledge to him our earnest co-operation in all such measures as he shall deem requisite and just to utterly and forever vanish the rebellion of the south, and restore once more to the unbroken American Union the unquestioned supremacy of the laws and the Constitution.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

RUSH CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO. R. NEEDHAM,

President of the Senate.

Approved March 29, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss:

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state of the state of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled resolution on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
[L. s.] the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines,
this 31st day of March, 1862.

ELIJAH SELLS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

APPROVING OF

The recent message of the President of the United States recommending the co-operation of the government with any State for the gradual abolishment of slavery.

APRIL 10, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO.

RESOLVES in approval of the recent message of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, hereby express their approval of the recent message of the President of the United States recommending the adoption by Congress of a resolution substantially as follows :

“Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.”

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 1, 1862.

Passed.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, *Speaker*.

Passed.

IN SENATE, April 2, 1862.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD, *President.*

Approved.

APRIL 4, 1862.

JOHN. A. ANDREW.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
Boston, April 8, 1862.

A true copy. Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The recent message of the President of the United States recommending the co-operation of the government with any State for the gradual abolition of slavery.

April 10, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO

RESOLVES in approval of the recent message of the President of the United States

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, hereby express their approval of the recent message of the President of the United States recommending the adoption by Congress of a resolution substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its legislation to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

House of Representatives, April 1, 1862.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

Passed.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

REMONSTRATING AGAINST

The taxation of mining claims for the financial benefit of the general government ; in favor of continuing the overland mail service, and that the federal government transfer from the overland route all printed postal matter other than the letter mail to a steamship line by way of the Isthmus of Panama ; and, in addition, that the pony express be restored.

APRIL 10, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Whereas the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report to the President of the United States, recommended the taxation of mining claims for the financial benefit of the general government: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of any law incorporating the recommendation of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Adopted February 19, 1862.

Whereas it is reported that the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives have stricken out the appropriation for the California overland mail service, for inefficiency of service, and for economy: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the daily overland mail is of vital importance to the people of the Pacific coast; that in the event of a war with a European power, which is not improbable, the overland would be our only secure route for the transportation of mails, passengers, and treasure; that the late interruption, occasioned by floods of unprecedented severity, should not operate to the prejudice of the present route.

Resolved, That the daily overland mail company's numerous stations are a necessity to the continuance of the overland telegraph, which cannot be kept in order, through so long a stretch of uninhabited country, without the aid rendered by the overland mail company.

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their strongest exertions to induce the federal government to transfer from the overland route all printed postal matter other than the letter mail to a steamship line by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and that the schedule time for the letter mail across the continent be reduced to sixteen days from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and twenty-three days from the 1st of November to the 1st of May; and, in addition to this service, that the pony express be restored.

Adopted February 12, 1862.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Department of State:

I, William H. Weeks, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of original concurrent resolutions now on file in my office.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1862.

WM. H. WEEKS,

Secretary of State,

By A. W. H. TUTTLE,

Deputy.

RESOLUTION

BY

MR. MCDUGALL,

FOR

Information in relation to the arrest of General Charles P. Stone.

APRIL 11, 1862.—Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCDUGALL submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate, at once, on the following points, viz:

1. Whether or not Brigadier General Charles P. Stone has been arrested by any person in authority in the War Department or in the army of the United States; and if he has been so arrested, from whom the order for General Stone's arrest originally proceeded—whether the Secretary himself or the general then commanding the army of the Potomac.

2. Also whether at the time of such arrest General Stone was not subject to the Articles of War, and entitled to the benefit of them; and if he was so subject and entitled, whether or not he was arrested for a violation of any, and which, of those articles; and on whose complaint General Stone was arrested, and by whom, if by any persons, charges have been preferred against him; and that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate the specifications under such charges, as fully as his present information will enable him to state them.

3. Also whether any, and if any, what, steps have been taken towards the preparation of such charges and specifications; and if any such steps have been so taken, whether or not the prosecution of the matter has been intrusted to the judge advocate general of the army, or of the army of the Potomac, or to some other, and what other, special judge advocate; and if not to either of said judges advocate general, why the case of General Stone did not take the customary course when a general officer is arrested; and whether or not either of the judges advocate above specially named has been, and when first, consulted in this matter.

4. Also whether or not General Stone has at any time, and when,

and how often, either in person or by counsel, applied for an immediate trial; and whether he has not represented to the Secretary of War the injustice which he supposed would result to him from deferring his trial, by reason of the death of an important witness, in any matter connected with the administration of his late command upon the Potomac; and what answer, if any, has been made to such representation by or on behalf of General Stone.

5. Also whether or not the substance of such charges, more or less, has been in any, and what, way, and upon whose application, communicated to General Stone, and if not, why not; and if not, whether or not General Stone has applied, directly or indirectly, for such charges.

6. Also whether any, and what, privileges have enured to General Stone under the Articles of War Nos. 74, 79, 80, and 82, and Nos. 221 and 223 of the Revised Regulations of the Army; and what degree of confinement was originally ordered in reference to General Stone, and whether any, and what, change has been made, and when, from its original severity.

7. Also, if General Stone was not arrested for some alleged violation of the Articles of War, upon what pretence is he kept in close custody?

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

IN FAVOR OF

Such an amendment to the bill for the purpose of raising internal revenue as may permit the several States to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers by them employed.

APRIL 14, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the raising of internal revenue.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to procure and support such an amendment to the bill for the purpose of raising internal revenue as may permit the several States to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers by them employed.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

APRIL 3, 1862.

DAVID EDWARDS, Bishop.

ABNER M. THORNTON, Chairman.

HENRY M. WARREN, Secretary.

1862

REPORT OF THE

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RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OF

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST,

Held in Prairie City, in Kansas, March 29, 1862,

PRAYING

The government to extinguish utterly the guilty cause of the insurrection.

APRIL 14, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Whereas the rebel States and people have commenced and are waging an unrelenting and desperate warfare on the single issue of the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery; and whereas the government of the United States has indicated its determination to conquer the rebellion, at whatever cost: Therefore—

Resolved, That it becomes, logically and morally, the duty of all loyal to the United States government to accept and act upon the issue so plainly presented.

Resolved, That in gratitude to the God of Battles, who has cheered our people with glorious victories and a reasonable assurance of the speedy conquest of the rebellion, and in grateful acknowledgment of the continued bravery of our soldier-citizens who have perilled their lives on many deadly fields, we consider it the duty of our government to extinguish utterly the guilty cause of the insurrection, and forever obviate the terrible necessity of another baptism of blood, with its untold expenditure of precious lives and treasure, like the one through which we are passing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and chairman of this conference, and attested by the secretary thereof, be forwarded to each of our senators and to our representative in Congress; and we earnestly request their active efforts in behalf of the measure they indicate.

DAVID EDWARDS, *Bishop*.

ABNER M. THORNTON, *Chairman*.

HENRY M. GREENE, *Secretary*.

1862

SEVENTH

27th Congress
2d Session

RESOLUTIONS

APPROVED BY

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

UNITED BRETHRENS IN CHRIST

Held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1-10, 1862

RESOLUTIONS

The government to encourage every effort to suppress the rebellion.

Resolved, That the following be the policy of the church.

Whereas the rebel States and people have commenced and are waging an unrelenting and desperate warfare on the single issue of the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery; and whereas the government of the United States has indicated its determination to conquer the rebellion, at whatever cost; Therefore—

Resolved, That it becomes, logically and morally, the duty of all loyal to the United States government to accept and act upon the issue so plainly presented.

Resolved, That in gratitude to the God of battles, who has spared our people with glorious victories and a resounding assurance of the speedy conquest of the rebellion, and in grateful acknowledgment of the continued bravery of our soldier-citizens who have poured their lives on many deadly fields; we consider it the duty of our government to extinguish utterly the guilty cause of the insurrection, and forever obliterate the terrible necessity of another baptism of blood, with its untold expenditure of precious lives and treasure, like the one through which we are passing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and chairman of this conference, and attested by the secretary thereof, be forwarded to each of our senators and to our representative in Congress; and we earnestly request their active efforts in behalf of the measures they indicate.

DAVID KIRWAN, Bishop.
ANNIE M. THORNTON, (American)

Henry M. Greene, Secretary.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

IN FAVOR OF

A modification of the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

APRIL 14, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a modification of the proposed tax by Congress on leaf tobacco.

Whereas a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in Congress, emanating from the Committee of Ways and Means, "To provide internal revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt;" and whereas said bill proposes a tax on leaf tobacco of three cents per pound, being equal to about 67 per cent. on the value thereof, and forming an unjust and oppressive discrimination against a legitimate agricultural pursuit, greatly to the injury of a large and respectable portion of the loyal citizens of Ohio, as well as of other States: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to so modify the proposed tax on leaf tobacco as to equalize it with the assessments made on other legitimate pursuits of agriculture.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

APRIL 3, 1862.

RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO

IN FAVOR OF

A modification of the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Passed April 14, 1852.—Reported to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a modification of the proposed tax on leaf tobacco

Whereas a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in Congress, emanating from the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt; and whereas said bill proposes a tax on leaf tobacco of three cents per pound, being equal to about 67 per cent on the value thereof, and forming an unjust and oppressive discrimination against a legitimate agricultural pursuit, greatly to the injury of a large and respectable portion of the loyal citizens of Ohio, as well as of other States; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to so modify the proposed tax on leaf tobacco as to equate it with the assessments made on other legitimate pursuits of agriculture. Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBARD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

APRIL 8, 1852.

PETITION

OF THE

MEDICAL CADETS OF THE U. S. ARMY,

PRAYING

An increase of the rank and pay of the medical cadet to the rank and pay of brevet second lieutenant of infantry, United States army.

APRIL 17, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

At a meeting of the medical cadet corps United States army, held at Washington April 13, 1862, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft and present to Congress the following memorial and petition.

LEWIS H. BODMAN,
FREDERICK A. DUDLEY,
DANIEL D. GILBERT,
Medical Cadets United States Army.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, August 3, 1861, a corps of fifty medical cadets was created and added to the medical staff of the United States army; and

Whereas, by the provisions of said act, the medical cadet must have received a liberal education, have studied medicine two years, have attended one full course of medical lectures, and must have passed an examination before the army medical board; and

Whereas the medical cadet is obliged, by every circumstance of position and character, to associate with commissioned officers, thereby materially increasing his necessary expenses, and rendering it utterly impossible for him to support himself on his present salary of thirty dollars (\$30) per month, no medical cadet having yet been able, after an experience of eight months, to meet his expenses without pecuniary assistance from his friends; and

Whereas while the medical cadet is thus obliged, by every circumstance of personal position and character, to associate with commissioned officers, yet he is compelled, by every prestige of military discipline, from want of rank to seek his associates among non-commissioned officers, thus rendering his position a most anomalous and embarrassing one; and

Whereas, by due provisions of the aforesaid act, the medical cadet is allowed the rank and pay of a cadet at the Military Academy, yet the medical cadet, when in actual service, receives only the rank and pay of the West Point cadet while under instruction at the school furnished with special teachers, at a great expense to the government; but the West Point cadet, when in actual service, receives the rank and pay of brevet second lieutenant of infantry, artillery, or cavalry, as the case may be; and

Whereas the least which can render the position of medical cadet tolerable to the present incumbents, or can recommend it to the medical world in future sufficiently to insure to the corps a standard proper for a medical corps of the United States army, is the rank and pay of a brevet second lieutenant of infantry, as received by the West Point cadet when in actual service: Therefore—

The medical cadets of the United States army respectfully petition the Congress of the United States that they provide for an increase of the rank and pay of the medical cadet to the rank and pay of brevet second lieutenant of infantry United States army; and in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

WASHINGTON, *April 16, 1862.*

The undersigned, officers of the sanitary commission appointed by the Secretary of War, believe the object of the accompanying petition of the medical cadets United States army to be just, reasonable, and proper. They therefore join with them in the prayer of that petition.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

ASKING A

Donation of land and money to aid in the construction of a military railroad from some point on the Mississippi river, or Lake St. Croix, in the State of Wisconsin, to Superior City, in Douglas county, in said State.

APRIL 21, 1862.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a donation of land and money to construct a military railroad from some point on the Mississippi river, or Lake St. Croix, in the State of Wisconsin, between towns 25 and 31, to Superior City, in Douglas county.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, would respectfully represent that a communication from the interior of Wisconsin to the head of Lake Superior is of vast and vital importance to the interest of the whole of the State of Wisconsin and the Lake Superior district; that as a military arm, there is no route which more strongly commends itself to the immediate attention of Congress than the one proposed by your memorialists; that in the event of war with the English government the entire commerce of Lake Superior, now amounting in the aggregate to over fifteen million dollars annually, would be hopelessly cut off and destroyed by fortifications on St. Mary's river; thus depriving our country of the iron and copper so important to our government in the construction of ordnance.

That in case of war with Great Britain there could be no route so good as the one proposed for the transport of supplies and munitions of war for the defence of the commerce on that great inland sea. Also, that in the event of our government building a fort at the head of Lake Superior, this would be the only route which could be depended on for the sending supplies.

The spirit of the age, advancement in the arts of war, and the experience of the past year, all tend to show the imperative necessity of providing means for the rapid transport of troops and munitions

of war, and has convinced all that no method of transport can be so promptly effective as railroads. That the geographical position of this proposed road is one which must commend it to the confidence and attention of all, as one of the most important in the whole of our great railroad system. In this connexion it may not be inappropriate to remark that railroads, as a means of intercommunication, are now acknowledged as an absolute necessity; adopted in almost every portion of the United States. This necessity becomes more apparent in our own, not only as a commercial means of transportation in time of peace, but as of the highest importance in time of war, as the only effective method of transporting troops.

The Canadian government has already granted to railroads running to Sault St. Marie river over four million acres of land, thus showing that the English government is fully convinced of the vast importance of opening an avenue of rapid communication with their valuable interests on Lake Superior. Shall we neglect our interest until it is hopelessly too [late]? Lake Superior is an inland sea of thirty-two thousand square miles, and over two thousand miles of coast, two-thirds of which, including the most valuable mineral district in the world, belong to the United States.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the railroad for which this aid is asked, may pass through, for at least 150 miles of its route, a rich, though uncultivated country, capable of sustaining a dense population; that it only requires an avenue through it to cause emigration to flow that way; that a large portion, in fact nearly all of the lands lying along the line of the proposed road, are yet in the hands of the St. Croix and Superior Railroad Company, and that it will be but consulting the best interest of the State and general government to set apart for this improvement the aid asked, both in lands and money. That a survey of a route from Hudson, Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, has been made, and that the survey and estimated cost of construction shows that a railroad can be constructed over this route as cheap, and we believe cheaper, than any railroad in our whole country.

Your memorialists would further represent, that in consideration of the grant of lands and pecuniary aid asked in this memorial, that the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States; and also that the United States mails shall be transported over said railroad, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may fix by law, or the Postmaster General may determine. The advantages of this road to our whole country are altogether too numerous to present in the limits of a memorial, and your memorialists will content themselves, in conclusion, by saying, that in the opinion of this legislature, no public measure could be devised which would do more to stimulate business, give confidence and energy to both agriculture and commerce, enhance the value of property and labor, and increase the productions of the country. That the agricultural, commercial, and mineral interests of Wisconsin

and Lake Superior imperiously demand the construction of a safe and sure route for the transport of the exports and imports of this country, so rapidly increasing in agricultural, commercial, and mineral wealth.

Believing that it has ever been the intention of the national legislature to dispose of its bounties where the greatest benefits shall be conferred on the country at large, it is to be hoped that Congress, throwing aside all objections, such as improper estimates of its importance as a military arm, the increased expenses of the government in prosecuting the war, and other matters of like character, will grant the aid required to accomplish this important enterprise, the necessity of which every citizen acquainted with the vast agricultural resources of Wisconsin, and the immense mineral wealth of Lake Superior, and the important geographical position of the road, will at once acknowledge as of vast and absorbing importance.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

G. W. HAZELTON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved April 5, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [L. s.] great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

Relief to James G. Sadd, mail contractor on route No. 13,025 in said State.

APRIL 21, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for the relief of James G. Sadd, mail contractor.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, respectfully represents: That, by virtue of a contract made with the United States, Lawrence McConnell, of Madison, Wisconsin, undertook, on the first day of July, 1858, to carry the United States mail from Madison to Fort Atkinson, three trips per week, by way of Aoor Creek, Sweet Home, Cambridge, and Oakland, making a distance of thirty-three miles, and for the period of four years, said route numbering 13,025; that the said McConnell carried said mail three months, when he sub-contracted the carrying thereof to the said Sadd for the remainder of the term, to wit: until the first day of July, 1862; that on the 2d day of March, 1859, the Postmaster General changed the route so as to include the intermediate post offices on said route, known as Aoor Creek, Utica, Christiana, Cambridge, and Oakland, omitting Sweet Home, but thereby increasing the distance from Madison to Fort Atkinson from thirty-three to thirty-eight miles, thereby increasing the travel ten miles for each and every trip; that the said McConnell and the said Sadd, being unacquainted with the post office regulations, and ignorant of their legal rights, made no complaint in regard to the increased service for a long time, and not until after the 16th of March, 1860, when Mr. Sadd was accepted at the Post Office Department in the place of McConnell, the original contractor, for the residue of the term, and until the 1st of July, 1862, and without increased compensation.

That the said Sadd has presented his claim to the proper department of the government for adjustment, but that the same was rejected

upon the grounds that no complaint was made to such increased travel by Lawrence McConnell, the original contractor, and for the further reason, that a sub-contractor is not recognized by the Postmaster General. That the only remedy for Mr. Sadd is through the action of Congress, and your memorialists submit that a mere technical objection ought not to prevent Mr. Sadd from obtaining a fair compensation for his labor; that he has faithfully performed the travel on said route in person, and is fairly entitled to extra compensation therefor for each year exceeding fifteen hundred miles.

Therefore your memorialists ask that Congress give careful attention to this claim, and that an adequate appropriation be made at its present session to compensate Mr. Sadd for the increased services rendered by him in carrying of the mail on said route.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

G. W. HAZELTON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved April 5, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

[L. s.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR

Of the establishment of a mail route from Munches to Hartford in said State.

APRIL 21, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a mail route from Munches, in Waukesha county, to Hartford, in Washington county.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the interests and convenience of a large number of the inhabitants of the county of Washington require the establishment of a mail route from Munches post office, in Waukesha county, to the village of Hartford, in the county of Washington, *via* Monroe's Corner, in the town of Erie, in said county of Washington.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask that the aforesaid mail route may be established, and that the service be put on at as early a period as practicable.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

G. W. HAZELTON,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved April 7, 1862.

LOUIS P. HARVEY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office*, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

[SEAL.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN

JOHN W. RABBITON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

BY the publication of a bill upon the subject of the

LOUIS P. HARTY.

Printed at the capitol in Madison, Wisconsin, and published by

the printer of the capitol.

It is the duty of the legislature to provide for the

the interests of the people of the State.

The legislature of the State of Wisconsin has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the citizens of the village of Hartford in the county of Washington, and to express its sympathy for the same. The memorial is in the form of a petition, and it is the duty of the legislature to provide for the interests of the people of the State. The memorial is in the form of a petition, and it is the duty of the legislature to provide for the interests of the people of the State.

J. W. RABBITON,
Speaker of the Assembly.
G. W. HARTY,
President of the State.

LOUIS P. HARTY.

Printed April 1, 1862.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

RELATIVE TO

Rebel officers in Columbus and Camp Chase prison.

APRIL 25, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to rebel officers in Columbus and Camp Chase prison.

Whereas, the feelings of the loyal people of Ohio have been outraged by the appearance in the streets of their capital of rebel officers in rebel uniforms, released on parole, and by the fact that rebel prisoners in Camp Chase prison have been permitted to retain and use their former slaves as servants, thus practically nullifying our State constitution by allowing slavery in Ohio; and,

Whereas, said matters are not under the control of the governor or State authorities; therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That in the name of the people of Ohio, who have freely given their treasure and their blood to sustain the government and the Union, we do most solemnly protest against this mistaken clemency to the guilty, and this outrage upon the feelings of the loyal people of Ohio.

Resolved, That a copy hereof, together with a copy of the report of said select committee, be forwarded by the governor to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and our senators and representatives in Congress.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MONROE,

President pro tem. of the Senate.

Passed April 8, 1862.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

In communicating the above resolutions it is due to Colonel Moody, the commander of Camp Chase, that I state that the legislature labored under a mistake in supposing that the rebel prisoners were permitted to retain and use their former slaves as servants. It is also

due that I add that, by a vote of 41 to 26, the house of representatives, in form, reconsidered their action.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. GUNCKEL, on leave, submitted the following report:

The select committee to whom was referred S. R. No. —, relative to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, together with the special message of the governor in relation thereto, beg leave to report:

That, finding the reply of the governor to the senate inquiries less full and explicit than was desirable, they waited upon him and were favored with a long and satisfactory interview, and also with passes to Camp Chase prisons, and such other facilities for investigation as it was possible for him to afford.

Subsequently your committee visited Camp Chase, and by the worthy commandant of the post, Colonel Granville Moody, were shown through the three prisons, and kindly allowed all the liberties necessary to further the object of their visit.

Your committee found some thirteen hundred persons confined in the three prisons, mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Mississippi. Their quarters were in all respects as good and in some a little better than those of the soldiers outside, and your committee were assured that the rations distributed were the same in quantity and quality as those given to our own men. No complaint was made as to any of these things, but there was a general expression of satisfaction therewith.

Your committee found seventy-four negroes in the prisons, mostly taken at Fort Donelson. Of these, from what they could learn, a few were free when taken, having been hired by officers as cooks and servants. The remainder, perhaps fifty in number, were slaves in attendance upon their masters, and while so employed were taken along with their masters. None of them were in arms, all of them having been retained for menial service merely. Since their capture they have travelled with their masters, attending and serving them as before. On their arrival at Columbus they took charge of and carried the baggage of their former masters from the depot to Camp Chase, the men having no servants being compelled to carry their own, as our soldiers do on similar occasions. Arrived at the camp, the privates were, as far as possible, separated from the officers, and, for obvious reasons, placed in different prisons; but *the negroes were placed in the same prisons with the officers who were their former masters.* Why, unless that they might continue to attend and serve their former masters? And they have ever since done so, cooking, washing, waiting upon, and serving them just as before their capture, *the relation of master and slave being as rigorously maintained by the master,*

and as fully recognized by the negroes and the other inmates of the prison, as it ever was in the State of Tennessee!

But why were these slaves taken at all? They were not and had not been in arms against the government; their presence at Fort Donelson was not even voluntary. Why are they retained in prison? They have done no wrong, they deserve no punishment. Is it to furnish rebel officers with servants? And was it for this they were transported at the expense of the government and are now subsisted at her cost? Is our constitutional provision thus to be made a nullity, and slavery practically established in Ohio? And this under the protection and at the expense of the federal government?

As to rebel officers released on parole your committee could not get much definite information, other than that, with few exceptions, these paroles were granted by order of General Halleck. That the clemency so shown was mistaken, the following facts as to the conduct of these officers while in Columbus will show. They came wearing their side-arms; stopped at the principal hotels, registering their names as "Colonel," "Major," or "Captain," with the significant letters "C. S. A." added; appearing from day to day in rebel uniforms (some of them gaudy, all of them noticeable) in the offices and parlors and at the public tables of these hotels and in the streets and drives of the city; frequenting the theatre and other places of public amusement, and visiting the senate and house chambers, where, with marked consideration, they have been invited to privileged seats within the bar; at all these places and on all these occasions giving expression to sentiments of continued adherence to the rebel cause, and of bitter hostility to the government and people of the United States.

While prominent officers are thus enjoying the freedom of the city and the luxuries of hotel life, hundreds of poor and ignorant privates—some of them impressed and all of them deceived into the rebel service, penitent for the wrongs they have done, ready, willing, and anxious to take the oath of allegiance—are kept confined in the prisons at Camp Chase. This is a matter of complaint among the prisoners themselves. They argued to the committee—and with much force, it must be admitted—that, of the two, they were the less guilty and the less dangerous, and if the sympathy of the people and the clemency of the executive should be exerted at all, it ought to be in their behalf.

Your committee are satisfied that many of these privates and officers of lower grade could be safely, and with advantage to the cause, released. But they are equally satisfied that too much clemency has already been shown to the higher officers, both in and out of the prison. They and their like are the men who have instigated this most wicked rebellion and inaugurated this inhuman war, and who are responsible before God for all the misery, suffering, and bloodshed which have followed. Is it a wonder that the loyal people of Ohio, both in the field and at home, knowing all these things, and remembering how our prisoners were confined in loathsome slave-pens and tobacco sheds, and the bodies of our dead barbarously desecrated by

the rebels, should feel outraged by this misguided sympathy, this mistaken clemency towards the perpetrators of all these foul wrongs?

But who is to blame? Your committee are satisfied that Colonel Moody has done his whole duty in the premises. They are equally satisfied that the governor has endeavored to discharge his duties honestly, faithfully, and impartially. His position has been one of great delicacy, his control over the camp and prisons being by courtesy of the federal authorities, and not by any right as governor of Ohio. He has probably done all he well could in the premises. The responsibility, then, rests with the federal authorities, and our only remedy is by protest to the President. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the preamble and resolution herewith reported.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.

T. H. WHETSTONE.

J. P. ROBISON.

MEMORIAL
OF THE
NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
IN RELATION TO
A system of taxation.

APRIL 30, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents: That the exigencies of the country demand the adoption at an early day of a system of taxation whereby the ordinary expenditures of the government and the interest on its public debt shall be provided for, and a sinking fund established, the proceeds of which shall eventually extinguish the principal of the debt.

That the masses of the people are ready and desirous to contribute their quota to the ordinary and extraordinary revenues of the country, so that the burden of expenditure may be equitably distributed between the present generation and that which shall immediately succeed us.

That the principles of taxation which have been developed and tested in Europe during the past hundred years have clearly demonstrated that the burdens of government should be borne by the people according to their individual ability to meet such demands.

That the current expenditures of the government during the present and coming fiscal years demand an annual public revenue of at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that probably no less a sum will be adequate to the prompt payment of such ordinary annual expenditures, the payment of the interest on the public debt, the establishment of a sinking fund, and finally, the restoration of the public credit to such a point or condition as will enable the treasury to negotiate on favorable terms the requisite loans of the present and future years.

That all revenue bills, especially pending the rebellion and subsequent years, should be as brief as possible, and so simple and so easy

of comprehension by the people at large that all classes may readily understand how, and in what way, and by what process they are to be made contributors to a common fund for the benefit of the whole Union.

That in view of the expenses of collecting the public revenue, the convenience of tax-payers, and a prompt realization of such income, it is requisite that the subjects or objects of taxation should be as few as possible.

That in the selection of objects of taxation, the necessities of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes, according to each man's ability to pay, and as lightly as possible, while the luxuries of society, or the enjoyments of the rich, should constitute a large share of the public revenue; and finally, that the leading products of the south, which have been among the causes of the existing rebellion, should be made to contribute towards the speedy restoration of peace and the final payment of the public debt.

Assuming these truths to be self-evident, your memorialists pray that Congress will at an early day frame a revenue system based upon seven subjects or departments of taxation, viz :

From all sales of goods and merchandise, and other property at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent., yielding, your memorialists believe, the annual sum of.....	\$115,000,000
From the tariff, the sum of.....	50,000,000
From an excise or tax on cotton, of two cents per lb.	24,000,000
From an excise or tax on tobacco, of twenty cents per pound.....	30,000,000
From an excise or tax on whiskey and other liquors, of twenty-five cents per gallon.....	25,000,000
From an excise or tax on malt liquors, five cents per gallon.....	8,000,000
From a direct tax upon real and personal property..	12,000,000
	264,000,000

In defence of this brief schedule of taxation, your memorialists take occasion to say that from extensive inquiries and calculations recently made, it appears that the sales of goods and merchandise of all kinds in the United States annually amount to at least 11,500 millions of dollars; and that the tax of one per cent. on the frequent sale or transfer of this property, while it would produce the large sum of one hundred and fifteen millions to the public treasury, would be so light upon the individual consumers that the people would scarcely feel it.

That from the present and from reasonable estimates of the quantities of foreign goods imported during the present and approaching fiscal years, the tariff as now framed will yield a no less sum than \$50,000,000.

That an excise or tax upon cotton, one of the prominent or leading

products of the south, while it will yield a revenue of twenty-four millions on the estimated reduced crop of three millions of bales, will not encourage competition in the growth of this staple in foreign countries; and that the United States must continue to be, as heretofore, the main reliance of Europe for their supply of this article; and, further, that the return of peace may be relied upon to restore to the country an aggregate annual production of four millions of bales, which will still further contribute in future years to the proposed revenue from this source.

That the proposed excise or tax upon tobacco, as an article of luxury, will yield this year the sum named; and that from the peculiar fitness of the climate and soil of the tobacco-producing States, no foreign competition need be feared in the production of this important staple, now so largely used abroad and contributing materially to the wealth of this nation and other nations.

That the excise or tax on whiskey and other domestic liquors, while it is less than a fifth of the tax levied on such products in other countries, will yield a permanent revenue of at least twenty-five millions of dollars, and prospectively nearly double that sum.

Your memorialists believe that such a tax will have a highly conservative influence upon the community at large by reducing intemperance, which is the principal source of the crime and poverty prevailing in many portions of the land.

Your memorialists urge that an excise of five cents per gallon on malt liquors will scarcely be felt by the tax-payer; and that, as articles of luxury, they should be made to contribute a large share towards the public revenue.

Your memorialists further represent that these taxes, when imposed and realized, will obviate the necessity of laying a further burden upon real and personal property, which already, in local districts and for State revenue, are heavily taxed; and that the present law, whereby twenty millions of dollars (or less than one dollar *per capita*) are to be realized, is sufficient on this head.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that, in their opinion, numerous advantages would arise to the public treasury from the adoption of the plan now suggested by your memorialists:

I. The expense of the collection of the public revenue, under a new and entirely untried system, and estimated by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, section 53, at fifteen per cent., would be reduced to less than three per cent. by the cotemporary imposition of licenses and stamps.

II. The appointment of a large number of new office-holders, some twenty thousand in number, as collectors of special revenue, would be obviated, as well as the risks which would pertain to the collection and payment into the treasury of such large sums by new and untried officials; as the revenue now contemplated by the measures proposed may be almost entirely collected by postmasters and others already holding office, who have proved their fidelity, and are under bonds for the faithful performance of their trusts.

III. Renewed confidence in the integrity, power, and resources of

this government would be felt abroad and at home ; a feeling which would do much toward a more speedy restoration of peace than would otherwise occur.

IV. An income tax, already provided for by law and already odious to the people before its operation has been felt, may be thus avoided. *Such* is the unpopularity of this tax where tried, that one of the ablest statesmen of the age has said :

“Such a tax ought, on no account, to form a part of the ordinary revenue of the State, but should cease with the necessity which could alone justify its adoption, inasmuch as, besides all the other objections to which it is liable, its inquisitorial character is such as must always render it odious, however trifling may be the amount abstracted. The facility with which it is collected offers a constant temptation to extravagance on the part of government, removes the most important check upon expenditure, and dispenses with the necessity of seeking for an equality between income and expenditure in economy.”

V. That the true and equitable sources of taxation and public revenue will be reached by the schedule now suggested, because, first, each man will contribute in the ratio of his individual and family expenditure, (and no more ;) and, secondly, those who spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in what may be termed the luxuries and extravagances of life, (viz: liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c.,) will be compelled to contribute more largely towards the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scale.

Your memorialists beg leave to recommend to your consideration a report made to the Boston Board of Trade, under date April 10, 1861, which report, your memorialists conceive, is based upon sound principles of finance, and is in accordance with the views now urged by your memorialists.

By order of the chamber.

P. PERIT.

J. SMITH HOMANS, *Secretary*.

LIST OF COMMITTEES
OF
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

MAY 9, 1862.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Collamer.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Harris.
Davis.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Simmons.
Sherman.
Howe.
Pearce.
McDougall.
Cowan.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Ten Eyck.
Saulsbury.
Johnson.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.
King.
Lane, of Indiana.
Rice.
Latham.
Nesmith.
Howard.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Foot.
Sherman.
Thomson.
Kennedy.
McDougall.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Cowan.
Harris.
Bayard.
Pewell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Wade.
 Trumbull.
 Rice.
 Latham.
 Henderson.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Rice.
 Nesmith.
 Carlile.
 Wright.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Foster.
 Sumner.
 Bayard.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Stark.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Willey.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Nesmith.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Simmons.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Thomson.
 Latham.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Cowan.
 Thomson.
 Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Browning.
 Carlile.
 Pomeroy.
 Lane, of Kansas.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
 Clark.
 Johnson.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
 Morrill.
 Latham.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
 Harlan.
 Powell.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Walton.
 Clark.
 Baily.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Browning, chairman.
 Willey.
 Saulsbury.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Granger.
 Cobb.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Pearce, chairman.
 Collamer.
 Fessenden.

On the part of the House.

Mr. McPherson.
 Frank.
 Law.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

*On altering the construction of the
Senate chamber.*

Appointed July 8, 1861.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Harris.
(Vacancy.)

Pacific railroad.

Appointed July 16, 1861.

Mr. McDougall, chairman.
Pomeroy.
Clark.
Cowan.
Wilson, of Missouri.

Added May 7, 1862—

Wade.
Lane, of Kansas.
Browning.
Kennedy.

*To inquire into the circumstances at-
tending the surrender of the navy
yard at Pensacola, and the de-
struction of property at the navy
yard at Norfolk and armory at
Harper's Ferry, &c., &c.*

Appointed July 29, 1861.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Johnson.
Grimes.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO EXAMINE AND
REPORT AS TO COMPENSATION OF ALL
OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Appointed August 3, 1861.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, chairman.
Clark.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Olin.
Allen.
McKnight.

*To investigate the charges against the
loyalty of Hon. Benjamin Stark,
United States senator from the
State of Oregon.*

Appointed March 18, 1862.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
Howard.
Wright.
Willey.
Sherman.

*On the subject of a National Armory
and Foundery.*

Appointed March 21, 1862.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
King.
Cowan.
Dixon.
Henderson.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT
OF THE WAR.

Appointed December 17, 1861.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Chandler.
Wright.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Gooch.
Covode.
Julian.
Odell.

*On the subject of a railroad to connect
the loyal portions of Tennessee and
North Carolina with Kentucky.*

Appointed December 23, 1861.

Mr. Johnson, chairman.
Sherman.
Davis.

Connecting some of our military and naval stations on the coast by submarine cables.

Appointed December 23, 1861.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
Sherman.
Latham.

On the subject of the impeachment of West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States courts for the several districts of Tennessee.

Appointed May 8, 1862.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
Davis.
Doolittle.

On the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels.

Appointed May 7, 1862.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
Collamer.
Cowan.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Harris.
Sherman.
Henderson.
Willey.
Harlan.

On the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution
of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, chairman.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, secretary.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, treasurer.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, clerk.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, reporter.

On the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution
of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, chairman.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, secretary.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, treasurer.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, clerk.
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Mr. J. H. Johnson, secretary.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, treasurer.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, clerk.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, reporter.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TO

The chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, transmitting a copy of the report of the architect of the United States Capitol extension in relation to the protection of the Capitol extension from injury, as provided for by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 16, 1862.

MAY 12, 1862.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, May 10, 1862.

SIR: Immediately after the passage of the joint resolution of the 16th ultimo, transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new dome to this department, I directed the architect to make a careful and minute examination of those works, and to report to me their present condition, with his opinion as to the best mode of preserving the unfinished portions of the Capitol from injury by the elements, and the cost of so doing, and also to prepare an estimate of the amount that would probably be required to complete the works, exclusive of all ornamental and decorative designs.

It would seem from his report that considerable damage has already been sustained, and that while the unfinished portions of the building may for a time be partially protected from further injury by an expenditure of about \$1,500, there is a large quantity of dressed material lying exposed upon the ground, already paid for by the United States, which cannot be effectually protected otherwise than by being set in the building.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the architect, that, under the circumstances, the interests of the government and the truest economy will best be promoted by pressing the work on the exterior of the building to completion with as little delay as possible; but as the joint resolution provides "that no money heretofore appropriated shall be expended upon the Capitol until authorized by Congress, except so much as is necessary to protect the building from injury by the elements and to complete the dome," I do not feel authorized in

pursuing that course without some further expression of the will of Congress on the subject.

I have therefore the honor to lay before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a copy of the architect's report, and to invite their consideration to the suggestion whether a modification of the said joint resolution, so as to permit the work to go on, is not advisable.

It is believed that the unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made will be sufficient for the purpose during the next fiscal year.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. SOLOMON FOOT,

Chairman of the Committee on

Public Buildings and Grounds, United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to receive from you, under date of the 30th ultimo, instructions to submit to the department "a report showing the present condition and state of the works of the Capitol extension and new dome, with an estimate of the sums required for their final completion, exclusive of all ornamental and decorative designs." Also a "report of what is necessary to be done to protect the Capitol extension from injury, as provided for by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 16, 1862." In compliance with these instructions, I respectfully submit the following report:

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Nothing remains to complete the interior of the buildings, as far as it relates to the construction, except the tiling of the floor of the vestibule of the north wing, the two eastern front doors, and the door between the south wing and the old Hall of Representatives. The trimmings for these doors cannot be put up until the doors are received.

The plaster models for the *valves* of the eastern front doors were ordered of the late Thomas Crawford, from Rome, at \$12,000; and an agreement was made with the Munich foundery to cast them in bronze for \$10,500, making \$22,500 for the *valves* of these two doors, exclusive of transportation. The plaster models for one door are completed, but have not yet been sent to Munich, nor has any payment yet been made on account of them by the government. At the last advices the models for the other door were in progress.

The *valves* of the door to be placed between the south wing and the old Hall of Representatives were ordered of Randolph Rogers, and are now completed. The sum of \$8,000 has been paid to Mr. Rogers for the models of this door, and \$6,429 on account of the bronze castings, (a balance of \$6,338 is still due upon it,) making its

whole cost \$20,767, exclusive of transportation. This door is still at Munich, awaiting the orders of the government.

Of the exterior of the buildings, all the porticos and steps remain to be constructed, except a portion of the colonnades which connect the wings with the old Capitol. Of these colonnades eleven columns are already set, with a portion of their entablatures and marble ceilings.

The whole number of exterior columns required for the work is one hundred, of which eleven are completed and set in the buildings, as before stated; twelve are finished and ready to be set, three are nearly completed, and six remain on the ground unwrought; making in all thirty-two columns which have been delivered, leaving sixty-eight yet to come.

The wrought marble now on the ground, which has been paid for but not placed in the buildings, has cost for workmanship alone about \$115,000, and the unwrought marble which has been received and inspected amounts to about \$90,000.

The granite steps of the western arcades of both wings have been laid temporarily on the foundations, and will require to be taken up, jointed, and permanently set. The granite steps of the western corridors also require to be set; likewise the flagging of the terraces over the vaults between the old and the new buildings. These vaults are receiving injury from a want of the protection which this flagging will afford. All the material for the aforesaid steps is wrought and on the ground.

The marble work is under contract with Provost, Winter & Co.; the furnishing of the marble in the rough with Rice & Heebner; and the granite work, including materials, with Matthew G. Emery. An agreement exists with E. Leutze for painting a picture on the western stairway of the south wing; one with the late Thomas Crawford and the Munich foundery for the two eastern front doors; and one with Randolph Rogers for an inner door, as before stated. These are all the contracts and agreements that are now in progress in connexion with the Capitol extension. The rest of the work is done by days' workmen.

The following is a list of all the appropriations made by Congress for the Capitol extension from the commencement of the work to the present time :

Appropriated September 3, 1850	\$100,000 00
Appropriated April 14, 1852	500,000 00
Appropriated March 3, 1853	1,000,000 00
Appropriated August 4, 1854	750,000 00
Appropriated March 3, 1855	325,000 00
Appropriated August 18, 1856	750,000 00
Appropriated March 3, 1857	900,000 00
Appropriated June 12, 1858	750,000 00
Appropriated March 3, 1859	400,000 00
Appropriated May 24, 1860	3,700 00
Appropriated June 25, 1860	552,421 74

Appropriated February 19, 1861.....	\$2,500 00
Appropriated March 2, 1861.....	250,000 00
	6,283,621 74
The expenditures up to May 1, 1862, less the amount derived from sundry sales during the progress of the work, amount to	5,938,351 77
Leaving a balance of appropriation of	<u>345,269 97</u>

In addition to which, an appropriation will hereafter be required, to complete the work, of \$600,000.

In compliance with that part of your instructions which directs me to report "what is necessary to be done to protect the Capitol extension from injury, as provided for by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 16, 1862," I have made a thorough examination of the work, and find that no effectual protection of the buildings against "injury by the elements" can be afforded for any considerable length of time in their present condition; nothing short of an entire finish of the exterior will protect them from deterioration. The top of the walls may be covered with tin-roofing, and such gutters and conductors made as will prevent the water from falling directly upon them; and whenever water is found to have made its way, provision may be made for turning it off. This will be the best temporary protection that can be given to the work in its present state, and it may all be accomplished for about \$1,500.

I am, however, of opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of the government to resume and prosecute the work with vigor to its final completion, so far at least as it relates to the exterior.

Although it may be possible partially to protect the buildings from injury by the elements, as before stated, it is not possible to protect the vast amount of finished marble now on the ground from defacement and injury. Much of it lies upon the earth, or is in close proximity to it, by which discoloration is produced, while all of it is exposed to accident, and to fractures by ill-disposed persons. As I have already remarked, there have been paid, for workmanship alone, on the marble which has not yet been placed in the buildings, about \$115,000. All of this costly work is scattered around through the shops and grounds; a large portion of it is delicately carved; it is, therefore, actually necessary, for its preservation, that it be placed in the buildings with the least possible delay.

There are on the ground about \$25,000 worth of steps, wrought and ready to be put up, or more than enough for the entire approach to one wing; and all the foundations are constructed, and ready to receive them. These foundations are also receiving injury from the weather, and another winter will tend greatly to deteriorate them.

There are also about \$20,000 worth of entablature and portico ceilings, the most of which is elaborately carved; some \$20,000 worth of delicately wrought capitals, and nearly all the balustrade that will

be required to finish the work. Upon this alone about \$30,000 have been expended. These, with the fifteen wrought columns, the bases, the pedestals, and other work which is now lying scattered over acres of ground, and throughout the shops, form an aggregate of wrought marble that seems to demand a speedy prosecution of the work, that it may be made available in the construction of the buildings before its defacement became permanent.

The buildings are also becoming defaced by the washing of the cement and asphaltum from the walls above. This should be arrested as soon as possible by the construction of the porticos; and the discoloration should be removed before it penetrates the stone, and renders a restoration to its original beauty impossible.

The interior is also suffering, particularly in the attic story. The finished walls are much defaced, and in some places the plastering is already decaying and falling off. Some of the finest stucco ornaments are entirely destroyed, and much of the expensive ornamentation is already injured. The progress of these dilapidations can be permanently arrested only by finishing the entire exterior.

It will also be observed that the water percolates through the ceilings and arches of all the arcades, causing inconvenience to those who pass through them, as well as injury to the work. This can be remedied only by finishing the porticos. The water is admitted through the exposed surfaces of the brick piers which are prepared to receive the pedestals of the columns. These surfaces will all be covered with the pedestals, and this alone can make the portico floors water-tight.

In view of these facts, I have considered it incumbent upon me respectfully to recommend, as the only means of protecting the buildings from "injury by the elements," and of saving the vast amount of money already expended upon the materials upon the ground, that the work of the exterior of the buildings be resumed with as little delay as possible and prosecuted with vigor to its ultimate completion.

THE NEW DOME.

When this work was suspended in May last, the contractors decided to go on at their own risk, and put up the castings which were then on the ground, the aggregate weight of which was above 1,300,000 pounds. They have, accordingly, been constantly employed since that time, and are still at work. The weight of castings they have put up in this interim is about *one million* of pounds, leaving about 300,000 pounds now on the ground.

At the date of the suspension of the work there were *three* sections in height of the main ribs in place, and the outside finish of the structure was carried up to the top of the entablature over the pilasters. Since that time *four* more sections of the main ribs have been set, leaving but *one* more section to be put up to reach the upper balustrade or base of the lantern. The large consoles, with the cornice over them, have been set; also, the heavy moulding at the base of the cupola; a considerable portion of the covering, and two sections of the outer ribs which form the curve.

The top of the iron work, as far as it has now progressed, is 207 feet above the floor of the basement story of the Capitol, and an additional elevation of 79 feet is yet required to reach the top of the crowning statue.

The whole amount appropriated by Congress for the dome, up to the present time, is	\$700,000 00
The expenditures, from the commencement of the work to May 1, 1862, amount to	561,140 79
Leaving a balance of appropriation available at this date, of	138,859 21

Which will be sufficient to carry on the work during the next fiscal year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO. U. WALTER,

Architect of United States Capitol Extension, &c.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE CONSTITUTION

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

The constitution promulgated at Wheeling on the 20th November, 1863, and
ratified by a vote of the people.

May 10, 1864 - Filed at the Land Office, Department of the Interior, at Washington, D.C.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of Wheeling, this 10th day of May, 1864.

I, Francis H. Pickens, Governor of the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify and make known to all persons that the constitution and schedule annexed to it, which was adopted by the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 20th day of November, 1863, and I do further certify that an election was duly held, pursuant to the said schedule, on the question of the ratification or rejection of the said constitution, which resulted in the adoption thereof, according to the returns certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and hereto annexed, and I further certify that Gibson L. Cantrill, whose name is subscribed to the act of the general assembly, of which a copy is hereto annexed, is a citizen of the State of West Virginia, and was at the time of subscribing the same, clerk of the House of Delegates, and keeper of the rolls of the General Assembly of West Virginia, duly elected and qualified; that his attestation is in due form, and that he is the proper officer to make the same, and to the same full faith, credit, and obedience be and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed hereto. Done at the City of Wheeling, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

FRANCIS H. PICKENS

By the governor:

L. A. HARRIS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

PROPOSED BY

*The convention assembled at Wheeling on the 26th November, 1861, and
ratified by a vote of the people.*

MAY 29, 1862. — Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

I, Francis H. Peirpoint, governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify and make known unto all whom it may concern, that the document annexed is a true copy of the constitution and schedule proposed for the State of West Virginia by the convention thereof, assembled at Wheeling on the 26th day of November, 1861; and I do further certify that an election was duly held, pursuant to the said schedule, on the question of the ratification or rejection of the said constitution, which resulted in the adoption thereof, according to the returns certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and hereunto annexed; and I further certify that Gibson L. Cranmer, whose name is subscribed to the act of the general assembly, of which a copy is hereto annexed, is, and was at the time of subscribing the same, clerk of the house of delegates, and keeper of the rolls of the Commonwealth of Virginia, duly elected and qualified; that his attestation is in due form, and that he is the proper officer to make the same, and to the same full faith, credit, and authority are due and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed hereunto. Done at the city of Wheeling, this nineteenth day of May, in the
[SEAL.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT.

By the governor:

L. A. HAGANS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Vote on the constitution, April 3, 1862.

Counties.	For the constitution.	Against the constitution.
Berkeley	No returns.	No returns.
Brooke	292	45
Braxton	83	.....
Barbour	459	7
Boone	78	1
Cabell	271	4
Calhoun	293	6
Clay	88	.....
Doddridge	510	15
Fayette	No returns.	No returns.
Frederick	No returns.	No returns.
Greenbrier	No returns.	No returns.
Gilmer	168	16
Hancock	225	73
Harrison	1, 043	39
Hardy	192	.....
Hampshire	157	3
Jefferson	No returns.	No returns.
Jackson	470	2
Kanawha	909	4
Lewis	443	12
Logan	No returns.	No returns.
Marshall	1, 053	34
Marion	749	3
Monongalia	1, 148	17
Mason	639	23
Mercer	No returns.	No returns.
Monroe	No returns.	No returns.
Morgan	No returns.	No returns.
McDowell	No returns.	No returns.
Nicholas	184	.....
Ohio	1, 023	31
Pendleton	116	.....
Pleasants	318	2
Preston	1, 493	11
Pocahontas	No returns.	No returns.
Putnam	224	26
Randolph	346	9
Roane	232	.....
Ritchie	601	6
Raleigh	177	.....
Taylor	513	15
Tucker	69	.....
Tyler	696	10
Upshur	719	2
Wetzel	491	14
Wood	1, 299	26
Wirt	295	27

Vote on the constitution—Continued.

Counties.	For the constitution.	Against the constitution.
Wayne	320	3
Webster	No returns.	No returns.
Wyoming	No returns.	No returns.
Eighth regiment Virginia volunteers	190	28
Third regiment Virginia volunteers	286	.....
Total	18, 862	514

VIRGINIA, to wit:

I, L. A. Hagans, secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the returns of an election on the adoption or rejection of the constitution for the State of West Virginia, as made to this office.

Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1862.

L. A. HAGANS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ACT giving the consent of the legislature of Virginia to the formation and erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of this State.—*Passed May 13, 1862.*

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That the consent of the legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby, given to the formation and erection of the State of *West Virginia* within the jurisdiction of this State, to include the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, according to the boundaries and under the provisions set forth in the constitution for the said State of "*West Virginia*" and the schedule thereto annexed, proposed by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the twenty-sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the consent of the legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby, given that the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick, shall be included in and form part of the State of *West Virginia*, whenever the voters of said counties shall ratify and assent to the said constitution, at an election held for the purpose at such time and under such regulations as the commissioners named in the said schedule may prescribe.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be transmitted by the

executive to the senators and representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress, together with a certified original of the said constitution and schedule, and the said senators and representatives are hereby requested to use their endeavors to obtain the consent of Congress to the admission of the State of "*West Virginia*" into the Union.

4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, ss:

I, Gibson L. Cranmer, clerk of the house of delegates and keeper of the rolls, do certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia, at its extra session commenced and held in the city of Wheeling on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

GIBSON L. CRANMER,

Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

ARTICLE I.

The State.

1. The State of West Virginia shall be and remain one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

2. The following counties, formerly parts of the State of Virginia, shall be included in and form part of the State of West Virginia, namely: the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Woyming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, and Monroe.

And if a majority of the votes cast at the election or elections held as provided in the schedule hereof, in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, shall be in favor of the adoption of this constitution, the said four counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia; and if the same shall be so included, and a majority of the votes cast at the said election or elections in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick shall be in favor of the adoption of this constitution, then the three last mentioned counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia.

The State of West Virginia shall also include so much of the bed, banks, and shores of the Ohio river as heretofore appertained to the State of Virginia; and the territorial rights and property in, and the jurisdiction of whatever nature over, the said bed, banks, and shores

heretofore reserved by, or vested in, the State of Virginia, shall vest in, and be hereafter exercised by, the State of West Virginia.

3. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

4. The legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government shall be separate and distinct. Neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others. No person shall be invested with or exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time.

5. Writs, grants, and commissions, issued under State authority, shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to, the State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of West Virginia."

6. The citizens of the State are the citizens of the United States residing therein; but no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

7. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government, and in all apportionments of representation equality of numbers of those entitled thereto shall, as far as practicable, be preserved.

ARTICLE II.

Bill of rights.

1. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except when in time of invasion, insurrection, or other public danger, the public safety may require it. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony, or other crime not cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

2. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offence. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

3. The right of the citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

4. No law abridging freedom of speech or of the press shall be passed; but the legislature may provide for the restraint and punishment of the publishing and vending of obscene books, papers, and pictures, and of libel and defamation of character, and for the recovery, in civil actions, by the aggrieved party of suitable damages for such libel or defamation. Attempts to justify and uphold an armed invasion of the State, or an organized insurrection therein,

during the continuance of such invasion or insurrection, by publicly speaking, writing, or printing, or by publishing or circulating such writing or printing, may be by law declared a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

5. In prosecutions and civil suits for libel the truth may be given in evidence ; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable end, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

6. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. No person, in time of peace, shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of the common law.

8. The trial of crimes and misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by jury, and shall be held publicly and without unreasonable delay, in the county where the alleged offence was committed, unless upon petition of the accused and for good cause shown, or in consequence of the existence of war or insurrection in such county it is removed to or instituted in some other county. In all such trials the accused shall be informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel for his defence and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

9. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever ; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief ; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in nowise affect, diminish, or enlarge their civil capacities. And the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this State, to levy on themselves or others any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry ; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor and to make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one or more of the penalties of death, imprisonment, fine, or confiscation of the real and personal property of the offender, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Elections and officers.

1. The white male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they respectively reside ; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days, next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues.

2. In all elections by the people the mode of voting shall be by ballot.

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be liable to attend any court or judicial proceeding as suitor, juror, or witness ; or to work upon the public roads ; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

4. No persons, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county, or municipal office. Judges must have attained the age of thirty-five years, the governor the age of thirty years, and the attorney general and senators the age of twenty-five years at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding or at the time this constitution goes into operation.

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office or trust, civil or military, shall, before proceeding to exercise the authority or discharge the duties of the same, make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State ; and every citizen of this State may, in time of war, insurrection, or public danger, be required by law to make the like oath or affirmation, upon pain of suspension of his right of voting and holding office under this constitution.

6. All officers elected or appointed under this constitution may be removed from office for misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or other causes, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws ; and unless so removed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

7. The general elections of State and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the fourth Thursday of October. The terms of such officers and members, not elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. Vacancies shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

8. The legislature, in cases not provided for in this constitution,

shall prescribe by general laws the terms of office, powers, duties, and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed and removed.

9. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, or contractor after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into. Nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

10. Any officer of the State may be impeached for maladministration, corruption, incompetence, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The senate may sit during the recess of the legislature for the trial of impeachments.

11. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, either in or out of the State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in such duel, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

12. The legislature may provide for a registry of voters. They shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections; and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder, or violence at the polls and corruption or fraud in voting.

ARTICLE IV.

Legislature.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of delegates. The style of their acts shall be, "*Be it enacted by the legislature of West Virginia.*"

2. The senate shall be composed of eighteen, and the house of delegates of forty-seven members, subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

3. The term of office of senators shall be two years, and that of delegates one year. The senators first elected shall divide themselves into two classes, one senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes the first, to be designated by lot in such manner as the senate may determine, shall hold their offices for one year, and the second for two years; so that after the first election one-half of the senators shall be elected annually.

4. For the election of senators the State shall be divided into nine senatorial districts; which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall choose two senators, but after the first election both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, in white population, according to the returns of the United States census. They shall be compact, formed of contiguous territory, and bounded by county lines. After every such census the legislature shall alter the senatorial districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the foregoing provisions.

5. Any senatorial district may at any time be divided by county lines or otherwise, into two sections, which shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, in white population. If such division be made, each section shall elect one of the senators for the district; and the senators so elected shall be classified in such manner as the senate may determine.

6. Until the senatorial districts are altered by the legislature after the next census, the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio shall constitute the first senatorial district; Marshall, Wetzel, and Marion the second; Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor the third; Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, and Harrison the fourth; Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, and Gilmer the fifth; Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, and Randolph the sixth; Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, and Nicholas the seventh; Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, and McDowell the eighth; and Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, and Monroe the ninth.

7. For the election of delegates, every county containing a white population of less than half the ratio of representation for the house of delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a delegate district.

8. When two or more counties are formed into a delegate district, the legislature shall provide by law that the delegates to be chosen by the voters of the district shall be, in rotation, residents of each county for a greater or less number of terms, proportioned as nearly as can be conveniently done to the white population of the several counties in the district.

9. After every census the delegates shall be apportioned as follows:

The ratio of representation for the house of delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole white population of the State by the number of which the house is to consist, and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division.

Dividing the white population of every delegate district, and of every county not included in a delegate district, by the ratio thus ascertained, there shall be assigned to each a number of delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division, excluding the fractional remainder.

The additional delegates necessary to make up the number of which the house is to consist shall then be assigned to those delegate districts, and counties not included in a delegate district, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented. But every dele-

gate district, and county not included in a delegate district, shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

10. Until a new apportionment is declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first delegate district; Calhoun and Gilmer the second; Clay and Nicholas the third; Webster and Pocahontas the fourth; Tucker and Randolph the fifth; and McDowell, Wyoming, and Raleigh the sixth. The first delegate district shall choose two delegates, and the other five one each.

11. The delegates to be chosen by the first delegate district shall, for the first term, both be residents of the county of Wood, and for the second term, one shall be a resident of Wood, and the other of Pleasants county; and so in rotation. The delegate to be chosen by the second delegate district shall, for the first term, be a resident of Gilmer, and for the second, of Calhoun county. The delegate to be chosen by the third delegate district shall, for the first two terms, be a resident of Nicholas, and for the third term of Clay county. The delegate to be chosen by the fourth delegate district shall, for the first two terms, be a resident of Pocahontas, and for the third term of Webster county. The delegate to be chosen by the fifth delegate district shall, for the first three terms, be a resident of Randolph, and for the fourth term of Tucker county. And the delegate to be chosen by the sixth delegate district shall, for the first term, be a resident of Raleigh, for the second term of Wyoming, for the third term of Raleigh, for the fourth term of Wyoming, and for the fifth term of McDowell county; and so, in each case, in rotation.

12. Until a new apportionment is declared, the apportionment of delegates to the counties not included in delegate districts shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Mason, Mercer, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wirt counties, one delegate each.

To Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, and Preston counties, two delegates each.

To Ohio county, three delegates.

To Greenbrier and Monroe counties together, three delegates; of whom, for the first term, two shall be residents of Greenbrier, and one of Monroe county; and for the second term, two shall be residents of Monroe and one of Greenbrier county; and so in rotation.

13. If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become part of this State, they shall, until the next apportionment, constitute the tenth senatorial district, and choose two senators. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson become part of this State, they shall, until the next apportionment, constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and choose two senators. And the number of the senate shall be in the first case twenty, and in the last twenty-two, instead of eighteen.

14. If the seven last-named counties become part of this State, the apportionment of delegates to the same shall, until the next apportionment, be as follows: to Pendleton and Hardy, one each; to Hamp-

shire, Frederick, and Jefferson, two each; and the counties of Morgan and Berkeley shall form the seventh delegate district, and choose two delegates; of whom, for the first term, one shall be a resident of Berkeley, and the other of Morgan county; and for the second term both shall be residents of Berkeley county; and so in rotation.

But if the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become part of this State, and Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson do not, then Pendleton, Hardy, and Morgan counties shall each choose one delegate, and Hampshire two, until the next apportionment.

The number of the house of delegates shall, instead of forty-seven, be, in the first case, fifty-seven, and in the last, fifty-two.

15. The arrangement of the senatorial and delegate districts and apportionment of delegates shall hereafter be declared by law as soon as possible after each succeeding census taken by authority of the United States. When so declared they shall apply to the first general election for members of the legislature to be thereafter held, and shall continue in force, unchanged, until such districts are altered and delegates apportioned under the succeeding census.

16. Additional territory may be admitted into and become part of this State with the consent of the legislature. And in such case provision shall be made by law for the representation of the white population thereof in the senate and house of delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this constitution. And the number of members of which each branch of the legislature is to consist shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

17. No person shall be a member of the legislature who shall not have resided within the district or county for which he was chosen one year next preceding his election; and if a senator or delegate remove from the district or county for which he was chosen, his office shall be thereby vacated.

18. No person holding an office of profit under this State or the United States shall be a member of the legislature.

19. No person who may have collected or been intrusted with public money, whether State, county, township, or municipal, shall be eligible to the legislature, or any office of honor, trust, or profit, until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

20. The legislature shall meet once in every year, and not oftener, unless convened by the governor. The regular sessions shall begin on the third Tuesday of January.

21. The governor may convene the legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene them on application of a majority of the members elected to each branch.

22. The seat of government shall be at the city of Wheeling until a permanent seat of government be established by law.

23. When, for any cause, the legislature, in the opinion of the governor, cannot safely meet at the seat of government, the governor, by proclamation, may convene them at another place.

24. No session of the legislature, after the first, shall continue longer than forty-five days, without the concurrence of three-fourths of the members elected to each branch.

25. Neither branch, during the session, shall adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn to any other place than that in which the legislature is then sitting.

26. Each branch shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members.

27. A majority of each branch shall constitute a quorum to do business. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

28. The senate shall choose from their own body a president, and the house of delegates one of their own number as speaker. Each branch shall appoint its own officers and remove them at pleasure ; and shall determine its own rules of proceeding.

29. Each branch may punish its own members for disorderly behavior ; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

30. Each branch shall have the power necessary to provide for its own safety, and the undisturbed transaction of its business, and may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence ; obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the discharge of his duties ; or for any assault, threatening or abuse of a member for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offence by the ordinary course of law.

31. For words spoken in debate, or any report, motion, or proposition made, in either branch, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

32. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same.

33. Senators and delegates shall receive for their services a compensation not exceeding three dollars a day during the session of the legislature, and also ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting, by the most direct route. The president of the senate and speaker of the house shall, respectively, receive an additional compensation of two dollars a day.

34. Bills and resolutions may originate in either branch, to be passed, amended or rejected by the other.

35. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days in each branch ; unless, in cases of urgency, three-fourths of the members present dispense with this rule.

36. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title.

37. On the passage of every bill, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the journal ; and no bill shall be passed

by either branch without the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected thereto.

38. The presiding officer of each branch shall sign, before the close of the session, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature.

39. Each branch shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time; and the yeas and nays on any question, if called for by one-fifth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V.

Executive.

1. The chief executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall be elected by the voters of the State, and hold his office for the term of two years, to commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding his election. The person acting as governor shall not be elected or appointed to any other office during his term of service.

2. The governor shall reside at the seat of government; shall receive two thousand dollars for each year of his service, and during his continuance in office shall receive no other emolument from this or any other government.

3. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State; shall have power to call out the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws; shall conduct in person, or in such manner as may be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other States; and during the recess of the legislature shall fill temporarily all vacancies in office, not provided for by this constitution or the legislature, by commissions to expire at the end of thirty days after the commencement of the succeeding session of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed; communicate to the legislature at each session thereof the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment, and, except when the prosecution has been carried on by the house of delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the legislature, at each session, the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted, and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons for remitting, commuting or granting the same.

4. The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject pertaining to their respective offices; and also the opinion in writing of the attorney general upon any question of law relating to the business of the executive department.

5. Returns of the election of governor shall be made, in the manner and by the persons designated by the legislature, to the secretary of the State, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of

delegates on the first day of the next session of the legislature. The speaker shall, within ten days thereafter, in the presence of a majority of each branch of the legislature, open the said returns, when the votes shall be counted. The person having the highest number of votes, if duly qualified, shall be declared elected; but if two or more have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall thereupon be chosen governor by the joint vote of the two branches. Contested elections for governor shall be decided by a like vote, and the mode of proceeding in such cases shall be prescribed by law.

6. In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify within the time prescribed by law, resignation, removal from the seat of government, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the said office, with its compensation, duties, and authority, shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his inability or failure from any cause to act, on the speaker of the house of delegates. The legislature shall provide by law for the discharge of the executive functions in other necessary cases.

7. A secretary of the State, a treasurer, and an auditor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term as the governor. Their duties shall be prescribed by law. The secretary of the State shall receive thirteen hundred, the treasurer fourteen hundred, and the auditor fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint, all military officers above the rank of colonel.

ARTICLE VI.

Judiciary.

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals and circuit courts, and such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized.

2. The State shall be divided into nine circuits. The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall shall constitute the first; Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, and Taylor the second; Marion, Harrison, and Barbour the third; Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, and Gilmer the fourth; Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Webster, and Nicholas the fifth; Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Roane, Jackson, and Clay the sixth; Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, and Fayette the seventh; Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, and Raleigh the eighth; and Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell the ninth. If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become a part of the State, they shall constitute another circuit, to be called the tenth. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson become a part of this State, they shall constitute the eleventh circuit.

3. The legislature may, from time to time, rearrange the circuits; and after the expiration of five years from the time this constitution goes into operation, and thereafter at periods of ten years, may in-

crease or diminish the number of circuits or the number of courts in a year as necessity may require.

4. For each circuit a judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of six years. During his continuance in office he shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge.

5. A circuit court shall be held in every county at least four times a year, unless otherwise provided by law, in pursuance of the third section of this article. The judges may be required or authorized to hold the courts of their respective circuits alternately, and a judge of one circuit to hold a court in any other circuit.

6. The circuit courts shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals by *mandamus*, *prohibition*, or *certiorari*. They shall, except in cases confided exclusively by this constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds twenty dollars, and of all cases in equity and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate, or concurrent, as may be prescribed by law.

7. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall be elected by the voters of the State, and shall hold their offices for the term of twelve years; except that of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot in such manner as they may determine, shall hold his office for four years; another to be designated in like manner for eight years, and the third for twelve years; so that one shall be elected every four years after the first election.

8. The supreme court of appeals shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is of greater value or amount than two hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee, or curator, or concerning a mill, road, way, ferry, or landing, or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*, and cases involving freedom, or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and such other appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases as may be prescribed by law.

9. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, every point made and distinctly stated in writing in the cause, and fairly arising upon the record of the case, shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely and briefly stated in writing and preserved with the records of the case.

10. When any judge of the court of appeals is so situated in regard to any case pending before it as to make it improper for him to aid in the trial of the same, or is under any other disability, the remaining judges may call to their assistance a judge of the circuit court, who shall act as a judge of the court of appeals in the cases to which such disability relates.

11. Judges shall be commissioned by the governor. The salary of a judge of the supreme court of appeals shall be two thousand, and that of a judge of a circuit court eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and each shall receive the same allowance for necessary travel as members of the legislature.

12. No judge, during his term of service, shall hold any other office, appointment, or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office; nor shall he, during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

13. Judges may be removed from office for misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty, or on conviction of an infamous offence, by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journals. The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the legislature shall act thereon.

14. The officers of the supreme court of appeals shall be appointed by the court, or by the judges thereof in vacation. Their duties, compensation, and tenure of office, shall be prescribed by law.

15. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, whose term of office shall be four years. His duties and compensation, and the mode of removing him from office, shall be prescribed by law; and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the judge of the circuit court shall appoint a clerk, who shall discharge the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled. In any case, in respect to which the clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the court shall appoint a substitute.

16. At every regular election of a governor, an attorney general shall also be elected. He shall be commissioned by the governor; shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, and be removable in the same manner as the judges.

17. The legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any incorporated town or city, subject to appeal to the circuit courts.

ARTICLE VII.

Counties and townships.

1. Every county shall be divided into not less than three, nor more than ten townships, laid off as compactly as practicable, with

reference to natural boundaries, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of white population, but not less than four hundred. Each township shall be designated "The township of _____, in the county of _____," by which name it may sue and be sued.

2. The voters of each township, assembled in stated or special township meeting, shall transact all such business relating exclusively to their township as is herein, or may be by law, required or authorized. They shall annually elect a supervisor, clerk of the township, surveyor of roads for each precinct in their township, overseer of the poor, and such other officers as may be directed by law. They shall also, every four years, elect one justice; and if the white population of their township exceeds twelve hundred in number, may elect an additional justice; and every two years shall elect as many constables as justices. The supervisor, or, in his absence, a voter chosen by those present, shall preside at all township meetings and elections, and the clerk shall act as clerk thereof.

3. The supervisors chosen in the townships of each county shall constitute a board, to be known as "the supervisors of the county of _____," by which name they may sue and be sued, and make and use a common seal, and enact ordinances and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State. They shall meet statedly at least four times in each year at the court-house of their county, and may hold special and adjourned meetings. At their first meeting after the annual township election, and whenever a vacancy may occur, they shall elect one of their number president of the board, and appoint a clerk, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and transact such other business pertaining to his office as may be by them or by law required, and whose compensation they shall fix by ordinance and pay from the county treasury.

4. The board of supervisors of each county, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, shall, under such general regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal affairs and fiscal concerns of their county, including the establishment and regulation of roads, public landings, ferries, and mills, the granting of ordinary and other licenses, and the laying, collecting, and disbursement of the county levies; but all writs of *ad quod damnum* shall issue from the circuit courts. They shall from time to time appoint the places for holding elections in the several townships of their county; and shall be the judges of the election, qualifications, and returns of their own members, and of all county and township officers.

5. The voters of every county shall elect a sheriff, prosecuting attorney, surveyor of lands, recorder, one or more assessors, and such other county officers as the legislature may from time to time direct or authorize; the duties of all of whom shall be prescribed and defined, as far as practicable, by general laws. All the said county officers shall hold their offices for two years, except the sheriff, whose term of office shall be four years. The same person shall not be elected sheriff for two consecutive full terms, nor shall any person who has

acted as deputy of any sheriff be elected his successor, nor shall any sheriff act as the deputy of his successor; but the retiring sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands at the expiration of his term, for which purpose his commission and official bond shall continue in force. The duties of all the said officers shall be discharged by the incumbents thereof in person, or under their superintendence. The board of supervisors shall designate one or more constables of their respective counties to serve process and levy executions when the sheriff thereof is a party defendant in a suit instituted therein, or is under any other disability.

6. The recorder, in addition to the duties incident to the recording of inventories and other papers relating to estates, and of deeds and other writings, the registering of births, marriages, and deaths, and the issuing of marriage licenses, shall have authority, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to receive proof of wills and admit them to probate, to appoint and qualify personal representatives, guardians, committees, and curators, to administer oaths, take acknowledgments of deeds and other writings, and relinquishments of dower.

7. The legislature shall, at their first session, by general laws, provide for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this article. They shall also provide for commissioning such of the officers therein mentioned as they may deem proper, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and for accounting for and paying over, as required by law, all money which may come to their hands by virtue thereof. They shall further provide for the compensation of the said officers by fees or from the county treasury; and for the appointment, when necessary, of deputies and assistants, whose duties and responsibilities shall be prescribed and defined by general laws. When the compensation of an officer is paid from the county treasury, the amount shall be fixed by the board of supervisors, within limits to be ascertained by law.

8. The civil jurisdiction of a justice shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue, and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed one hundred dollars, when the defendant resides, or, being a non-resident of the State, is found or has effects or estate within his township, or when the cause of action arose therein; but any other justice of the same county may issue a summons to the defendant to appear before the justice of the proper township, which may be served by a constable of either township. In case of a vacancy in the office of justice or constable in any township having but one, or of the disability to act of the incumbent, any other justice or constable of the same county may discharge the duties of their respective offices within the said township. The manner of conducting the aforesaid actions, and of issuing summonses and executions, and of executing and making return of the same, shall be prescribed by law; and the legislature may give to justices and constables such additional civil jurisdiction and powers, within their respective townships, as may be deemed expedient.

9. Every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county, and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases therein as may be prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and breaches of the peace, punishable by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, may be, by law, vested in the justices.

10. Either party to a civil suit brought before a justice, where the value in controversy, or the damages claimed, exceeds twenty dollars, and the defendant, in such cases of misdemeanor or breach of the peace as may be made by law cognizable by a single justice, when the penalty is imprisonment or a fine exceeding five dollars, shall be entitled to a trial by six jurors, if demanded, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

11. In all cases an appeal shall lie, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, from the judgment or proceedings of a justice or recorder, to the circuit court of the county, excepting judgments of justices in assumpsit, debt, detinue, and trover, and for fines, where the amount does not exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest and costs, and where the case does not involve the freedom of a person, the validity of a law, or the right of corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes.

12. No new county shall be formed having an area of less than four hundred square miles; or if another county be thereby reduced below that area; or if any territory be thereby taken from a county containing less than four hundred square miles. And no new county shall be formed containing a white population of less than four thousand; or if the white population of another county be thereby reduced below that number; or if any county containing less than four thousand white inhabitants be thereby reduced in area. But the legislature may, at any time, annex any county containing less than four thousand white inhabitants to an adjoining county or counties as part thereof.

13. The board of supervisors may alter the bounds of a township of their county, or erect new townships therein, with the consent of a majority of the voters of each township interested, assembled in stated township meeting, or in a meeting duly called for the purpose, subject to the provisions of the first section of this article.

14. Nothing contained in this article shall impair or affect the charter of any municipal corporation, or restrict the power of the legislature to create or regulate such corporations.

ARTICLE VIII.

Taxation and finance.

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property

used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, and public property, may, by law, be exempted from taxation.

2. A capitation tax of one dollar shall be levied upon each white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years.

3. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and, whenever the ordinary expenses of any year shall exceed the income, shall levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and an accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published annually.

5. No debt shall be contracted by this State except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war.

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of, any county, city, town, township, corporation, or person; nor shall the State ever assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, town, township, corporation, or person, unless incurred in time of war or insurrection for the benefit of the State.

7. The legislature may, at any time, direct a sale of the stocks owned by the State in banks and other corporations, but the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the liquidation of the public debt; and hereafter the State shall not become a stockholder in any bank. If the State become a stockholder in any association or corporation for purposes of internal improvement, such stock shall be paid for at the time of subscribing, or a tax shall be levied for the ensuing year sufficient to pay the subscription in full.

8. An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State; and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years.

ARTICLE IX.

Forfeited and unappropriated lands.

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State, derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia prior to the time this constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure, and shall be determined by the laws heretofore in force in the State of Virginia.

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall be hereafter made; and in all cases where an entry has been heretofore made and has been or shall be so perfected as to entitle the locator to a grant, the legislature shall make provision by law for issuing the same.

3. The legislature shall provide for the sale of all lands in this State heretofore forfeited to the State of Virginia for the non-payment of the taxes charged thereon for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, or any year previous thereto, or for the failure of the former owners to have the same entered on the land books of the proper county and charged with the taxes due thereon for the said or any year previous thereto, under the laws of the State of Virginia, and also of all waste and unappropriated lands, by proceedings in the circuit courts of the county where such lands are situated.

4. All lands within this State, returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes to the State of Virginia since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, where the taxes, exclusive of damages, do not exceed twenty dollars; and all lands forfeited for the failure of the owners to have the same entered on the land books of the proper county, and charged with the taxes chargeable thereon since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, where the tract does not contain more than one thousand acres, are hereby released and exonerated from forfeiture, and from the delinquent taxes and damages charged thereon.

5. All lands in this State heretofore vested in the State of Virginia by forfeiture, or by purchase at the sheriff's sales for delinquent taxes, and not released or exonerated by the laws thereof, or by the operation of the preceding section, may be redeemed by the former owners, by payment to this State of the amount of taxes and damages due thereon at the time of such redemption, within five years from the day this constitution goes into operation; and all such lands not so released, exonerated, or redeemed, shall be treated as forfeited, and proceeded against and sold as provided in the third section of this article.

6. The former owner of any tract of land in this State sold under the provisions of this article shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which such tract may be sold over the taxes and damages charged and chargeable thereon, and the costs, if his claim be filed in the circuit court which decreed the sale, within two years thereafter.

ARTICLE X.

Education.

1. All money accruing to this State, being the proceeds of forfeited, delinquent, waste, and unappropriated lands; and of lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed, or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises, or bequests that may be made to this State for the purposes of education, or where the purposes of such grants, devises, or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated, and any sums of money, stocks, or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the pro-

ceeds of the estates of all persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands ; the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporation hereafter created ; all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the School Fund, and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law in the interest-bearing securities of the United States, or of this State ; and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to, and remain a part of, the capital of the school fund.

2. The legislature shall provide, as soon as practicable, for the establishment of a thorough and efficient system of free schools. They shall provide for the support of such schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested school fund ; the net proceeds of all forfeitures, confiscations and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof ; and by general taxation on persons and property, or otherwise. They shall also provide for raising, in each township, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein as shall be prescribed by general laws.

3. Provision may be made by law for the election and prescribing the powers, duties, and compensation of a general superintendent of free schools for the State, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the governor ; and for a county superintendent for each county, and for the election, in the several townships, by the voters thereof, of such officers, not specified in this constitution, as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article, and for the organization, whenever it may be deemed expedient, of a State Board of Instruction.

4. The legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement ; they shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute, and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

ARTICLE XI.

Miscellaneous.

1. No lottery shall be authorized by law ; and the buying, selling, or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery shall be prohibited.

2. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, so that it shall be held and used for the purposes intended.

3. The circuit courts shall have power, under such general regula-

tions as may be prescribed by law, to grant divorces, change the names of persons, and direct the sales of estates belonging to infants and other persons under legal disabilities, but relief shall not be granted by special legislation in such cases.

4. Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State.

5. The legislature shall pass general laws whereby any number of persons associated for mining, manufacturing, insuring, or other purpose useful to the public, excepting banks of circulation and the construction of works of internal improvement, may become a corporation, on complying with the terms and conditions thereby prescribed; and no special act incorporating, or granting peculiar privileges to any joint stock company or association, not having in view the issuing of bills to circulate as money or the construction of some work of internal improvement, shall be passed. No company or association, authorized by this section, shall issue bills to circulate as money. No charter of incorporation shall be granted under such general laws, unless the right be reserved to alter or amend such charter, at the pleasure of the legislature, to be declared by general laws. No act to incorporate any bank of circulation or internal improvement company, or to confer additional privileges on the same, shall be passed, unless public notice of the intended application for such act be given under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

6. For the election of representatives to Congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal federal number, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

7. No slave shall be brought, or free person of color be permitted to come, into this State for permanent residence.

8. Such parts of the common law and of the laws of the State of Virginia as are in force within the boundaries of the State of West Virginia when this constitution goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of this State until altered or repealed by the legislature. All offences against the laws of Virginia heretofore committed within the boundaries of this State shall be cognizable in the courts of this State in the same manner they would be if hereafter committed within this State. All civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the county or circuit courts of the State of Virginia, held within the said boundaries, shall be docketed and thereafter proceeded in before the circuit court of the proper county; and all such suits and proceedings pending in the supreme and district courts of appeals of the State of Virginia, if the defendant in the court below resides within the said boundaries, or the subject of the suit is land or other property situated or being therein, and the plaintiff is entitled to prosecute in this State, shall be docketed, and thereafter proceeded in before the supreme court of appeals thereof.

9. The records, books, papers, seals, and other property and appurtenances of the former circuit and county courts, within the State of West Virginia, shall be transferred to, and remain in the care and custody of the circuit courts of the respective counties, to which all process outstanding at the time this constitution goes into operation shall be returned, and by which new process in suits then pending, or previously determined, in the said former courts, may be issued in proper cases. Copies and transcripts of the records and proceedings of the said former courts shall be made and certified by the courts having the care and custody of such records and proceedings, or the proper officers thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been heretofore properly made and certified by the said former courts.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments.

1. No convention shall be called, having authority to alter the constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and providing that polls shall be held throughout the State, on some day therein specified, which shall be not less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a convention. And such convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall members be elected to such convention, until at least one month after the result of the polls shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of said convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified, and in no event shall they, by any shift or device, be made to have any retrospective operation or effect.

2. Any amendment to the constitution of the State may be proposed in either branch of the legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each branch, be agreed to on its third reading by a majority of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals and referred to the legislature at the first session to be held after the next general election, and shall be published at least three months before such election in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if the proposed amendment be agreed to during such session, by a majority of the members elected to each branch, it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting upon the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification as part of the constitution of the State. If two or more

amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

Done in convention, in the city of Wheeling, this eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOHN HALL, *President*.

ELLERY R. HALL, *Secretary*.

SCHEDULE.

1. The president of this convention shall authenticate by his signature, attested by the secretary, three originals of the foregoing constitution with this schedule annexed, and shall deliver one of them to the governor of Virginia, and the others to the commissioners hereinafter appointed.

2. It shall be the duty of John Hall, James W. Paxton, Peter G. Van Winkle, Elbert H. Caldwell, and Ephraim B. Hall, who are hereby appointed commissioners, and a majority of whom may act, to cause this constitution and schedule to be published in such newspapers, printed within the proposed State of West Virginia as they may deem proper, and to distribute the printed copies of the constitution provided by this convention.

3. Poll-books, with the oaths and forms of returns herein required attached thereto, shall be prepared, under the direction of the commissioners, for each place of voting in the fifty-one counties proposed to be included in the said State, which books shall contain two separate columns, one to be headed "For the Constitution," and the other "Against the Constitution." The commissioners and officers who superintended and conducted the election in October last, for delegates to this convention, or such other persons as the governor of Virginia, or the commissioners hereby appointed, may appoint, shall attend at their respective places of holding elections, and superintend and conduct the election herein provided for; and if they fail to attend or act, any two freeholders present may act as commissioners, administer to each other the prescribed oaths, and appoint and qualify a conducting officer and clerks to record the votes.

4. Said election shall be held on the first Thursday of April next, and for the causes prescribed in the code of Virginia the polls may be kept open three days; and if, at the time of said election, there be in any of the said counties any military or hostile assemblage of persons, or other cause to interfere with a free expression of the will of the voters, they may assemble at any other place within, or convenient to, their respective counties, and hold an election as herein provided for; and if from any cause the said election be not held in and for any of the said counties at the time named, the same may be held at such subsequent time or times as the commissioners hereby appointed may approve, if so done as not to delay the submission of the result to the legislature for its action.

5. The persons who shall hold the elections as aforesaid shall each,

before entering on the duties of his office, take, in addition to the oaths now prescribed by law, the following oath or affirmation, namely: "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the contrary notwithstanding."

As early as practicable after the said elections, the persons holding the same shall ascertain the number of votes cast and recorded *for*, and the number *against* this constitution, and the expenses of such elections, and shall certify and return the same as soon as practicable, by mail or otherwise, to the persons conducting the election at the court-house of their county, who shall ascertain and certify the result for their county to the commissioners hereby appointed. The certificate and returns of the persons holding elections shall be to the following effect: "We ——— and ———, commissioners, and ———, conducting officer, do certify that we caused an election to be held at ——— in the county of ———, at which we permitted all persons to vote who desired, and were entitled to do so, and none other, and that we have carefully added each column of our poll-books and find the following result:

For the constitution, ——— votes.

Against the constitution, ——— votes.

Given under our hands this ——— day of ———, 1862.

To which shall be added the following affidavit:

——— county, to wit:

I, ———, a justice, (or other officer authorized to administer oaths, or one of the acting commissioners,) in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above named conducting officer this day made oath before me that the above certificate is correct and true.

Given under my hand this ——— day of ———, 1862.

6. All persons qualified to vote under this constitution shall be entitled to vote on the question of its adoption or rejection. The commissioners hereby appointed shall provide for taking the vote of such voters as may, at the time of the said election, be in the armies or service of the United States, whether within or beyond the boundaries of the proposed State; and any voters who may be prevented by peril or other cause from voting in their respective counties, may vote at any place of voting in any other county, upon making oath that they have not elsewhere voted on the question.

7. The officers and commissioners conducting the elections shall deposit their poll-books with the clerk of their county court, subject to the order of the authorities of the State of West Virginia. The commissioners hereby appointed shall ascertain and certify to the governor of Virginia the result of the said election; and if the same result in the adoption of this constitution by the voters of the forty-four counties first mentioned in the second section of the first article

thereof, they shall request him, as provided in the eighth section of the ordinance convening this convention, to convene and lay before the general assembly of the State of Virginia, for its consent according to the Constitution of the United States, a certified original of this constitution, with the result of the said election in all the counties voting, and to request the general assembly, as provided in the tenth section of said ordinance, to give its consent to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia, as proposed, and forward to the Congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of this constitution, with the request that the State of West Virginia may at once be admitted into the Union.

8. The commissioners hereby appointed shall take such steps, and do all such things as they shall deem expedient, to procure, as soon as possible, the consent of the general assembly and Congress to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia. The legislature thereof, at its first session, shall provide for reimbursing the expenses incurred by the commissioners in the discharge of the duties of their appointment, and may make them a reasonable compensation for their services.

9. When the general assembly of the State of Virginia and the Congress of the United States shall severally give their consent to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia, as proposed, the commissioners hereby appointed shall forthwith issue their proclamation, which shall be inserted for three or more successive weeks in the newspapers published within the limits of this State, declaring this constitution in operation, and directing an election to be held in every county thereof, at the usual places of holding elections on such day, not less than forty nor more than sixty days after the consent of Congress shall be obtained as aforesaid, as they shall appoint, and under the superintendence of such persons or former county officers as they shall designate, by name or otherwise, for the choice and election of judges of the circuit courts, and all the State and county officers to be elected under this constitution, except supervisors, and shall cause to be done all things necessary for holding such election and ascertaining and certifying the result.

10. The duties to be performed by the persons holding and conducting said election and the privileges of the voters shall be, in all things, as now prescribed by law and in this schedule.

11. The commissioners hereby appointed shall have power, if deemed necessary, to reconvene the members of this convention on such day as they may prescribe; and if this convention be so reconvened, the said commissioners shall take the necessary steps to secure a representation therein from the counties proposed to be included in the new State, not at present represented, and to fill any vacancies which may occur.

12. If the first election of senators, delegates, judges, and State and county officers is held within six months before the first day of January in any year, or within six months thereafter, their respective terms of service shall begin twenty days after such election, but shall end on the day they would have ended had they begun on the

first day of January, except that the term of the governor shall be counted from the fourth day of March next after the said first day of January.

13. The legislature elected under this schedule shall meet at the seat of government on the twenty-first day after their election.

14. All officers elected or appointed and qualified by authority of the State of Virginia, who shall remain in the exercise of the functions of their respective offices within the limits of this State until this constitution goes into operation, may continue to exercise the same within their respective counties, under the authority and in the name of this State, until the officers first elected or appointed under this constitution for the discharge of similar duties are qualified.

Done in convention, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Wheeling.

JOHN HALL, *President*.

ELLERY R. HALL, *Secretary*.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE

CONVENTION OF WEST VIRGINIA,

PRAYING

For the admission of that State into the Union.

MAY 31, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the Hon. B. F. WADE,

Chairman of the Committee on Territories:

In conformity with the suggestion of your committee, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the convention to frame a constitution for West Virginia, beg leave to submit the following:

In the month of January, 1861, the legislature of Virginia, convened in extra session, passed an act providing for the election of delegates on the 4th of February, 1861, to meet in convention at the city of Richmond on the 13th of the same month to take into consideration the then condition of the country.

The act calling the convention provided that it should submit any proposition it might adopt changing the relations of the State to the federal government or the organic law of the State to the voters of the State, to be approved or rejected by them at the polls, provided the people should so require by their vote on the 4th day of February, 1861; and accordingly the people, at the same time they voted for delegates to the convention, voted upon the question whether the action of the convention should be submitted to them for their ratification before the said action of the convention should be of binding obligation.

The people, by a majority of more than fifty thousand votes, declared in favor of submitting the action of the convention to them for ratification or rejection.

On the 17th day of April, 1861, the convention passed an ordinance of secession; on the 24th day of April, 1861, commissioners appointed by the convention entered into an agreement with A. H. Stephens, vice-president of the so-called Confederate States, transferring the State to the said confederacy. On the fourth Thursday in May thereafter the question of ratifying or rejecting the ordinance of secession was submitted to the voters of the State, but prior to

that day the authors of secession had organized the military forces of the State in the interest of the so-called Confederate States, and occupied most of the counties of the State on the day of voting upon the ordinance, so that, in fact, a reign of terror was inaugurated to prevent a free and fair expression of the popular will at the polls.

On the 22d of April, 1861, a meeting of the people of Harrison county was held at the court-house of that county, which adopted the resolutions following :

GRAND UNION MEETING.

1,000 to 1,200 people present.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of from 1,000 to 1,200 of the citizens of Harrison county, assembled at the court-house upon a notice of forty-eight hours, on Monday, April 22, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted without one dissenting voice:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the convention now in session in this State, called by the legislature, the members of which had been elected twenty months before said call, at a time when no such action as the assemblage of a convention by legislative enactment was contemplated by the people, or expected by the members they elected in May, 1859, at which time no one anticipated the troubles recently brought upon our common country by the extraordinary action of the State authorities of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, has, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of this State, adopted an ordinance withdrawing Virginia from the federal Union; and whereas by the law calling said convention it is expressly declared that no such ordinance shall have force or effect or be of binding obligation upon the people of this State until the same shall be ratified by the voters at the polls; and whereas we have seen with regret that demonstrations of hostility, unauthorized by law, and inconsistent with the duty of law-abiding citizens still owing allegiance to the federal government, have been made by a portion of the people of this State against the said government; and whereas the governor of this Commonwealth has, by proclamation, undertaken to decide for the people of Virginia that which they had reserved to themselves, the right to decide by their votes at the polls, and has called upon the volunteer soldiery of this State to report to him and hold themselves in readiness to make war upon the federal government, which government is Virginia's government, and must, in law and of right, continue so to be until the people of Virginia shall by their votes and through the ballot-box, that great conservator of a free people's liberties, decide otherwise; and whereas the peculiar situation of northwestern Virginia, separated as it is by natural barriers from the rest of the State, precludes all hope of timely succor in the hour of danger from other portions of the State, and demands that we should look to and pro-

vide for our own safety in the fearful emergency in which we now find ourselves placed by the action of our State authorities, who have disregarded the great fundamental principle upon which our beautiful system of government is based, to wit: "that all governmental power is derived from the consent of the governed," and have, without consulting the people, placed this State in hostility to the federal government by seizing upon its ships and obstructing the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river, by wresting from the federal officers at Norfolk and Richmond the custom-houses, by tearing from the nation's property the nation's flag, and putting in its place a bunting, the emblem of rebellion, and by marching upon the national armory at Harper's Ferry—thus inaugurating a war without consulting those in whose name they profess to act; and whereas the exposed condition of northwestern Virginia requires that her people should be united in action and unanimous in purpose—there being a perfect identity of interests in times of war as well as in peace: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the people in each and all of the counties composing northwestern Virginia to appoint delegates, not less than five in number, of their wisest, best, and discreetest men, to meet in convention at Wheeling, on the 13th day of May next, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency.

Resolved, That Hon. John S. Carlile, W. P. Goff, Hon. Charles S. Lewis, John J. Davis, Thos. L. Moore, S. S. Fleming, Lot Bowen, Dr. Wm. Dunkin, Wm. E. Lyon, Felix Sturm, and James Lynch, be, and are hereby, appointed delegates to represent this county in said convention.

JOHN HURSEY, *President*.

J. W. HARRIS, *Secretary*.

Strange to say, among that large assembly not a single response was heard to the call by the President for the nays on any of the questions before the meeting.—[*Guard Office, Clarksburg, Va.*]

The proceedings of this meeting were sent to the several counties of northwestern Virginia by special messengers, which responded to the call, and, in accordance with it, a convention of some five hundred delegates from thirty-odd counties of the State met in the city of Wheeling on the 13th day of May, 1861, and adopted the following resolutions:

Convention of the people of northwestern Virginia, held at Wheeling, May 13, 1861.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in our deliberate judgment the ordinance passed by the convention of Virginia on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the ordinance of secession, by which said convention undertook, in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the

Constitution of the United States by this State, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

2. *Resolved*, That the schedule attached to the ordinance of secession, suspending and prohibiting the election of members of Congress for this State, is a manifest usurpation of power to which we ought not to submit.

3. *Resolved*, That the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, between the commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said agreement, by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth, are placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis, and footing, as if the Commonwealth were now a member of said confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of Virginia.

4. *Resolved*, That we earnestly urge and entreat the citizens of the State everywhere, but more especially in the western section, to be prompt at the polls on the 23d instant, and to impress upon every voter the duty of voting in condemnation of the ordinance of secession, in the hope that we may not be involved in the ruin to be occasioned by its adoption, and with the view to demonstrate the position of the west on the question of secession.

5. *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the citizens of Western Virginia to vote for members of the Congress of the United States in their several districts, in the exercise of the rights secured to us by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Virginia.

6. *Resolved*, That we also recommend to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions for members of the senate and house of delegates of our State.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the geographical, social, commercial, and industrial interests of northwestern Virginia, this convention are constrained, in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents, to declare that the Virginia convention, in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the federal government, have not only acted unwisely and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section, severing all our social ties, and drying up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

8. *Resolved*, That in the event of the ordinance of secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a general convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they repre-

sent may demand—each county to appoint a number of representatives to said convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next house of delegates; and the senators and delegates to be elected on the 23d instant, by the counties referred to, to the next general assembly of Virginia, and who concur in the views of this convention, to be entitled to seats in the said convention as members thereof.

9. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as it is a conceded political axiom that government is founded on the consent of the governed and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views, and interests of our constituents.

10. *Resolved*, That the public authorities be assured that the people of the northwest will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

11. *Resolved*, That in the language of Washington, in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress: "In all our deliberations on this subject we have kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence." And therefore we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

12. *Resolved*, That John S. Carlile, James S. Wheat, C. D. Hubbard, F. H. Peirpoint, Campbell Tarr, G. R. Latham, Andrew Wilson, S. H. Woodward, and James W. Paxton, be a central committee to attend to all the matters connected with the objects of this convention; and that they have power to assemble this convention at any time they may think necessary.

13. *Resolved*, That each county represented in this convention, and any others that may be disposed to co-operate with us, be requested to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the central committee, and to see that all things necessary be done to carry out the objects of this convention.

14. *Resolved*, That the central committee be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, in conformity with the forego-

ing resolutions, and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

By order of the convention,

JOHN W. MOSS, *President.*

G. L. CRANMER,

M. M. DENT,

C. B. WAGGENER,

Secretaries.

Under the 8th of which resolutions delegates to a convention were chosen on the 4th of June, 1861, and met in the city of Wheeling on the 11th of that month, and adopted the following declaration on the 13th, two days after they met.

A declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in convention, at the city of Wheeling, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed; and when any form or organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter, to alter or abolish it. The bill of rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to a majority of her people. The act of the general assembly, calling the convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, without the previously expressed consent of such majority, was therefore a usurpation; and the convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally intrusted to it, but with the connivance and active aid of the executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the government of the United States, and against the citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social, and business relations.

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots in the former days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

It has, in conjunction with the State executive, instituted, wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror, intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the federal government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the capital of the Union.

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinances treason against the former.

“We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said convention and executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are vacated.

This convention continued in session several weeks, and on the 19th of June the following ordinance was adopted:

An ordinance for the reorganization of the State government, passed June 19, 1861.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general for the State of Virginia shall be appointed by this convention to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified; and the general assembly is required to provide by law for an election of governor and lieutenant governor by the people as soon as in their judgment such an election can be properly held.

2. A council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this convention to consult with and advise the governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the governor.

3. The delegates elected to the general assembly on the 23d day of May last, and the senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next general assembly, together with such delegates and senators as may be duly elected under the ordinances of this convention, or

existing laws, to fill vacancies, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the general assembly. They shall hold their offices from the passage of this ordinance until the end of the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the city of Wheeling on the 1st day of July next, and proceed to organize themselves as prescribed by existing laws in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members in each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the State.

4. The governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, members of the legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of the city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia, and officers and privates of volunteer companies of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June, 1861."

If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ; of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such elections; and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the governor, to the sheriff or sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a special commissioner or commissioners to be named by the governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed by the governor, he shall fill the vacancy without writ; but if such officer be appointed otherwise than by the governor or by election, the writ shall be issued by the governor, directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN,
President.

G. L. CRANMER, *Secretary.*

This convention, in pursuance of the declaration and ordinance afore-

said, elected a governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general; each to serve for six months, and until their successors could be elected by the people of the State, (which election was had on the 23d day of May, 1862.) The governor, by proclamation, convened the legislature, under and by virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution of the State so to do, to meet in the city of Wheeling on the — day of July, 1861, and addressed an official letter to the President of the United States, calling upon him, as the Chief Executive of the United States, to aid him, as the executive of the State, in suppressing the insurrection in the State, and to protect the people of the State from domestic violence. To this letter the President of the United States responded, recognizing the governor, thus elected by the June convention, as the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

On the 9th day of July, 1861, the legislature elected senators of the United States, who were admitted on the 13th of July to seats in the United States Senate, as senators from the State of Virginia.

On the 20th of August, 1861, the convention at Wheeling passed the following ordinance:

An ordinance to provide for the formation of a new State out of a portion of the territory of this State.

Whereas it is represented to be the desire of the people inhabiting the counties hereinafter mentioned to be separated from this Commonwealth, and to be erected into a separate State and admitted into the Union of States and become a member of the government of the United States:

The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain that a new State, to be called the State of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Tug Fork of Sandy river, on the Kentucky line, where the counties of Buchanan and Logan join the same, and running thence with the dividing lines of said counties and the dividing line of the counties of Wyoming and McDowell to the Mercer county line, and with the dividing line of the counties of Mercer and Wyoming to the Raleigh county line; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Mercer, Monroe and Raleigh, Greenbrier and Raleigh, Fayette and Greenbrier, Nicholas and Greenbrier, Webster, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton to the southwest corner of Hardy county; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Hardy and Tucker to the Fairfax Stone; thence with the line dividing the States of Maryland and Virginia to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the line dividing the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Ohio river; thence down said river, and including the same, to the dividing line between Virginia and Kentucky, and with the said line to the beginning, including within the boundaries of the proposed new State the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay

Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Woods, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock.

2. All persons qualified to vote within the boundaries aforesaid, and who shall present themselves at the several places of voting within their respective counties on the fourth Thursday in October next, shall be allowed to vote on the question of the formation of a new State, as hereinbefore proposed; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners conducting the election at the said several places of voting, at the same time, to cause polls to be taken for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the proposed State.

3. The convention hereinbefore provided for may change the boundaries described in the first section of the ordinance, so as to include within the proposed State the counties of Greenbriar and Pocahontas, or either of them, and also the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson, or either of them, and also such other counties as lie contiguous to the said boundaries or to the counties named in this section, if the said counties to be added, or either of them, by a majority of the votes given, shall declare their wish to form part of the proposed State, and shall elect delegates to the said convention, at elections to be held at the time and in the manner herein provided for.

4. Poll-books shall be prepared under the direction of the governor for each place of voting in the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, with two separate columns, one to be headed "For the new State," the other "Against the new State." And it shall be the duty of the commissioners who superintend, and the officers who conducted the election in May last, or such other persons as the governor may appoint, to attend at their respective places of holding elections, and superintend and conduct the election herein provided for. And if the said commissioners and officers shall fail to attend at any such place of holding elections, it shall be lawful for any two freeholders present to act as commissioners in superintending the said election, and to appoint officers to conduct the same. It shall be the duty of the persons superintending and conducting said election to employ clerks to record the votes, and to indorse on the respective poll-books the expenses of the same.

If, on the day herein provided for holding said election, there shall be in any of the said counties any military force, or any hostile assemblage of persons, so as to interfere with a full and free expression of the will of the voters, they may assemble at any other place within their county, and hold an election as herein provided for. It shall be the duty of the commissioners superintending, and officers conducting said election, and the clerks employed to record the votes, each, before entering upon the duties of his office, to take, in addition to the oath now required by the general election law, the oath of office prescribed by this convention. It shall be the duty of the officers and commissioners aforesaid, as soon as may be, and not exceeding three days after said election, to aggregate each of the

columns of said poll-books, and ascertain the number of votes recorded in each, and make a return thereof to the secretary of the Commonwealth, in the city of Wheeling, which return shall be in the following form, or to the following effect:

"We, ———, commissioners, and ———, conducting officer, do certify that we caused an election to be held at ———, in the county of ———, at which we permitted all persons to vote that were entitled to do so under existing laws, and that offered to vote, and that we have carefully added up each column of our poll-books, and find the following result:

"For a new State, ———, votes; against a new State, ——— votes.

"Given under our hands this ——— day of ———, 1861."

Under which certificate there shall be added the following affidavit:

"——— county, to wit:

"I, ———, a justice of the peace, (or any officer now authorized by law to administer oaths,) in and for said county, do certify that the above-named commissioners and conducting officer severally made oath before me that the certificate by them above signed is true.

"Given under my hand this ——— day of ———, 1861."

The original poll-books shall be carefully kept by the conducting officers for ninety days after the day of the election, and upon the demand of the executive shall be delivered to such person as he may authorize to demand and receive them.

5. The commissioners conducting the said election in each of said counties shall ascertain, at the same time they ascertain the vote upon the formation of a new State, who has been elected from their county to the convention, hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify to the secretary of the Commonwealth the name or names of the person or persons so elected to the said convention.

6. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the 15th day of November next, to ascertain and by proclamation make known the result of the said vote; and if a majority of the votes given within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of this ordinance shall be in favor of the formation of a new State, he shall so state in his said proclamation, and shall call upon said delegates to meet in the city of Wheeling on the 26th day of November next, and organize themselves into a convention; and the said convention shall submit, for ratification or rejection, the constitution that may be agreed upon by it to the qualified voters within the proposed State, to be voted upon by the said voters on the fourth Thursday in December next.

7. The county of Ohio shall elect three delegates; the counties of Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston, and Wood shall each elect two; and the other counties named in the first section of this ordinance shall each elect one delegate to the said convention. And such other counties as are described in the third section of this ordinance shall, for every seven thousand of their population according to the census of 1860, be entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for any fraction over thirty-five hundred; but each of said counties shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said delegates shall receive the same per diem as is

now allowed to members of the general assembly; but no person shall receive pay as a member of the general assembly and of the convention at the same time.

8. It shall be the duty of the governor to lay before the general assembly, at its next meeting, for their consent, according to the Constitution of the United States, the result of the said vote, if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of a new State, and also in favor of the constitution proposed to said voters for their adoption.

9. The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the 1st day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State government, since any part of the said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the moneys paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties included within the said new State during the same period. All private rights and interests in lands within the proposed State, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in the State of Virginia.

The lands within the proposed State of non-resident proprietors shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents therein. No grants of lands or land-warrants issued by the proposed State shall interfere with any warrant issued from the land office of Virginia prior to the 17th day of April last which shall be located on lands within the proposed State now liable thereto.

10. When the general assembly shall give its consent to the formation of such new State it shall forward to the Congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of such constitution, with the request that the said new State may be admitted into the Union of States.

11. The government of the State of Virginia, as reorganized by this convention at its session in June last, shall retain, within the territory of the proposed State, undiminished and unimpaired, all the powers and authority with which it has been vested, until the proposed State shall be admitted into the Union by the Congress of the United States; and nothing in this ordinance contained, or which shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall impair or affect the authority of the said reorganized State government in any county which shall not be included within the proposed State.

A. I. BOREMAN, *President.*

G. L. CRANMER, *Secretary.*

Under this ordinance the people within the boundary prescribed, having voted almost unanimously for a new State, and having elected delegates to a convention as provided for, those delegates thus elected from the counties named lying in the boundaries of the proposed new State met, and formed the constitution now before the committee, which was, on the 3d of April, 1862, ratified and adopted by the

people of the counties named by the vote accompanying the constitution ; and, as required by the ordinance, the legislature of the State of Virginia was convened by proclamation of the governor, and passed the act accompanying the constitution, giving the assent of the legislature of Virginia to the formation of the proposed State of West Virginia.

ELBERT H. CALDWELL.
JAMES W. PAXTON.
E. B. HALL.

PETITION

OF THE

THE DELAWARE INDIANS IN KANSAS

PRESENTED

An Act of United States bonds in lieu of bonds that have been abstracted from them by an agent, and on which no interest has been paid since 1884, and that an appropriation be made to pay the interest on the same to the 1st day of July, 1889.

June 1, 1889.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, the chiefs of the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas, would represent to your honorable body that a large amount of their funds, heretofore invested and held in trust by the government of the United States for the use and benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians, were invested in the bonds of the different States, and that a large portion of said bonds have been abstracted by the agent appointed to keep the same, and that no interest has been paid on the bonds abstracted during the present or past year. The want of the Delaware demand that interest on said bonds or bonds be paid regularly when due, as warranted by the government.

Your petitioners respectfully ask an issue of United States bonds in lieu of the bonds so abstracted, and that an appropriation be made to pay the interest on the Delaware bonds up to the present time.

Your petitioners would also represent that the United States invested in trust for the Delaware tribe of Indians, in bonds of different States, on which no interest has been paid since the year 1884, and that the government agreed, by treaty stipulation, to invest the same in stocks or bonds of a permanent character, and we believe that the character of the security was not the motive which actuated and governed in making the investment.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the same amount of United States bonds be issued in lieu of said bonds, and that an appropriation be made to pay the interest on the same to the 1st day of July,

THE JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

1914

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P E T I T I O N

OF THE CHIEFS OF

THE DELAWARE INDIANS IN KANSAS,

PRAYING

An issue of United States bonds in lieu of bonds that have been abstracted from them by an agent, and on which no interest has been paid since 1860, and that an appropriation be made to pay the interest on the same to the 1st day of July, 1862.

JUNE 2, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed..

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

Your petitioners, the chiefs of the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas, would represent to your honorable body that a large amount of their funds, heretofore invested and held in trust by the government of the United States for the use and benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians, were invested in the bonds of the different States, and that a large portion of said bonds have been abstracted by the agent appointed to keep the same, and that no interest has been paid on the bonds abstracted during the present or past year. The wants of the Delawares demand that the interest on said stocks or bonds be paid regularly when due, as guaranteed by the government.

Your petitioners respectfully ask an issue of United States bonds in lieu of the bonds so abstracted, and that an appropriation be made to pay all interest due the Delaware Indians up to the present time.

Your petitioners would also represent that the United States invested in trust for the Delaware tribe of Indians, in bonds of different States, on which no interest has been paid since the year 1860, and that the government agreed, by treaty stipulation, to invest the same in stocks or bonds of a permanent character, and we believe that the character of the security was not the motive which actuated and governed in making the investment.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the same amount of United States bonds be issued in lieu of said bonds, and that an appropriation be made to pay the interest on the same to the first day of July,

1862, from the time of the defalcation of the payment of the interest on said bonds.

JOHN CONNER, his x mark.

Head Chief.

SARCOXER, his x mark.

Assistant Chief.

NE-CON-HE-CON, his x mark.

Assistant Chief.

CHARLES JOURNEYCAKE.

JAMES CONNER, his x mark.

Chief Counsellor.

Signed in presence of—

F. JOHNSON,

United States Indian Agent.

ROBERT JORDAN E. JONNEYCAKE,

Acting United States Interpreter.

LETTER
OF
D. T. VALENTINE,
CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY,

TRANSMITTING

Resolutions adopted by the Board of Common Councilmen and Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, in relation to the establishment of a mint at New York city.

JUNE 6, 1862.—Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 City Hall, New York, June 2, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to directions contained in the second resolution of the accompanying series, I take the liberty of transmitting to you a copy of a preamble and resolution duly passed by both branches of the common council, and approved by his honor the mayor on the 31st ult., with the request that the same be laid before the body over whom you have the honor to preside.

Permit me, also, to state that the subject is one of great importance to the vast interests centred in this the great commercial emporium of the nation; to bespeak for it your earliest attention, and to express the hope that it will meet with favorable consideration at the hands of the august body of which you are the presiding officer.

With sentiments of profound regard and esteem, believe me, sir, your obedient servant,

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk C. C.*

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the United States Senate.

IN COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Whereas more than three-fourths of all the gold and silver transmitted to this country from foreign parts, and to the Atlantic States from the Pacific coast, is entered at the port of New York, the establishment of a mint for coining the same at the city of New York, the commercial metropolis of the Union, is therefore of the

first importance; and whereas a bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, having for its object the establishment of a mint at the commercial centre of the Union, thereby saving the time, expense, and loss attending the transportation to distant cities for the mere purpose of coining; therefore—

Resolved, That the common council of the city of New York, respectfully, but most urgently, call upon Congress to pass the said bill without any unnecessary delay as a measure of the first necessity, and both proper and just, demanded alike by the people, and especially by the trading and commercial interests of the country at large.

Resolved, That the clerk of the common council be directed to cause the accompanying preamble and resolution to be properly engrossed and transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the same be laid before the members of the Senate and the House, now in Congress assembled.

Adopted by the board of councilmen, May 22, 1862.

Adopted by the board of aldermen, May 26, 1862.

Approved by the mayor, May 31, 1862.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk C. C.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 11, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIXON submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That all acts or ordinances of secession, alleged to have been adopted by any legislature or convention of the people of any State, are, as to the federal Union, absolutely null and void ; and that while such acts may and do subject the individual actors therein to forfeitures and penalties, they do not, in any degree, affect the relations of the State wherein they purport to have been adopted to the government of the United States, but are, as to such government, acts of rebellion, insurrection, and hostility on the part of the individuals engaged therein, or giving assent thereto; and that such States are, notwithstanding such acts and ordinances, members of the federal Union, and as such are subject to all the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States; and the loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the rights and privileges thereby guaranteed or conferred.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 18, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved as the opinion of the Senate, That it is the right and duty of the government to call all loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 15, 1901 - (Continued from page 102)

Mr. Gurnea submitted the

RESOLUTION

Resolved as the opinion of the Senate, That the President of the United States be authorized to call all the armed forces of the United States to the aid of the Government of the State of Texas in its armed rebellion.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 26, 1862.—Submitted.
JUNE 18, 1862 —Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of the present war for the suppression of a wicked rebellion the time has come for the government of the United States to appeal to the loyalty of the whole people everywhere, but especially in the rebel districts, and to invite all, without distinction of color or class, to make their loyalty manifest by ceasing to fight or labor for the rebels, and also by rendering every assistance in their power to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, according to their ability, whether by arms, or labor, or information, or in any other way; and since protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, dependent upon each other, it is the further duty of the government of the United States to maintain all such loyal people, without distinction of color or class, in their rights as *men*, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 22, 1862—Submitted
JUNE 18, 1862—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Schenck submitted the following

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That in the prosecution of the present rebellion of a wicked rebellion the Government of the United States to appeal to the loyalty of the whole people everywhere, but especially in the rebel districts and in the all without distinction of color or class, to make their loyalty manifest by coming to fight or labor for the rebels and also by rendering every assistance in their power to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, according to their ability, whether by arms, or labor, or information, or in any other way; and every person who shall refuse to do so, or who shall be dependent upon any such refusal, is in the further duty of the Government of the United States to maintain all such loyal people, without distinction of color or class, in their rights as such, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
TO

The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; also, letter of the Assistant Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, transmitting copies of a report from the Quartermaster General, and letters of Colonel D. C. McCallum and Captain E. L. Hartz in relation to the act of June 2, 1862, relative to contracts, &c.

JUNE 20, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1862.

SIR: The act of June 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the government," will render necessary increased clerical force in the several bureaus of this department, and I must, as an indispensable necessity, ask an additional appropriation in order to comply with its requirements.

There are made annually in the several bureaus of the Navy Department alone, independent of the navy agents and others, about four hundred contracts. These contracts comprise from one to four pages each, and attached to them are about 30,000 pages of schedules, partly printed and partly written. The writing for a single bureau is estimated to be equal to 1,500 foolscap pages relating to contracts alone. Attached to many of the contracts are drawings and tracings, elaborated with care, and requiring much time for their execution.

The unaccepted bids are very voluminous, and if copies are to be sent to the returns bureau, as the act seems to require, the labor will be immense. If the originals are sent from the department it will cause serious inconvenience, as they are continually referred to.

The original contracts of this department are now deposited with the Second Comptroller, and copies are retained for reference.

The present clerical force of the bureau is wholly inadequate for the proposed labor which is required to be executed by this act, under the pain and penalties of fine and imprisonment of the officers who shall fail to have the copies made, authenticated, and deposited within thirty days. As most of the contracts are made to commence

with the financial year, the pressure to complete the copies within the specified time will be very great, and will probably enhance the expense. I therefore respectfully ask an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the additional labor which the act imposes and which is requisite in order to carry it into effect. It is my duty also to state that the rooms now occupied by the department are already so overcrowded that it will be necessary to rent an additional building or to enlarge the present one for the proposed additional increased force. The rent may perhaps be procured for \$1,250, and there will be required for furnishing the rooms an estimated expenditure of \$1,250, which sums should be added to the appropriation.

As this department, pursuant to law, presents to Congress an abstract of all contracts made during the session, and also an abstract of contracts executed during the recess, with scale of bids, accepted and rejected, which is transmitted at the opening of each session, and is printed with the message of the President, constituting a volume of documents accompanying that paper, the requirements of the recent law would seem to be superfluous labor and needless expense, so far as the Navy Department is concerned. But as Congress has ordered this additional labor, it becomes an imperious necessity that it should also provide the means for its execution. I therefore request an appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for estimated increased clerical and other necessary purposes to carry into effect the act of June 2, 1862.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 17, 1862.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, the enclosed copies of a report from the quartermaster general, and letters of Colonel D. C. McCallum and Captain E. L. Hartz, as to the effect of the act of June 2, 1862, relative to contracts upon the business of procuring supplies for the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,

Chair'n Com. on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, June 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a letter from Captain E. L. Hartz, assistant quartermaster, upon the effect of the law of June 2, 1862,

in relation to contracts upon the business of procuring supplies for the army.

This letter sets forth some of the difficulties which the officers of the quartermaster's department find in attempting to act under this new law.

The words of the law, which appears to be intended to restrict the discretion of officers in making contracts, bear the most stringent construction suggested in the letter of Captain Hartz. Such a restrictive law, it is presumed, should be strictly construed. That the execution of the law is almost, if not entirely, impracticable does not, apparently, justify its being loosely construed. This law does not require advertisement where advertisement has not heretofore been required by law, but it requires *all* contracts, of whatsoever nature or magnitude, to be reduced to writing and signed by both parties. It requires affidavits taken before magistrates to be attached to every contract. Many purchases and many contracts must be made during active operations in the field, where no civil magistrates are to be found.

How go through the forms whilst hunting forage for a pursuing or retreating army? Some officers make so many contracts that, in order to carry out the law, it will be necessary to attach magistrates permanently to their offices as clerks. All quartermasters will need magistrates constantly near them.

The bids for contracts, which it is practically impossible to procure in duplicate or quintuplicate, are by this law to be sent, not to the chief of the bureau who is charged with the administrative superintendence of the business, but to a record office in the Interior Department, where a clerk is, not to examine and control them, but to file and index all the contracts and all the bids, thus depriving the responsible heads of bureaus and departments of the opportunity for examination and control over the award of contracts upon those bids. War, Navy, State, and Interior Department bids and contracts are all to be sent to the Interior Department.

The faithful and exact execution of the law is, in the opinion of the quartermaster general, impracticable.

The multiplication of affidavits which it requires will not tend to increase the respect for the obligation and sanctity of oaths, already too weak among our people. Does not the facility with which the oath of allegiance has been violated during this rebellion warn the government against unnecessary multiplication of oaths? Is any additional security to the treasury found by this increase of papers and forms? Will not the man who is corrupt enough to make a dishonest contract sign a formal affidavit that he is not a thief as readily as a false certificate?

The practice under this law will fall into that which has prevailed in some monarchical governments, where great contractors, commanding millions of capital, make general contracts to furnish all supplies for the government under periodical lettings. Farmers-general will take the place of the government officers and agents in purchasing and supplying what is needed for the army.

Sudden requisitions impossible to foresee are made upon the quartermaster's department. Some of these are large, and yet require to be filled instantly, as when a division crossed a river under threat of attack, and sent back an order for several thousand axes to fell trees for defence before moving. To-day I got a requisition for 1,880 horses to supply those killed or broken down in McDowell's march, all wanted within eight days. It is impossible, and would be injudicious, to keep in store the vast supplies needed to meet at every point such unexpected demands, and for these recourse is had to purchase or to orders by telegraph, sometimes sweeping off the whole stock of the traders in all the towns within a hundred miles.

The increase of penalties for making dishonest contracts, provision of speedy means of punishing fraud on the part of the officers and of the contractor, provided the penalties are not made so severe that no jury would enforce them, would do good. But the laws in regard to contracts as they stood before the second of June are quite sufficient, if enforced, to regulate the business, and can be administered promptly and efficiently.

Sufficient but reasonable penalties for fraud, with quick and efficient process for enforcing them, are all that was really needed in the opinion of those who have had experience in the making and management of contracts for the supply of the army. A letter from Colonel McCallum on the same subject is also referred.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June, 1862.

SIR: At the suggestion of Colonel D. H. Rucker, depot quartermaster in this city, and in order to establish beyond future question a proper understanding of the provisions and requirements of general orders No. 58 from the War Department of June 4, 1862, publishing "An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the government," I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following points which have been raised in construing the order referred to.

Section first of the order requires that all contracts shall be reduced to writing, &c., &c. The question involved now is, what constitutes a contract, as contemplated by the order? It is claimed that any bargain or purchase, or any arrangement wherein one party agrees to deliver goods or supplies and another party to give a money or other equivalent therefor, is a contract in the eye of the law. If that defines the term contract, as meant in the order, it would follow, for as good reasons, that the hiring of all laborers, mechanics, teamsters,

and civil employés of every description would be a contract, for there is a mutual bargain or agreement between the employé and employer, as in the other instance.

This construction which has been made, if correct and sustained, will render the operations of this office practically at an end for the present, and for some time to come. Much of the business consists in the using of miscellaneous articles, the want of which can never be anticipated, and which are consequently not kept on hand. Upon the receipt of an order, the article required is purchased at once where it can be gotten most speedily and at the most reasonable rates, or at the ordinary market price of the articles. Since the 1st of January I have a record of 1,544 purchases made in open market of articles of greater or less value, many of a value so small that the stationery and labor necessary to go through the form of the contract would far exceed it.

Moreover, I am called upon to furnish many articles in an emergency, when every hour of time is most important to operations; in such a case there is no time to receive and consider proposals, draw up the necessary papers for signature, to be attested, sworn to, &c.

Again, the amount of time and clerical force necessary to prepare the writing incident to every such purchase, or agreement, or contract, (if the term be synonymous,) would be very extraordinary, and of a pecuniary cost exceeding the practical good to be effected.

The impracticability of the order under such a construction of the term *contract* appears to me apparent, but as I have no means of knowing what steps may have been taken to obviate the difficulties which such a reading would involve us in, I have the honor respectfully to submit the case for your opinion and instruction. 1. As to whether it will be necessary to receive proposals, draw up written contracts, make affidavits, &c., for every purchase made, of whatever value, be it ever so small. 2. As to whether written contracts shall be made with each and every employé in the service of the quartermaster's department.

As the public business will suffer materially by any delay incident to the consideration of this paper, I have the honor to invite for it your early attention.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. HARTZ,

Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Military Director and Sup't of Railroads, &c.,
Washington, June 12, 1862.

SIR: I beg to ask for information in regard to the construction to be placed upon the provisions and requirements of general orders No.

58 from the War Department, of June 4, a copy of which has just been received at this office.

Section one requires all contracts to be reduced to writing, and the question has been raised as to what constitutes a "contract" as contemplated in the order. It is claimed that any purchase of supplies, no matter how small or how pressing the exigency, is a contract; also that the hiring of mechanics and other railroad employés is, in the eye of the law, a contract. If this construction of the term contract, as used in the order, be correct, it will practically suspend the efficient operation of this branch of the public service. We are daily and hourly called upon for miscellaneous articles, for reinforcement of laborers, the want of which cannot be anticipated, and the necessity for which is urgent and imperative. Great detriment and often great danger to the public service would occur if the supplies, materials, and men were not promptly procured and forwarded. A few moments of time are frequently of the utmost value and importance. It has been our custom when requisitions of this character came in, to go into the market and purchase or procure the articles needed wherever they could be found the most speedily and reasonably, or at the market price. Hereafter, when requisitions for the railway service are made, requiring instant action, must the purchasing or procuring of the supplies be delayed until advertisements inviting proposals be made, and the formula of drawing up contracts and having them duly signed and sworn to be gone through with, or shall I pursue the custom heretofore adopted? A number of requisitions are lying on my table awaiting a decision of this question. As delay will involve danger and jeopardy to the public service, I would respectfully invite your early attention to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,

Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads, U. S.

Per W. H. WHITON.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT

Enacted at the City of Hartford, this 10th day of May, 1892.

That the Commission on the Administration of the State Government, created by Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1891, be and they are hereby authorized to make a report to the next session of the General Assembly on the subject of the reorganization of the State Government, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

That the Commission on the Administration of the State Government, created by Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1891, be and they are hereby authorized to make a report to the next session of the General Assembly on the subject of the reorganization of the State Government, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

That the Commission on the Administration of the State Government, created by Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1891, be and they are hereby authorized to make a report to the next session of the General Assembly on the subject of the reorganization of the State Government, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

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RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,
IN FAVOR OF

The location of a navy yard at New London, in said State.

JULY 2, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has recommended the establishment of one or more new navy yards on the Atlantic coast; and whereas the harbor of New London, in this State, stands second to none on the Atlantic coast, in depth of water, capacity, and location, and is in all respects well adapted to the purposes of a navy yard:

Resolved by this assembly, That the interests of Connecticut will be greatly promoted by the introduction of a navy yard within this State.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use every exertion to secure the location of a navy yard at New London.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *June 25, 1862.*

Passed.

COOKE LOUNSBURY, *Clerk.*

SENATE, *June 25, 1862.*

Passed.

CYRUS NORTHROP, *Clerk.*

Approved June 27, 1862.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Office of Secretary of State, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] affixed the seal of said State, at New Haven, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1862.

J. H. TRUMBULL.

Secretary of State.

P E T I T I O N

OF

CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

REMONSTRATING

Against the obstruction of the Ohio river by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company in the erection of a bridge across that river near Steubenville or elsewhere.

JULY 5, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, representing the coal, lumber, and steamboat interests upon the Ohio river, beg leave to remonstrate against the obstruction of said river by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company in the erection of a bridge near Steubenville or elsewhere. The Ohio river, by an act of Congress passed in 1786 and in the ordinance of 1787, was declared a public highway to be “*forever free,*” and the foresight of that day is abundantly vindicated by the wants of the vast and growing trade of the present day. We respectfully protest against the passage of any act by your honorable bodies giving said company, or any other party, authority to erect a bridge over said river at Steubenville or elsewhere, in such manner as to obstruct navigation for tow-boats, coal boats, steamboats, or other craft. The magnitude of these interests cannot be even hinted at in a paper so brief as your petitioners feel it their duty to present, but enough can be said to draw attention to the necessity of a free and unobstructed navigation of said river. The bridge commenced by said company is located at a point where it will be impossible to build *piers* without great obstruction, according to the plan adopted. The channel is crooked and the current swift, and it would require a clear channel of at least 500 feet at that place to accommodate coal boats and tow-boats with their tows. The bridge should be built in height so as to leave room for steamboats, and there should be sufficient space between the piers to insure a safe navigation for coal boats and barges. The coal trade is increasing rapidly, and is a source of wealth that cannot be overestimated. The present annual shipment of coal down the Ohio is about forty millions of bushels, and at a low estimate brings a return

in cash of five millions of dollars, every cent of which is added to the capital of Western Pennsylvania. The lumber interest is also vast, and cannot readily be estimated from the fact that those interested in it chiefly reside in the Alleghany region, and no statistics are at hand showing the quantity and value of the lumber shipped annually.

Your petitioners would state, in brief, that coal boats and barges are very large, and contain from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels each. The boats are principally run by hand and the barges are towed. From 75,000 to 150,000 bushels can be taken in one tow, and it will average in length some 500 feet, and in width over 200 feet. The coal boats are run in pairs, and, including the rigging, occupy some 250 feet in length by 100 feet in width. A bushel of coal weighs 76 pounds, and the immense weight of these crafts when laden can readily be calculated. It is hoped that any law that will affect this trade injuriously will be duly considered and so modified as to protect these great and growing interests. If the company persist in completing the bridge as they have begun the loss to the coal trade will be ruinous, from the fact that the current is always swift, and the distance such that the greater portion of boats leaving Pittsburg in the morning reach that place after dark. It is not customary to land boats either above or below this bridge, nor are there proper landings to be found. If the company would shift the location of their bridge to some point above or below the present location, and throw it over the river, leaving at least one long span of 500 or 600 feet, it is believed both *the railroad and the river interests can be accommodated*; but a bridge completed on the present plan, and at the location selected, cannot fail in crippling the vast trade on the western rivers, and producing unknown damage to this great source of our prosperity and wealth.

R. & J. Watson.

John McCloskey.

John O'Neil.

James Jones.

W. G. Wilmot.

T. W. Briggs.

B. F. Wilson.

John P. Smith.

Tho. Farrow.

Robbins & Jenkins.

George Gray.

Geo. W. Cawfield.

Wm. Smith.

Wm. Stone.

John C. Risher.

Thos. Jones.

John Gumbert.

J. A. Blackmore.

Cyrus Miller.

J. C. Woodward.

James E. Huly.

Wm. Dunshee.

M. Dravo.

Marks & Reineman.

M. W. Cornelius.

David Gilkey.

Chas. A. Stenew.

Sam. Watson.

Jacob Dressel.

Wm. Mc——.

Wm. H. Brown.

Wm. Cowen.

A. B. Berger.

A. T. Bougher.

A. A. Banneret, jr.

M. McCormick.

W. W. Ford.

Wm. Hutchison.

Henry Stamm.	S. H. Lucas.
J. C. Anderson.	H. Metzger.
Elijah M. Rogers.	J. H. Dickson.
Jno. Moore.	M. C. Fullerton.
Fred. Dippral.	J. Henderson & Bro's.
C. Robinson.	L. Steinbury.
A. Willard.	D. McDonald.
Andrew McCartney.	John Porterfield.
Henry H. Reno.	George K. Stevenson.
John Varlett.	F. Spect.
F. Reno.	A. Keller.
J. A. Harton.	J. N. Hean.
Andrew B. Buntimy.	John W. Chalfant.
James O' Connor.	Amb. Ackly.
Lafayette Graham.	H. S. Ackly.
Jouce Ollies.	W. P. Jones.
O. P. Berry.	P. B. Jones.
Daniel McAleer.	Leonard Taylor.
C. Oyer.	Robert Hamilton.
John West.	Owen Morgan.
John Miller.	D. S. H. Gilmore.
H. Burgwin.	Thomas Rogers.
J. P. Tenney.	Wm. Haslitt.
John Paul.	R. Calhoun.
John Redman.	J. V. McDonald.
John Murphey.	L. B. Conrad.
John Stafford.	Milo Ramlo.
Augustus Sieaforth.	John B. Green.
David Kerr.	Charles Cowan.
McGrew & Stone.	Charles McCloskey.
McGrew, Blackmore & Co.	James Collins.
Thomas Faucett.	W. A. Rodgers.
George Lysle.	Thomas Arbuckle.
M. Bailey.	John S. Willock.
Duncan, Cornell & Co.	John B. Livingston.
Robert Finny.	James McDonnell.
Edward Duff.	John M. Hare.
Samuel Sherman.	John W. Anawalt.
R. M. Blackburne.	Robert Thornburgh.
John Penney.	Andrew Miller.
Jake Hill.	Horace S. Snowden.
Wm. McWhinney.	E. Evans.
Nathan Byron.	James Cyg.
John Getne.	J. S. Evans.
Joseph Hosick.	George D. Moore.
Sylvester Clark.	Campbell Henon.
Robert Kochler.	S. Gore Hoge.
James Wilkins.	John Snyder.
Wm. Dilworth, jr.	John Brown.
S. S. Jackman.	John Owens.

John Zellhofer.	J. S. Byers.
John Eaton.	Thomas Fergus.
George W. Barr.	W. P. Fergus.
H. A. Coffin.	S. W. Van Kirk.
Ed. V. McCandless.	Thomas Wiley.
James Gordon.	J. H. Maffet.
A. C. Harton.	John M. Connell.
M. S. Marquis.	William Shrader.
John J. Hoffman.	Robert Golloway.
Frederick Roads.	N. D. L. Fife.
Thomas Lynch.	Samuel Milbune.
David Lynch.	Samuel Eberman.
Isaiah Brink.	John Walker, jr.
Bela Grimes.	John Elliott, jr.
William Hart.	John Elliott, sr.
Sanford P. Haney.	James McKoun, pilot.
William Patterson.	C. C. Thompson.
John Bradley.	G. B. Golloway.
William Jourdan.	J. K. Van Kirk.
David Pearsol, pilot.	James Donaldson.
James Morgan.	Joseph C. Boyd.
John Hobson.	John B. McIlravy.
William H. Lynch	J. H. Watson.
James P. Lylsle.	W. A. Todd.
S. R. Fife.	J. A. McDowell.
J. R. Gemmill.	John E. Shaffer.
E. Lowe.	William K. Van Kirk.
Captain Joseph Beadle.	William Drury.
Daniel Sawyer.	R. B. Abraham.
William Beveridge.	E. Husher.
Fredrick Lutz.	L. H. Norfolk.
Wm. W. O'Nea, coal boat pilot.	Isaac Yoke, sr.
David B. Brooks.	H. Bennett.
William Pilgrim.	Ben. F. Boyd.
James Laughlin.	R. Rimmel.
E. Davis.	Stephen Reeves.
John Porter.	Shepherd Warren.
Thomas Murry.	R. Oliver.
John Crookham.	Daniel Solinger.
John M. Ferrel.	P. S. Wilson.
John Ralph.	W. Laughlin.
Harry O'Neil.	Robert Smith.
Thomas Morgan.	James Steven.
Hans B. Crombie.	A. Craighead.
Ferguson Biggs, esq.	Robert A. Craighead.
C. L. Jester.	Samuel S. Roberts.
Thomas Getty.	William Billingsley.
Isaac Large, jr.	Jesse Graham.
David Lyle.	John Palone.
E. M. Kerr.	Jesse Gilliland.

A. D. Mathers.
Noah Warren.
Ephraim Elliot.
Joseph E. Weddle.
E. W. Cornish.

S. R. Fife.
R. Croarne.
R. W. Easterbrook.
John Reed.
Eberam Martin.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
County of Alleghany, ss :

Before me, E. A. Montooth, a notary public, duly commissioned, &c., came the following named persons, viz : Andrew McCartney, Captain Madison Bailey, Thos. W. Briggs, Wm. Q. Srodes, Jos. V. Kerr, Nelson Davis, A. Willard, Captain C. M. Bailey, J. Nixon, S. W. Clarke, and A. Miller, who severally deposed, after being duly sworn by me, as I have written over their respective signatures, all of which is duly certified by me at the close of these depositions.

E. A. MONTTOOTH,
Notary Public.

Andrew McCartney, being produced and duly sworn according to law, deposes as follows :

I am a coal-boat pilot, and have been following that business for twenty years, and have been captain of a tow-boat for two years, and employed in towing coal to Louisville. The coal business is carried on by running coal in boats and barges. When I commenced in the coal business we used boats 70 and 80 feet long, and less, and from sixteen to eighteen feet wide, and 40 inches in draught, each boat containing from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels each; and we always run these boats by pairs, except in case of loss to one of the boats whilst running, or when a rise would come and a man would have a single boat he was anxious to run out. This was about twenty years ago. From that time on boats gradually were made larger, longer, and broader, until they have now and for some years past been built from 160 feet long by 24 feet wide to 180 feet long by 25 feet wide, and drawing, when loaded, on an average seven and a half to eight feet water. They now contain from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of coal in each pair, and when run by hand require a crew of from 22 to 24 men, and some more and some less to each pair. These boats are run out on from 10 feet and upwards of water, sometimes as high as 20 feet in the channel of the Ohio river; the average boating stages of water are from 10 to 15 feet. The boating season commences generally in October and continues regularly on through the fall, winter, and spring up to June or July, with some few exceptions. The boating generally ends for the summer in July, but frequently it happens that we continue our boating through the whole summer when there is sufficient water. On a 10 feet stage of water from Pittsburg to Wheeling the current will run over four miles an hour, and on 15 feet it will run five miles an hour. In floating coal boats by hand they are carried by the current, and we steer them with the steering oars and gougers, which are placed on the front and stern of the boats, and the oars on bow and stern average 60 feet, extending over about

40 feet beyond the boat; of this forty feet there is 20 feet of a blade attached to the oar stem, so that the oars balanced upon the pivot with about 40 feet on each side of it. From the beginning of this trade it required great care and labor and skill to know the river, the location of the channel, and the draft of the current, as well as the position of the numerous bars and islands, in order to navigate coal boats and other craft safely. These islands and bars are very numerous, in the upper end of the river especially, and they are particularly numerous from Pittsburg to Steubenville, but we have heretofore succeeded upon all ordinary stages of water to run boats of all sizes past these natural obstructions, by the exercise of ordinary care, with few exceptional losses, when running by hand. I never lost a boat at all, and there are a great portion of the coal-boat pilots who rarely meet with accidents in running boats of the largest sizes mentioned. I have navigated upon coal-boats from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and the difficulty in managing them is greatly decreased from Steubenville to Cairo; from that to New Orleans, on account of snags and storms, there is more danger. About ten years ago the coal men commenced towing their coal in boats such as I have described, and barges of various sizes, from 120 to 175 feet in length by 20 to 25 feet wide. At first the barges were smaller than 120 feet by 20 feet. At the present time the largest size boats and barges are used, drawing from seven to eight feet, and containing about the same quantity of coal as the common coal-boats, called flat-boats or broad-horns. We make up a tow of these boats and barges in the following way: We lash them end to end, from five to seven boats abreast in front of the tow-boat, with two pairs alongside of the boat, that is, one pair on each side, extending back alongside of the boat from 50 to 75 feet, and the tow-boats or steam-tugs measure in length from 180 feet to 300 feet, by from 30 to 50 feet in width, including tow-boats used on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The largest size boats have heretofore been used from Louisville to New Orleans, but when the canal at Louisville is enlarged according to the plan they are now improving it upon, these largest size tow-boats will tow coal from Pittsburg to New Orleans. The old canal could pass boats 180 feet long, and curtailed the size of our tow-boats above the falls of the Ohio. We commenced towing coal first to Cincinnati and Louisville, but for several years past we have been towing from Louisville to New Orleans. We ran boats by hand and towed them to Louisville to supply the tow-boats that towed from Louisville to New Orleans, and this was done on account of the canal being too small to pass the largest size tow-boats up, a difficulty that will be obviated by the enlargement of the canal as mentioned. The navigation is more difficult from Pittsburg to Steubenville, and upon that account we endeavor to start from Pittsburg in the morning, and that will bring us to Steubenville in the night, and the piers would be a serious obstruction at night, so much so that I would be afraid to attempt to run them. It is the most dangerous part of the river now as the piers are located. There are two piers finished on the right hand shore, and a third one partly built that is very dangerous, be-

ing near the channel. There is an abutment built on the left hand shore, and one pier started, leaving a wide space between it and the third pier above mentioned. We run our tow-boats and coal boats through this space at present, and cannot under any circumstances run between the piers that have been commenced. Frequently, since these obstructions have been placed there, I have seen coal boats and barges sunk upon that third pier, and if the bridge was constructed as they have commenced, with piers across the whole river, navigation for coal boats, tow-boats, and rafts may be considered at an end ; because the current is always strong at that place, and draws towards the Virginia shore. It is a bend in the river from a considerable distance, say, one-fourth of a mile above the bridge, extending about a mile below the bridge. The current sets in about one-half mile above the bridge to the Ohio shore, and turns and runs angling across the river to the Virginia shore, through these piers, rendering it almost impossible to escape sinking upon the piers. If they are extended across the river, as they have commenced to build them—with a tow such as I have described, and particularly with a large tow such as our largest sized tow-boats take in daylight and in a straight river, considering the swiftness of the current and the weight of the tow—it will require at least 400 feet of a span over a clear channel to insure anything like ordinary safe navigation ; but at the location of the present bridge, owing to the way the current runs, it would be extremely difficult to navigate through a 400 feet span, and the chances for losing boats would be very great. It would be far better not to have any piers at all at that place, and every pier increases the danger for navigation. The proper location of a bridge, if built at all, would be about a mile below this bridge, at Steubenville, where the river is deep and not so crooked, and where there are no bars or cross currents to interfere. At that place the river bank is high on both sides, and a bridge could be thrown across so as to accommodate the steamboats in height ; and by making the spans 400 feet between the piers, with great care and exertion I think we could pass with our tows safely, as well as with coal boats run by hand. But shorter spans, even at such a place, would block up the navigation at night or when there is wind, for it is impossible to stop these tows out in the river or to manage coal boats by hand unless you have plenty of space to work them in. The idea that we could single the tow out to pass them through the piers is absurd. If we would attempt that our tow would get sideways and would go to pieces, and either be wrecked upon the piers or run aground below the bridge. Besides, if we were to attempt to take them through by landing above the bridge, (and there are no convenient landings there,) and singling out one or two barges at a time, it would consume at least a day of extra time and increase the expenses of the trip, at that place, at least seventy-five dollars for our ordinary Ohio river tow-boats, and for the Mississippi tow-boats in the same proportion, which cost, as I am informed, about one hundred and fifty dollars per day to run them ; and if you even had landings there suitable, the delay in passing the bridge in this manner would create a gorge of

boats and barges above the bridge and delay the navigation, much in the same manner as the accumulation of boats and barges at the locks on the Monongahela slack-water, No. 1, as General J. K. Moorhead can fully explain. I have been a pilot, and also an owner of coal boats, from Pittsburg to New Orleans for many years, (say 23 years.) I have also latterly been an owner and captain of tow-boats, and I profess to be perfectly acquainted with the river and the mode of navigating coal and tow boats, and I say distinctly that a bridge built across the Ohio river, with piers of 300 feet span, will cripple the navigation and make it very dangerous for tow and coal boats, and may, in the course of a few years, cost the coal men more money than would build a bridge with such a span as would give us a clear river from shore to shore. I have understood that the amount of coal annually run down the Ohio river amounts to some forty millions of bushels, and, taking the coal market from Cincinnati to New Orleans, the price per bushel would average at least twelve and a half cents; and frequently coal sells at Cairo for fourteen cents and upwards; and at Memphis for from thirty cents to one dollar per barrel, (containing 24 bushels,) and sometimes higher; and at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and New Orleans it sells for from thirty-five cents to \$1 50 per barrel, and sometimes for \$2 50 per barrel. The average living price per barrel for coal at these latter places is fifty cents; when we sell for less than that we lose money. The superstructure of the bridge mentioned should be at least as high as the Wheeling bridge. In running coal boats by hand, and in towing them, we are subject to losses that renders it necessary for us to get at least fifty cents, as I have stated, per barrel. When we get higher prices we make money freely.

ANDREW McCARTNEY.

Captain Madison Bailey sworn :

I have been engaged in the coal business for twenty-five years, at least; I have been a steamboat captain, and latterly have been a tow-boat captain and pilot; and have run coal by hand, and I have towed it with tugs; and I profess to be familiar with the business throughout. I have heard the testimony of Andrew McCartney read, and I consider his statements truthful in every particular; and that he is more favorable in his statement toward the bridge than a large majority of the coal men would be willing to concede. His testimony is a compromise, in my opinion, and as favorable to the railroad interest as any practical and honest coal-boat man's can be. For my own part, I think the coal interests cannot be protected at that place with a less space between piers than 500 feet; and that by taking out the third pier, (mentioned by McCartney,) and that is partly built in the edge of the channel, and extending the span from the second pier from the Ohio shore mentioned by him across the channel towards the Virginia shore. Such a span, considering the cross current in the river and the angular position of the bridge, might accommodate the tow-boats, but even with such a span the loss to coal boats run by hand would be very great. As a practical steamboat captain I con-

sider that a drawbridge would literally destroy the steamboat trade if built according to the plan in the bill before Congress. A draw extending 100 feet on each side of the pivot pier would not leave space enough to manage either a tow-boat or a steamboat with safety, and would be impossible to pass it at all with a tow-boat and tow, owing to the narrowness of the space and swiftness of the currents. An ordinarily sized New Orleans tow such as have been taken out will measure at least 190 feet wide and 470 feet long, and these dimensions will be considerably increased as soon as the canal at Louisville is enlarged. In that event our calculation is to tow out with our New Orleans tow-boats from Pittsburg from ten to fourteen boats and barges, measuring, say 170 feet long by 25 feet wide each, and if this obstruction is not created we will have but little difficulty in taking such a tow safely to New Orleans with the aid of the canal mentioned, at which place we have always had to put our boats through by hand in pairs. This coal trade has increased so rapidly and its importance is so great that the quantity of coal that will be run in coal-boats and barges in a few years cannot easily be estimated. I know a tow has been taken from Pittsburg with an upper Ohio tow-boat, measuring in width 170 feet wide by 420 feet long, and such a tow could not safely go through less than a 500 feet span, and it would be very dangerous at that. If we would reduce our tows to half the size, the expense in running them would be as great as for a full tow, and it would not pay to tow coal in this way; if we were to reduce our tows we might as well quit the business. I have heard the names of the Pittsburg merchants who recommend the passage of the bill before Congress, and also am acquainted with the Pittsburg board of trade and know that these men, who pretend to speak for the manufactures and business men, are not practically identified with our steamboat, lumber, and coal-boat trades, with but very few exceptions of persons who have had a slight interest in the steamboat business, and not one of them to my knowledge has any interest whatever in the tow-boat and coal-boat interest or lumber business, and they do not speak the sentiments of the business men and citizens of this place.

MADISON BAILEY.

And the said deponent further states that he knows that the meeting of the board of trade of Pittsburg, who recommended the passage of the bill in question, was composed of ten members, including the chairman; and that the recommendation was carried by one vote only, and that was the vote of the president.

MADISON BAILEY.

Thomas W. Briggs, being produced, sworn, and examined by me, deposes and says:

I am forty-six years of age, and have been engaged in the coal-boat and tow-boat business for some 25 years. I have been a coal-boat pilot for about 20 years, and have also been engaged, as occasion suited me during that time, in the steamboat and tow-boat business.

I am an owner of coal mines, and for some ten years past have been practically engaged in tow-boat business, as captain and pilot, running and managing my own boats and barges; so that I know, practically, the business of running coal boats by hand, piloting steamboats and tow-boats with their tows of boats and barges. I have heard the testimony of Andrew McCartney and Captain Bailey read over, and so far as the statements relate to the nature of the coal-boat, steamboat, and tow-boat business, and the character of the river and situation of the present Steubenville railroad bridge, and the difficulty and obstruction to the navigation, by the location of piers in the river, I indorse the depositions of these men; they state facts so far as they go, and I would differ with them in matters of opinion in but one or two particulars. One thing I differ with them in is this: I consider the best place to locate the railroad bridge, both for the river and railroad interests, is about one-fourth of a mile below the present bridge, for this reason: the current at that place draws towards the Virginia shore, and the river is narrower and deeper, and there are no "bars" there; the wide space should be at the Virginia shore, as the current draws down that side of the river. A bridge built at this place with a clear span of 400 feet would accommodate the coal boats and tow-boats with tows, under the exercise of great care; there would be at this place a straight river channel, or nearly so, for, say, one mile, and we would have time to handle our boats and tows after passing and in approaching the bridge. It is difficult to manage these coal boats and tows. They are so heavy, and the currents in the river are so strong on all boating stages, because we have to run out our coal on the freshets or rises in the rivers, and these occur frequently from September on through the fall, winter, spring, and summer, so that we generally have water enough to run out our coal as fast as we can mine the coal and prepare boats and barges to load it in. We have plenty of water at all times, from the fall to the summer, on which to get out all our coal, and are rarely caught with low water so that we cannot get out our boats and barges each boating year. Often when the river rises six or seven feet we take out small tows of light barges to Cincinnati and other points above the Falls of Ohio. But we depend chiefly upon the average rises to do our boating. We had over 40 tow-boats at Pittsburg which were engaged in towing coal to Cincinnati, and other points, to New Orleans, at the commencement of the blockade, and we expect to have twice that number and better boats in a few years if the business is not crushed to pieces, *either by this bridge or secession, the two great enemies we have now to contend with.* The proper way to locate a bridge at the place mentioned, or at any other place on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is to have competent engineers and practical pilots, of all classes, to view the river—the channel, currents, and bars—and by doing this with care, and impartially, it is barely possible to build a bridge across the river so as not to be a material obstruction to navigation with 400 feet of clear water-way over the channel. That is a liberal compromise.

T. W. BRIGGS.

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, came William Q. Srodes, Joseph V. Kerr, tow-boat pilots, Nelson Davis, steamboat pilot, Abraham Willard, coal and tow-boat pilot, Charles M. Bailey, tow-boat pilot, Joseph Nixon, tow-boat captain, J. W. Clark, tow-boat pilot, A. Miller, tow-boat pilot, J. N. O'Niel, coal-boat pilot, who, being severally sworn according to law, do depose and say as follows: We have severally been engaged in the tow and coal-boat business for about nine years, and have been engaged in towing coal from Pittsburgh to Louisville; and we have severally heard the depositions of Andrew M. Cartney, Captain Bailey, and Thomas W. Briggs, read over to us, and we consider their statements as to the navigation of the river at the place mentioned as favorable to the railroad interest, and, taken together, a fair compromise on the part of tow, coal, and steamboat men; and, in our opinions, Congress cannot fairly and intelligently grant any privilege to railroad companies to erect bridges over the Ohio river without appointing an impartial commission, who shall proceed to view the location of the contemplated bridge in the presence of practical pilots of all classes and good railroad engineers, which commission shall take the testimony of such pilots, and procure fair and accurate drafts of the river at such place, showing the shape of the river, depth of water, currents and counter currents at different stages of water, the location of the channel, the bars, and shores. By pursuing this course it is our opinion that such a location for the bridge can be selected, and such a location of the piers made, with at least four hundred to five hundred feet of a span over a clear channel as will accommodate the coal boat, tow-boat, and steamboat interests on the river. The great difficulty in navigating coal boats and tow-boats down this river on the ordinary currents therein, considering the great weight of the boats and the narrowness of the channel, (storms of wind frequently occurring,) darkness and fogs, and other difficulties with which we have to contend, renders it a matter of great importance to us and the people of Western Pennsylvania, as well as Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, as well as Iowa and other States, because, whatever obstructs our navigation or increases the expense and danger in running coal, directly affects not only us and the coal interest of Pennsylvania, but the consumers of coal in all these States, who must necessarily pay more for their coal in proportion to the expense and difficulty incurred by us; and it would be better for the people in these States to be subject to a tax to raise money to build iron or suspension bridges over the Ohio, than to pay the advance in price that must and will follow any obstruction of the river such as is contemplated in the bill before Congress, because, while it will cripple, if not altogether destroy our trade, every dollar of expense and loss caused by these obstructions must come out of the pockets of the consumers of coal; otherwise the business will be broken up, and such a bridge as the present Steubenville railroad bridge would, in our opinion, in a few years utterly destroy the coal trade; while it is our opinion that one built on the plan mentioned will greatly increase the expense of

running coal and the price that must be paid by the consumer. The river above Steubenville does not furnish safe landings for coal and tow-boats; and if even we could land our tows and take them through by piecemeal, (which is an idea so absurd that it cannot for a moment be entertained,) it would consume so much time that the water would leave us, and we could not make our regular trips, even if it were possible to boat in that way. If there was a sufficient depth of water to land, the entire shores of the river would be crowded with boats, and the channel obstructed by them, so that our business would be practically ruined. And if other bridges should be built over the river at other points, as the act contemplates, we would meet there difficulties and dangers, losses and delays, in the same proportion as they increase the number of bridges, and very frequently the water would leave us, and we would lose our trips, and the coal would be left lying in the boats and barges under great expense, as well as loss in the delay, and damage to the coal by the water and weather. Tow-boats and coal boats floating from five to six miles an hour run so rapidly, that in approaching these piers, even at the widest spans, we would not have time enough or the power to run them through safely, because, in approaching the bridge, we cannot tell which side of the pier to take till we get within twelve hundred feet of it. In case there was a space of four hundred or five hundred feet on each side of the pier, and if we have but one space of four hundred or five hundred feet without any obstruction, in an ordinary stage of water we would have to commence to shape our course about six hundred yards above the bridge. In a high stage of water we would commence at a longer distance, depending upon the swiftness of the current and the location of the piers, as well as the position of the bridge, which ought to be built at a right angle with the current and channel.

WILLIAM Q. SRODES.
JOSEPH V. KERR.
NELSON DAVIS.
ABRAHAM WILLARD.
CHAS. M. BAILEY.
J. NIXON.
J. W. CLARKE.
A. MILLER.

I do hereby certify that I have written all the above depositions, (except that of T. W. Briggs, and that was written in my presence, and read over to and signed by him,) and that the said witnesses were duly sworn by me, and that their respective depositions were duly signed in my presence after the same were reduced to writing and read to them.

[L. s.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 27th day of June, A. D. 1862.

E. A. MONTTOOTH,
Notary Public.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

County of Alleghany, ss :

Before me, E. A. Montooth, a notary public duly commissioned and sworn, personally came Andrew J. Baker, Thomas McCloskey, John P. Smith, C. B. Marthens, J. A. Blackmore, Oregon A. Lysle, Maxwell Cornelius, and James Jones, who being severally sworn did, on the dates to their affidavits attached, depose and swear as in their respective affidavits set forth.

E. A. MONTTOOTH,
Notary Public.

Andrew J. Baker, being produced and duly sworn by me according to law, deposes and says as follows:

I have been a coal-boat pilot and engaged in the coal business for fourteen years—well acquainted with the river from Pittsburg to Louisville; am acquainted with the point where the Steubenville railroad bridge is located. I do not think a more dangerous place could have been selected to build a bridge between Pittsburg and Steubenville. There is a bend above the bridge called Will's Creek bend. There is a cross current from the left hand shore to the Ohio shore in this bend, which causes all floating craft to drift in that direction, and requires all the force on board to keep them off the Ohio shore out of this bend. At the foot of this bend, immediately above the point at which this bridge is located, there is another cross current which runs immediately across to the Virginia shore, which makes it utterly impossible for any person (no matter how well acquainted) to escape without injury in running coal boats through piers from 200 to 300 feet apart.

There should be at least from 400 to 500 feet of a span. That is as short a span as we can get along with with any degree of safety. The Steubenville bridge is set angling across the river, from the Ohio to the Virginia shore, and at present there are three piers on the Ohio side, the third pier is located very near the middle or best water in the channel upon ordinary boating stages, which average from ten to fifteen feet. There is an abutment built on the Virginia shore, and a pier commenced about 200 feet from it; this leaves a wide space between this pier and the third pier above mentioned, through which we navigate our coal boats at present, and if it could be built without placing any more piers in, it would be a very great advantage to men engaged in the coal business. The river at this point, and from Pittsburg to it, is the most dangerous part of navigation from Pittsburg to Louisville. Consequently, we always leave Pittsburg at daylight, and arrive at the bridge after night. That is, we endeavor to start from Pittsburg in the morning or fore part of the day, in order to run the difficult places above in daylight, which generally throws us to run past the bridge after night. I have often laid at Pittsburg fourteen hours after I was all ready to start out, in order to set out on my trip in the morning, for the reasons stated. I have passed this point I suppose a hundred times, and don't think I ever passed it more than

half a dozen times in daylight. Just below where the bridge stands now, say 500 or 700 yards below, and at any place below this, down to opposite Steubenville, the current is straighter, the water is deeper, and there are no bars, and the shores are higher, and a bridge could be thrown across with a great deal less obstruction to navigation than the present one. If the railroad company would build a bridge between these points, and make a span not less than 400 feet over the channel, we could, under ordinary circumstances, run a pair of coal-boats through safely, by being exceedingly careful, except in cases of storms, fog, and dark nights. In good moonlight I would be willing to attempt running it. But even such an obstruction would be a great detriment to coal men's interest. The sizes of coal boats, for some years past, range from 160 to 180 feet long, and from 22 to 25 wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 8 feet deep, and contains in each pair from 40,000 to 45,000 bushels of coal. We also run coal barges of the same sizes. I now speak of running coal by hand, the way we formerly run all our coal, and the way yet in which the greatest portions of our coal is run to New Orleans and other points below Louisville. It requires so much capital to purchase tow-boats and barges that but few of our coal men comparatively have means enough to embark in the business in that way, and the greater number of coal men do now and will continue to run their coal by hand. It requires a crew of from eighteen to twenty-four men to navigate a pair of coal boats, and we always run them by pairs, and to run them any other way would increase the expenses one-third. It costs from \$2,000 to \$2,400 to run a pair of coal boats from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and to run them by the single boat would take away all the profits, at the prices we have been getting for coal. We are compelled to run as large boats as possible, in order to lessen the expense per bushel and realize a small profit on our coal. The average loss of coal boats from winds, storms, running them aground, &c., &c., has been set down at ten per cent. of the boats, so that it requires the greatest economy, and at least 50 cents per barrel (of $2\frac{4}{7}$ bushels each) to insure a living profit on our coal. These coal boats are steered with oars and gougers, the oars are placed on the stern of the boats, and the gougers on the bows; there are also sweeps on the sides of the boats. We endeavor to keep the boats by means of these straight with the current as near as we can, and they are carried along by the draught of the water. We cannot move them to the right or left in a short distance, or in a short space of time. We point them with the oars in the direction we wish them to go, and they drift in or near the channel with this aid, and we generally miss all natural obstructions by the exercise of great care and continual vigilance. In case of strong currents, say four or five miles an hour, they run faster than the current, and the immense weight of the boats, when coming in contact with any obstruction renders their loss certain, as they always sink, and are torn to pieces by the current. Since the present piers have been placed in the river, the coal boats have been run to the left of the third pier mentioned, which, as I have said, stands directly in the ordinary coal

boat channel ; it should be removed and a span thrown at least 500 feet long (according to the present location of the bridge) to a pier over towards the Virginia shore. If this were done coal boats might, in clear weather, with the ordinary current in the river, be taken through, under the exercise of great care, in safety ; but in dark nights, or winds or fogs, the undertaking would be extremely hazardous, and to land above the bridge, in order to pass in daylight, would be equally hazardous, because the landings above are unfit to land with safety ; and even if the landings were good, it is such an undertaking to land a pair of coal boats that accidents might occur, and we consider it safer, in ordinary storms, to run our boats than try to land. According to the bill before Congress, as I understand it, any railroad company that chooses may construct a bridge with 200 feet spans over the river, and if this should be done we could not attempt to run coal boats at all. The coal trade at Pittsburg, and from that to New Orleans, is estimated at forty millions of bushels per year, and if our trade continues it will necessarily increase from year to year. Making allowance for losses, it is estimated that the average return for this coal will reach $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel ; and in case the prices below range higher this average will be increased. And every dollar of expense that is incurred by the obstruction of the river with bridges, even where such spans are built as will admit of the passage of boats in the way I have described, must and will come out of the pockets of the consumer, while it will greatly cripple and embarrass our trade. The channel of the river is generally narrow and winds around the bars, which are numerous, and it is difficult to steer boats, where there are no obstructions, so as to keep within its limits. But if piers are erected in or near the channel we will be subject to continual annoyance and damage, inasmuch as it is very difficult in approaching piers, even in daylight in a clear river, to make such calculation and so to steer the boats as to pass safely. The currents and counter-currents in the river, and especially about the piers of the bridge, are so uncertain that often when you suppose you are approaching the pier so as to pass it safely, your boats are suddenly dashed against it, and when the piers are close together, even 300 feet apart, in attempting to avoid hitting one pier the danger of drifting too far towards the other is very great. From these considerations it is absolutely necessary that a wide space should be left between piers, and except in a very straight and deep river a less span than 400 feet will render navigation very hazardous and subject the trade to continual losses. It would be better for the coal interests and coal men in Western Pennsylvania (not including the consumers below) to contribute as a tax or levy a sufficient sum of money to assist the railroad company to build a bridge, with a 500 feet span over the channel, than to allow them to erect piers a less distance apart ; it would be even better, in my opinion, for them to build a bridge for the company at their own expense, with sufficient spans to insure an unobstructed navigation. The bridge that has been commenced by the company should not, under any circumstances, be completed, and they ought by all means to remove it to

some place below, or remove the third pier mentioned, and throw a 500 foot span, at least, towards the Virginia shore.

ANDREW J. BAKER.

And now, July 1, 1862, came Thomas McCloskey, tow-boat pilot; J. P. Smith, captain and pilot of tow and coal-boat; C. B. Marthens, coal merchant; J. A. Blackman, tow-boat; O. A. Lysle, tow-boat pilot; M. W. Cornelius, tow and coal boat captain and pilot, who being severally sworn, depose and say, that they are all practically acquainted with the business they represent, ranging between eight and twenty-five years, and profess to be well acquainted with the river and the boating business from Pittsburg, past the Steubenville bridge, and on as far as Louisville, and that they have heard the testimony of Andrew J. Baker read over to them, and say that the same, as far as it goes, is a fair statement in regard to the navigation of the river at and near the Steubenville bridge for floating boats. There are over one hundred coal-boat pilots navigating from Pittsburg to New Orleans, most of whom are now absent, and the testimony of A. J. Baker could be corroborated by all of them if sworn and examined, and there can be but one opinion in the minds of practical men in regard to this obstruction. Owing to the location of the bridge and piers, 500 feet of a clear span over the deepest water would prove a serious obstruction; because fogs are very frequent there on account of the cove on the Virginia side, and the draught out of Will's creek. And there are no convenient lands near there, except one or two, where we might land a pair or two of barges, or a small tow. With special reference to towing interests, which is carried on by the use of tow-boats, and coal boats, and barges, the obstruction of navigation is of serious consequence. A good ordinary tow-boat will cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and the barges accompanying such boat, that is, the number of barges necessary to carry on the towing business with such a boat, will cost at least \$20,000. Speaking of a Cincinnati tow, of ordinary size, it contains from eighty to one hundred thousand bushels of coal, and nine to thirteen barges, and at net cost will be worth, say, the coal and barges \$15,000—the coal \$5,000, and the barges \$10,000—the boat, say \$25,000. One of such boats will make from twelve to sixteen trips in a year. We begin to tow generally from October to July following. We pay our pilots and part of the crew for these nine months in the year, and sometimes we continue throughout the year, when there is water. For the last five years we have had more water than was necessary for our interests; and we have been very little troubled with ice for the last five years. The width of such a tow is from 110 to 160 feet, and the length, including the boat, will be about 400 feet, drawing from five to six feet water; we speak of our ordinary Cincinnati tow. In running such a tow from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and particularly from Pittsburg to Wheeling, we encounter great natural difficulties from islands, bars, fogs, winds, &c., &c. But on ordinary stages of water we regard no natural obstruction as being anything like equal to the danger attending the location of the piers of the Steubenville rail-

road bridge, at 500 feet of a span across the channel. About half a mile above the present location of the bridge there is a short bend towards the Ohio shore. It is very abrupt, and turns quick like an elbow. Then it makes a curve towards the Virginia shore, at the point where the bridge is located. From that point the bend is regular and the channel is straighter to Steubenville; and the river is deeper and not so difficult as above and at the bridge. The present location of the bridge is one of the most difficult between Pittsburg and Louisville. The bridge sets angling across the current, and in approaching it with a tow, it has to be done in a quartering position, and there is great danger of flanking in to the Virginia shore. We have to change the position and throw the head of the tow towards the Ohio shore, which renders it difficult to say whether 500 feet of a span would be sufficient, even with a calm river in daylight, on an ordinary current of four or five miles; at night, and in fog or wind, the difficulties would be greatly increased. In fog or smoke we cannot very well tell where we are going, and require the whole river. About a fourth of a mile below the bridge, and from that to Muigo creek, and at different places, better locations for a bridge can be found. About a quarter of a mile below the bridge the water is deep almost from shore to shore, and the river is straighter, and a bridge could be thrown across so as not materially to obstruct navigation, with a five hundred feet span, and ninety feet of headway, at least, and without a draw. We cannot submit to a draw under any circumstances; that would require three piers—one main pier and two rests for the end of the draw, in a line. And no draw could be made of the width we require, besides it is impossible at that point to stop our tows and wait on a draw; the current is always swift, and the great number of tows going out together, as is necessary on boating stages, would be thrown together. Any bridge, such as we have mentioned, would be a serious obstruction, and such a bridge as they are now building will ruin the coal trade entirely. The difficulty in locating the bridge so as to accommodate navigation is very great, and, in our opinion, Congress should make provision for the appointment of an impartial commission of competent engineers who shall proceed to examine the location, aided by the testimony of good pilots of all classes, and then it would be barely possible to build a bridge with piers in the river so as to protect the navigation. There was before the war broke out about forty tow-boats interested in this trade, and when business is again resumed, and the Louisville canal completed, the number of boats will be doubled in a few years. The entire coal trade is increasing from year to year, and the coal in our hills is inexhaustible.

THOMAS McCLOSKEY.

JOHN P. SMITH.

C. B. MARTHENS.

J. A. BLACKMORE.

ORIGEN A. LYSLE.

MAXWELL CORNELIUS.

And now, July 1, 1862, came also James Jones, who, being duly sworn, saith that he has heard the testimony of Andrew J. Baker read over to him, and has also heard the testimony of the above-named witnesses read. Deponent says, further, that he has been a coal-boat pilot since the year 1839, and has made from five to ten trips a year on coal boats from Pittsburg to Louisville. He is familiar with boating coal by hand, and believes he can speak intelligently of the towing business. He says that the statements of these several witnesses are as near correct as can be, and that the difficulties to be encountered from the location of piers in the river at Steubenville or elsewhere cannot be realized until the piers are built. The current is always swift, and at the point where the bridge is now located pilots always experience the greatest difficulty in managing their boats. It is the most difficult from Pittsburg to Louisville. I have run coal boats (by the pair) 180 feet long and 80 feet wide, drawing seven feet water, and containing 55,000 bushels. These boats I ran to Louisville for R. & I. Watson, and they took them safely to New Orleans. The average size of boats is from 160 to 170 feet, and from 24 to 28 feet wide. I speak now of boats run by the above-named firm from Pittsburg to New Orleans, where they carry on their business. Other New Orleans coal men are accustomed to load boats the same size. With the sweeps on the side of these boats they will occupy from 90 to 100 feet of the river. When running all difficult places these sweeps are kept in motion by the hands pulling on them, while at the same time the crew are busily employed upon the steering oars and gougers. With a proper crew on a pair of these boats, it requires continual watchfulness by the pilot, as well as an accurate knowledge of the river, the existence of bars, shoals, shoots, heads of islands, the swiftness of the current, and the weight of the boats, to insure their safety.

These and many other things make up the knowledge and skill of a good pilot; and when setting out on a trip, the pilot must at once, according to the stage of the water, decide in his own mind how soon he must begin to row and steer in order to enter a particular channel or avoid hitting any given obstruction. So great is the care to be taken, that the pilot frequently, in a trip from Pittsburg to Louisville, of from five to six days running, a distance of about 700 miles, will not sleep more than one or two hours in twenty-four. In approaching any given difficulty in navigation, the pilot must begin to prepare for it as soon as he can see it; and in running past the heads of islands and bars, he has the shore and objects upon the shore for guides to run by; but in approaching piers in the middle of the river, the shoremarks are wanting, and the pilot has nothing to guide him, and cannot measure with his eye whether his boats are drifting properly or not; and though he begins to prepare to pass a pier as soon as he is approaching it, he cannot tell until he is within, say, from 500 to 1,000 feet of it, whether he will hit it or not, or which side of it the current may draw him to. And where there is a span of 200 or 300 feet, in endeavoring to pass through the piers, the great difficulty is, that in endeavoring to keep away from one pier, you may dash against

the other. You cannot always keep your boat straight with the current, especially where it runs angling from one shore across towards the other, or where it curves around abruptly; consequently the boats must set in the river in a quartering position, and this is the position which she must necessarily approach the bridge in.

It requires a man half a lifetime to learn to pilot coal boats well, and the best of them are still learning; it would require too much of my time to tell all about this business, and if those fine gentlemen who made such foolish speeches in the United States Senate the other day will be so kind as to pay us a visit, I will take great pleasure in explaining to them all I know about coal-boat navigation and the Steubenville railroad.

JAMES JONES.

I do hereby certify that the respective affidavits foregoing were written by me, and that the same were subscribed to by the respective affiants in my presence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my
[SEAL.] seal of office.

E. A. MONTTOOTH.

PITTSBURG, *July 1, 1862.*

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Alleghany, ss:*

Before me, E. A. Montooth, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came James H. Hays, who, being duly sworn, stated the facts of the following affidavits, which were duly written down by me, and signed by him in my presence.

E. A. MONTTOOTH, *Notary Public.*

James H. Hays, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, the coal fields of western Pennsylvania extend from Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, below Pittsburg, up said river, and the south side of the Monongahela river, as far as Brownsville, sixty miles; and extending back, can be conveniently worked for four miles, at present; and might by the aid of lateral railroads be extended back some ten miles, for the whole distance of the four miles back, say, two-thirds of the surface is underlaid with coal, the vein of coal being from four and a half to six feet merchantable coal. And from a point mentioned at Chartier's creek, back towards the Virginia line, it is an entire coal field of the same vein; from said creek, along the line of the Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad, from common information, although I have not personally examined the entire region, the same coal vein extends on to the Virginia Hills; it also extends towards the Ohio river, and has an outlet at Raccoon creek, about half-way between Steubenville and Pittsburg, by means of a railroad down the creek, on the Pittsburg side of the Monongahela river, within a few miles of the city of Pittsburg; extending on up the river, about the same distance I have mentioned, under one-third of the surface, the same vein of coal extends through the country lying between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. There is also a large field of coal

on the Youghiogheny river, extending from about West Newton to within four miles of McKeesport. These embrace the principal coal fields, but there are others extending throughout the adjacent country; and there is scarcely any limit to the coal fields in this vicinity that may some day be worked. This is bituminous coal, and is generally known in the markets below as "Pittsburg" or "Youghiogheny" coal. These coal fields are being worked, at the present time, from Chartier's creek to near Brownsville, and up the Youghiogheny to within a few miles of West Newton. I am engaged now, and have been engaged for the last thirty years, on the Monongahela river, in mining coal, being the owner of large coal tracts near Pittsburg. When the coal business was in full operation, including the number of coal mines and railways owned by me, and those I have sold to other parties, they are capable of furnishing at least over 50,000 bushels of coal per day, and there are other railways, too numerous to mention, running from three to ten thousand bushels of coal per day. The *free navigation of the Ohio river* is of the *utmost importance* to this community; it is really indispensable to their prosperity, except, perhaps, a few persons interested in railroads, and some few establishments engaged in manufacturing at Pittsburg, that could purchase their coal cheaper if the river was blockaded by bridges below, and who ship their manufactures chiefly by railroad to the west. I have been furnishing iron mills with coal for years past; *and since the southern blockade took place, I am delivering coal now to an iron establishment at three and one-half cents per bushel that I got four and a half cents per bushel from before the blockade.* They use about 400,000 bushels of coal per year, and this makes a difference now in their favor of some \$4,000 yearly. To these few manufacturers, who are but a fraction of our population and business men, the obstruction of the river by bridges would be an advantage. The coal business upon the Monongahela river and about the city depends almost entirely upon the southern market, and anything that cripples it in point of navigation necessarily reduces our profits, and may eventually destroy the business.

Being familiar with the navigation of coal boats and barges past the bridges on the Monongahela river, when the rise is out of the said river the current is so great that I consider it unsafe to pass coal boats through the piers of said bridges, though there is a space of 220 feet in one of said bridges, and to pass safely through said bridge on a current of four miles per hour the span should be double that width; but for about two-thirds of the time the Allegheny is the master stream, and deadens the current around these bridges by back water; at such times our coal men endeavor to pass these piers with their coal boats and barges; and even then they have met with losses by staving against the piers, and a large number of boats have been lost against them from year to year, about which our coal men have been and are now engaged in litigation. The shipping point for tow-boats is below these bridges, and when you pass into the Ohio river there is always a strong current in navigable stages of water; and any bridge built over the channel of the same, supported by piers,

must render navigation hazardous in the extreme. In my opinion *a less span than 500 feet* will not in any degree protect the navigation for coal boats and tow-boats on this river, and even that when there is wind and fog, or dark nights, will prove dangerous, and may be the source of great loss, delay, and expense to coal men. I might say many more things in regard to this matter, but the idea of obstructing the river by one or more bridges as is contemplated, should arrest the attention of Congress and cause them to make a careful examination before legalizing any obstruction such as that contemplated by the bill now pending.

JAMES H. HAYS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit was written down by me, and signed by James H. Hays in my presence.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 2d day of July, anno Domini 1862.

E. A. MONTTOOTH,
Notary Public.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 14, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

AN ACT

To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, of Rhode Island; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, of Connecticut; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, of New York; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, of New Jersey; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, junior, of Pennsylvania; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. S. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, of Ohio; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, of Missouri; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, of California; John Atchison and John D. Winters, of the Territory of Nevada; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, of Michigan; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, of Iowa; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nememiah Bushnell and Lorenzo Bull, of Illinois; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John

Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, of Massachusetts; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, and John T. Levis, of Kentucky; James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, of Maine; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon; William Bunn, junior, John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, of Wisconsin; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, of Indiana; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, of Maryland; Francis R. E. Cornell, David Blakely, A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, of Minnesota; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, of New Hampshire; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, of Kansas; Gilbert C. Monell and Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; and John Evans, of Colorado; together with five commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of "The Union Pacific Railroad Company;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from a point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican river and the north margin of the valley of the Platte river, in the Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory, upon the route and terms hereinafter provided, and is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act as herein set forth. The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two hundred shares by any one person, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The persons hereinbefore named, together with those to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners, and such body shall be called the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and twenty-five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The first meeting of said board shall be held at Chicago at such time as the commissioners from Illinois herein named shall appoint, not more than three nor less than one month after the passage of this act, notice of which shall be given by them to the other commissioners by depositing a call thereof in the post office at Chicago, post paid, to their address at least forty days before said meeting, and also by publishing said notice in

one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Chicago and Saint Louis. Said board shall organize by the choice from its number of a president, secretary, and treasurer, and they shall require from said treasurer such bonds as may be deemed proper, and may from time to time increase the amount thereof as they may deem proper. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to open books, or cause books to be opened, at such times and in such principal cities in the United States as they or a quorum of them shall determine, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, and a cash payment of ten per centum on all subscriptions, and to receipt therefor. So soon as two thousand shares shall be in good faith subscribed for, and ten dollars per share actually paid into the treasury of the company, the said president and secretary of said board of commissioners shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, and shall give notice thereof in at least one newspaper in each State in which subscription books have been opened at least thirty days previous to the day of meeting, and such subscribers as shall attend the meeting so called, either in person or by proxy, shall then and there elect by ballot not less than thirteen directors for said corporation; and in such election each share of said capital shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote. The president and secretary of the board of commissioners shall act as inspectors of said election, and shall certify under their hands the names of the directors elected at said meeting; and the said commissioners, treasurer, and secretary shall then deliver over to said directors all the properties, subscription books and other books in their possession, and thereupon the duties of said commissioners and the officers previously appointed by them shall cease and determine forever, and thereafter the stockholders shall constitute said body politic and corporate. At the time of the first and each triennial election of directors by the stockholders two additional directors shall be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall act with the body of directors, and to be denominated directors on the part of the government; any vacancy happening in the government directors at any time may be filled by the President of the United States. The directors to be appointed by the President shall not be stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The directors so chosen shall, as soon as may be after their election, elect from their own number a president and vice-president, and shall also elect a treasurer and secretary. No person shall be a director in said company unless he shall be a bona fide owner of at least five shares of stock in the said company, except the two directors to be appointed by the President as aforesaid. Said company, at any regular meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, shall have power to make by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper, touching the disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not inconsistent herewith, the transfer of shares, the term of office, duties, and conduct of their officers and servants, and all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the concerns of said company; and the said board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents, and sub-

ordinates as may from time to time be necessary to carry into effect the object of this act, and to do all acts and things touching the location and construction of said road and telegraph. Said directors may require payment of subscriptions to the capital stock, after due notice, at such times and in such proportions as they shall deem necessary to complete the railroad and telegraph within the time in this act prescribed. Said president, vice-president, and directors shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or for such less time as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and a majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary and treasurer shall give such bonds, with such security, as the said board shall from time to time require, and shall hold their offices at the will and pleasure of the directors. Annual meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation, for the choice of officers (when they are to be chosen) and for the transaction of annual business, shall be holden at such time and place and upon such notice as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof; said right of way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, and depots, machine shops, switches, side tracks, turntables, and water stations. The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and required for the said right of way and grants hereinafter made.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the said company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and the telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores thereon, every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad, on the line thereof, and within the limits of ten miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed: *Provided*, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, the timber thereon is hereby granted to said company. And all such lands, so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said company shall have completed forty consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line, ready for the service contemplated by this

act, and supplied with all necessary drains, culverts, viaducts, crossings, sidings, bridges, turnouts, watering places, depots, equipments, furniture, and all other appurtenances of a first class railroad, the rails and all the other iron used in the construction and equipment of said road to be American manufacture of the best quality, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same and report to him in relation thereto; and if it shall appear to him that forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph line have been completed and equipped in all respects as required by this act, then, upon certificate of said commissioners to that effect, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said lands to said company, on each side of the road as far as the same is completed, to the amount aforesaid; and patents shall in like manner issue as each forty miles of said railroad and telegraph line are completed, upon certificate of said commissioners. Any vacancies occurring in said board of commissioners by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That no such commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States unless there shall be presented to him a statement, verified on oath by the president of said company, that such forty miles have been completed, in the manner required by this act, and setting forth with certainty the points where such forty miles begin and where the same end; which oath shall be taken before a judge of a court of record.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purposes herein mentioned the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon the certificate in writing of said commissioners of the completion and equipment of forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph, in accordance with the provisions of this act, issue to said company bonds of the United States of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, (said interest payable semi-annually,) which interest may be paid in United States treasury notes or any other money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money and a legal tender, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for such section of forty miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company shall ipso facto constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued; and on the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all lands granted to the said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default, shall remain in the ownership of the said company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use and

benefit of the United States: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to that part of any road now constructed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit despatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad for the government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service;) and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds, treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That said company shall file their assent to this act, under the seal of said company, in the Department of the Interior, within one year after the passage of this act, and shall complete said railroad and telegraph from the point of beginning as hereinafter provided, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That within two years after the passage of this act said company shall designate the general route of said road, as near as may be, and shall file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands within fifteen miles of said designated route or routes to be withdrawn from pre-emption, private entry, and sale; and when any portion of said route shall be finally located, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lands hereinbefore granted to be surveyed and set off as fast as may be necessary for the purposes herein named: *Provided*, That in fixing the point of connexion of the main trunk with the eastern connexions, it shall be fixed at the most practical point for the construction of the Iowa and Missouri branches, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the line of said railroad and telegraph shall commence at a point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican river and the north margin of the valley of the Platte river, in the Territory of Nebraska, at a point to be fixed by the President of the United States, after actual surveys; thence running westerly upon the most direct, central, and practicable route, through the territories of the United States, to the western boundary of the Territory of Nevada, there to meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas are hereby authorized to

construct a railroad and telegraph line, from the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Kansas river, on the south side thereof, so as to connect with the Pacific railroad of Missouri, to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, as herein provided, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are provided in this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and to meet and connect with the same at the meridian of longitude aforesaid; and in case the general route or line of road from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains should be so located as to require a departure northwardly from the proposed line of said Kansas railroad before it reaches the meridian of longitude aforesaid, the location of said Kansas road shall be made so as to conform thereto; and said railroad through Kansas shall be so located between the mouth of the Kansas river, as aforesaid, and the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, that the several railroads from Missouri and Iowa, herein authorized to connect with the same, can make the connexion within the limits prescribed in this act, provided the same can be done without deviating from the general direction of the whole line to the Pacific coast. The route in Kansas, west of the meridian of Fort Riley, to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, to be subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and to be determined by him on actual survey. And said Kansas company may proceed to build said railroad to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, in the Territory of Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Pacific coast, at or near San Francisco, or the navigable waters of the Sacramento river, to the eastern boundary of California, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and to meet and connect with the first-mentioned railroad and telegraph line on the eastern boundary of California. Each of said companies shall file their acceptance of the conditions of this act in the Department of the Interior within six months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company chartered by the State of Kansas shall complete one hundred miles of their said road, commencing at the mouth of the Kansas river as aforesaid, within two years after filing their assent to the conditions of this act, as herein provided, and one hundred miles per year thereafter until the whole is completed; and the said Central Pacific Railroad Company of California shall complete fifty miles of their said road within two years after filing their assent to the provisions of this act, as herein provided, and fifty miles per year thereafter until the whole is completed; and after completing their roads, respectively, said companies, or either of them, may unite upon equal terms with the first-named company in constructing so much of said railroad and telegraph line and branch railroads and telegraph lines in this act hereinafter mentioned, through the Territories from the State of California to the Missouri river, as shall then remain to be constructed,

on the same terms and conditions as provided in this act in relation to the said Union Pacific Railroad Company. And the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, and the first-named company, or either of them, on filing their assent to this act, as aforesaid, may unite upon equal terms, under this act, with the said Kansas company, in constructing said railroad and telegraph, to said meridian of longitude, with the consent of the said State of Kansas; and in case said first-named company shall complete their line to the eastern boundary of California before it is completed across said State by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, said first-named company is hereby authorized to continue in constructing the same through California, with the consent of said State, upon the terms mentioned in this act, until said roads shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and telegraph is completed; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, after completing its road across said State, is authorized to continue the construction of said railroad and telegraph through the Territories of the United States to the Missouri river, including the branch roads specified in this act, upon the routes hereinbefore and hereinafter indicated, on the terms and conditions provided in this act in relation to the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, until said roads shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph is completed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for three hundred miles of said road most mountainous and difficult of construction, to wit: one hundred and fifty miles westwardly from the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, and one hundred and fifty miles eastwardly from the western base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, said points to be fixed by the President of the United States, the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction thereof shall be treble the number per mile hereinbefore provided, and the same shall be issued, and the lands herein granted be set apart, upon the construction of every twenty miles thereof, upon the certificate of the commissioners as aforesaid that twenty consecutive miles of the same are completed; and between the sections last named of one hundred and fifty miles each the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction thereof shall be double the number per mile first mentioned, and the same shall be issued, and the lands herein granted be set apart, upon the construction of every twenty miles thereof, upon the certificate of the commissioners as aforesaid that twenty consecutive miles of the same are completed: *Provided*, That no more than fifty thousand of said bonds shall be issued under this act to aid in constructing the main line of said railroad and telegraph.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the route of said railroad shall cross the boundary of any State or Territory, or said meridian of longitude, the two companies meeting or uniting there shall agree upon its location at that point, with reference to the most direct and practicable through route, and in case of difference between them as to said location the President of the United States shall determine the said location; the companies named in each State and Territory to locate the road across the same between the points so

agreed upon, except as herein provided. The track upon the entire line of railroad and branches shall be of uniform width, to be determined by the President of the United States, so that, when completed, cars can be run from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast; the grades and curves shall not exceed the maximum grades and curves of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph shall be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line; and the companies herein named in Missouri, Kansas, and California, filing their assent to the provisions of this act, shall receive and transport all iron rails, chairs, spikes, ties, timber, and all materials required for constructing and furnishing said first-mentioned line between the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude and western boundary of Nevada Territory, whenever the same is required by said first-named company, at cost, over that portion of the roads of said companies constructed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company of Missouri may extend its roads from Saint Joseph, *via* Atchison, to connect and unite with the road through Kansas, upon filing its assent to the provisions of this act, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, for one hundred miles in length next to the Missouri river, as are provided in this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and may for this purpose use any railroad charter which has been or may be granted by the legislature of Kansas: *Provided*, That if actual survey shall render it desirable, the said company may construct their road, with the consent of the Kansas legislature, on the most direct and practicable route west from St. Joseph, Missouri, so as to connect and unite with the road leading from the western boundary of Iowa at any point east of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, or with the main trunk road at said point; but in no event shall lands or bonds be given to said company, as herein directed, to aid in the construction of their said road for a greater distance than one hundred miles. And the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas may construct their road from Leavenworth to unite with the road through Kansas.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Union Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States; upon the most direct and practicable route, to be subject to his approval, so as to form a connexion with the lines of said company at some point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph first mentioned; and the said Union Pacific Railroad Company shall complete one hundred miles of the road and telegraph in this section provided for in two years

after filing their assent to the conditions of this act, as by the terms of this act required, and at the rate of one hundred miles per year thereafter, until the whole is completed: *Provided*, That a failure upon the part of said company to make said connexion in the time aforesaid, and to perform the obligations imposed on said company by this section, and to operate said road in the same manner as the main line shall be operated, shall forfeit to the government of the United States all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to and conferred upon said company by this act. And whenever there shall be a line of railroad completed through Minnesota or Iowa to Sioux City, then the said Union Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to construct a railroad and telegraph from said Sioux City upon the most direct and practicable route to a point on, and so as to connect with the branch railroad and telegraph in this section hereinbefore mentioned, or with the said Union Pacific railroad, said point of junction to be fixed by the President of the United States, not further west than the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, and on the same terms and conditions as provided in this act for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad aforesaid, and to complete the same at the rate of one hundred miles per year; and should said company fail to comply with the requirements of this act in relation to the said Sioux City railroad and telegraph, the said company shall suffer the same forfeitures prescribed in relation to the Iowa branch railroad and telegraph hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any other railroad company now incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, shall have the right to connect their road with the road and branches provided for by this act, at such places and upon such just and equitable terms as the President of the United States may prescribe. Wherever the word company is used in this act it shall be construed to embrace the words their associates, successors, and assigns, the same as if the words had been properly added thereto.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passage of this act all of the railroad companies named herein, and assenting hereto, or any two or more of them, are authorized to form themselves into one consolidated company; notice of such consolidation, in writing, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior, and such consolidated company shall thereafter proceed to construct said railroad and branches and telegraph line upon the terms and conditions provided in this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in case said company or companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this act, by not completing said road and telegraph and branches within a reasonable time, or by not keeping the same in repair and use, but shall permit the same, for an unreasonable time, to remain unfinished, or out of repair, and unfit for use, Congress may pass any act to insure the speedy completion of said road and branches, or put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the use of the United States, to repay all such expenditures caused by the default and neglect of such company or companies: *Provided*, That if said roads

are not completed, so as to form a continuous line of railroad, ready for use, from the Missouri river to the navigable waters of the Sacramento river, in California, by the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the whole of all of said railroads before mentioned and to be constructed under the provisions of this act, together with all their furniture, fixtures, rolling stock, machine shops, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every kind and character, shall be forfeited to and taken possession of by the United States: *Provided*, That of the bonds of the United States in this act provided to be delivered for any and all parts of the roads to be constructed east of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude from Greenwich, and for any part of the road west of the west foot of the Sierra Nevada mountain, there shall be reserved of each part and instalment twenty-five per centum, to be and remain in the United States treasury, undelivered, until said road and all parts thereof provided for in this act are entirely completed; and of all the bonds provided to be delivered for the said road, between the two points aforesaid, there shall be reserved out of each instalment fifteen per centum, to be and remain in the treasury until the whole of the road provided for in this act is fully completed; and if the said road or any part thereof shall fail of completion at the time limited therefor in this act, then and in that case the said part of said bonds so reserved shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it appears that the net earnings of the entire road and telegraph, including the amount allowed for services rendered for the United States, after deducting all expenditures, including repairs and the furnishing, running, and managing of said road, shall exceed ten per centum upon its cost, exclusive of the five per centum to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the rates of fare thereon, if unreasonable in amount, and may fix and establish the same by law. And the better to accomplish the object of this act, namely, to promote the public interest and welfare by the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and keeping the same in working order, and to secure to the government at all times (but particularly in time of war) the use and benefits of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, Congress may, at any time, having due regard for the rights of said companies named herein, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the several railroad companies herein named are authorized to enter into an arrangement with the Pacific Telegraph Company, the Overland Telegraph Company, and the California State Telegraph Company, so that the present line of telegraph between the Missouri river and San Francisco may be moved upon or along the line of said railroad and branches as fast as said roads and branches are built; and if said arrangement be entered into, and the transfer of said telegraph line be made in accordance therewith to the line of said railroad and branches, such transfer shall, for all purposes of this act, be held and considered a fulfilment on the part of said railroad companies of the provisions of this act in regard to the construction of said line of telegraph. And, in case of disagreement, said telegraph companies are authorized to remove

their line of telegraph along and upon the line of railroad herein contemplated without prejudice to the rights of said railroad companies named herein.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation hereby created and the roads connected therewith, under the provisions of this act, shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury an annual report wherein shall be set forth—

First. The names of the stockholders and their places of residence, so far as the same can be ascertained ;

Second. The names and residences of the directors, and all other officers of the company ;

Third. The amount of stock subscribed, and the amount thereof actually paid in ;

Fourth. A description of the lines of road surveyed, of the lines thereof fixed upon for the construction of the road, and the cost of such surveys ;

Fifth. The amount received from passengers on the road ;

Sixth. The amount received for freight thereon ;

Seventh. A statement of the expense of said road and its fixtures ;

Eighth. A statement of the indebtedness of said company, setting forth the various kinds thereof. Which report shall be sworn to by the president of the said company, and shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of July in each year.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SOLOMON FOOT,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved July 1, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Senate documents

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